



GALLETTI'S  
TELUGU DICTIONARY



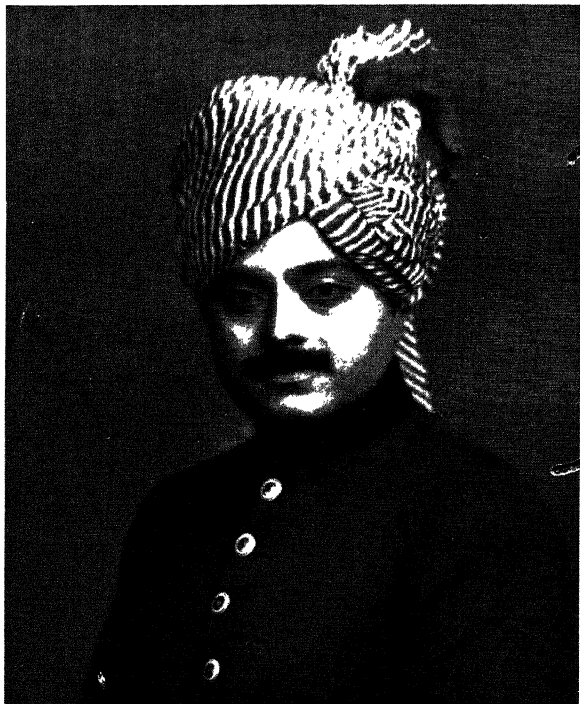


Photo. Vandyk, London

### THE RAJA OF BOBBILI

of a Telugu family once famous in war, now devoted to civil administration. He is our present Chief Minister and Chief Patron of this work. His grandfather was the first Indian Member of the Executive Council of the Presidency.

*Ī vyāvahārica bhāṣha dīcchanari vidya vyāpimpa galad ani nammi Prathama Mantri v'unna ŚRĪ BOBBILI RĀJAGĀRULA pādapaḍmamula samukhamucu samarpinchinānu cānuca.*

Trusting that this dictionary of current Telugu will conduce to the diffusion of knowledge I lay it at the feet of the Honourable the RAJA OF BOBBILI, Chief Minister.

*Ranga Rao*  
21.12.35

# GALLETTI'S TELUGU DICTIONARY

*A DICTIONARY OF CURRENT TELUGU*

By

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*Verborum vetus interit aetas  
Et juvenum ritu florent modo nata vigentque*

INTRODUCTION BY

R. GALLETTI, I.C.S.

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## PREFACE

I WROTE this dictionary *ad usum delphini* when my son was sent to me as Assistant Collector. I publish it in the hope it may be useful to other Assistant Collectors, young officials, missionaries, and business men, and to Telugu boys learning English. There is no other Telugu dictionary in the least like it. I have for one thing used Roman characters, and for another left out all words that are not in common use. I do not conceal from myself that a common verdict of the Telugus will be: 'Idi ye dicshanari? dicshanari, gicshanari'; that is, this is no dictionary at all. It is perfectly true that it is not a dictionary in the ordinary sense, but rather a manual for young people learning Telugu or English, and it aims at educating, edifying, or even amusing them when they look up words.

A. GALLETTI.

*Scr. in villa prope*  
IGUVIUM,  
A.D. 1933, *men. sext.*

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## INTRODUCTION

THOUGH speech may have been given to express our thoughts, writing was intended, according to the Telugu practice, to obscure them. There is a most serious estrangement between spoken and written Telugu; at one time it threatened at least a *decree nisi*, till the necessity of earning his daily rice compelled the educated Telugu to write in a manner intelligible to more than one in a hundred of his countrymen. Even now the leading articles of every newspaper and the more pretentious works of the learned are mere gibberish to half the number of literate Telugus and mean nothing at all to the illiterate. But the news is reported in colloquial language, and magazines are published in which stories told with simple force jostle poems and articles enervated by pedantry.

The pedantry of 'grammatical' Telugu is tragically absurd. Beginning with the false premiss that grammatical correctness and elegance of diction must be based on the usage of past centuries, and continuing with mistaken formulations of that usage, the pundits had reached a stage when every one of them found the style of every other one contaminated and abominable, before a few sensible scholars were at last found to explode their whole theory and practice. The new school pointed out that grammar is not a fixed unchanging scheme but a body of rules deduced from usage; as usage changes, so must grammar change; and when you have the perfect, perpetual, immutable grammar, the language is dead. A new approach to writing was demanded. Instead of paralysing elegances and affected intricacies of style, which made the writing of Telugu an exercise of mystification and the reading of it the solution of innumerable puzzles, to the joy of the pundits and the scorn of their adversaries, there was to be the natural, easy, nervous expression of the writer's meaning in the words and the constructions which the writer would use in conversation with his friends. Though the pundits denounced the vulgarity, the 'village' origin, of the new vocabulary and the new grammar, these were bound to prevail if anybody had any meaning he really wished to express. They have not yet conquered all along the front, but they have established themselves in modern Telugu prose.

It now remains to see what can be made of the new prose. So far it has lacked a great exponent. The most eminent figure in modern Telugu literature halted midway between the camps. In many of his



works he used the *gramyamu*, the common dialect, freely and unashamedly, and the popular appeal of his village comedies was enormously increased by their adaptation to the popular ear. But in his more exalted flights he entered the kingdom of the pundits and wandered in the cloudy realm of Sanskrit compounds and archaic survivals. In many of his works you may observe the remarkable (but still not uncommon) practice of explaining the 'Telugu' word by an English word. The English word is used in ordinary parlance; but it would be blasphemy in the pundit not to prefer the Sanskrit compound, newly coined and wholly incomprehensible to all, save himself and the very few of the elect. The vicious practice of drawing upon Sanskrit for new compounds, even when another word is in common use, seems almost ineradicable. It is one of the causes of the needless obscurity of newspaper leaders, scientific articles, and treatises on matters removed from everyday life; even though the writer makes no display of grammatical elegance and writes as it were in conversational vein he will be thwarted in his attempt to make his meaning clear if he refuses to use the words in which he frames his thoughts.

Now it may be a pity, but it is a fact, that on nearly all matters except those of domestic and personal concern the educated Telugu learns to think and to express himself, not in Telugu, but in English. The abstract terms which he can really handle are English. Whether he is talking of politics, of economics, of medicine, of agricultural science, of law, of education, the odds are that he has imbibed his information in English, that his concepts are founded on the English words, and that he could express himself with greater accuracy, fluency, and force in English than in the vernacular. This state of affairs, be its causes and its defects what they may, has a curious dominance in modern Telugu. It brings it about that a writer, so soon as he leaves the spheres in which he is accustomed to use the vernacular as his daily medium of expression, begins as it were to translate his thoughts into Telugu rather than to compose in Telugu. All who have had occasion to study the official translations of Government publications and of Acts of the legislature will know the consequence that generally follows: the language is thrown out of its stride and becomes a curious hybrid, with no style of any kind. Just as the English schoolboy writes dog-Latin in trying to put English into Latin without reconstructing the meaning in a Latin form, so does the Telugu graduate write dog-Telugu because his thought was born in English and resists transmigration. When he tries to reincarnate it in a language not even his own, that is in the Sanskritized and

obsolescent dialect of the pundits, the infant becomes a monster. Nobody who knows English at all will ever make use of the versions prepared by Government translators—better a foreign language than a distortion of language.

It does not follow that English is in any way likely to oust Telugu. Telugu is a living language because millions speak it in the villages, and the Telugu of the villages will go its own course in spite of the graduates. It is very hospitable to the foreign word: in time past it adopted Urdu words to supplement its own stock where it was poor; from time immemorial to this day it has been taking Sanskrit words to its bosom with various degrees of change; and it has no difficulty in entertaining the English word. *Rōḍḍu* has practically supplanted all other words in talking of highways: *pōlisu*, *stēshanu*, *superindentu*, *māilu*, *mótāru*, *rēlu*, and many others are good modern Telugu words for which there are no substitutes. Men of education import words and the villager uses them without question. When his betters use such phrases as *nā wāṭch slōgā v'undi*, *ī lān mārc chēsi*, *instrūment level lēdu*, *āctu pāss ānadi*—and would be hard put to it to express the same meaning in words of indigenous growth—it is no wonder that the villager, when he has to do with the things of a novel civilization, borrows the terms of an unknown language. It is obvious that a nation's vocabulary reflects a nation's life: translators constantly find themselves stumped by words denoting things familiar to one people but not found at all amongst the other; and this dictionary in explaining words has incidentally become a manual of practices and manners. As the life of a Madras village begins to embrace the novelties of the brave inventive new world the village language picks up counters to pass current for them. Since English is now the language of the administration, the courts, the marts, and the colleges—in short, of every manifestation of the new activity—the vernacular naturally enriches itself from the English. But should the period of English dominance end to-morrow and the Andhras form their own government, they must make an attempt to conduct their own affairs in their own language. There can never be any hope of changing the language of the mass of the people, and a nation's government, however despotic, cannot use a foreigner's tongue with a good grace.

It is, however, hardly conceivable that Telugu as it now is can meet the future demands of the Andhra people. The colloquial Telugu of to-day is a simple tongue, sufficient for the wants of a simple life. But as a people comes to maturity, and its range of thought and feeling widens, words must be found to express the whole gamut of meaning. At the

same time political organization proceeds; the village gives place to the district and the district to the province as the microcosm of communal life; and the province calls for a standard speech. Telugu as the tongue of an independent and advancing people must be enriched and modelled to a form which can everywhere prevail over discrepant dialects.

At present there is a great difference between the Telugu of different districts. In the schools a certain uniformity of pronunciation and grammar has been compassed, but so far is this from being carried into current speech that an experiment which was made at Madras of allowing the candidates for certain examinations to write in the colloquial vernacular of their own region failed because the examiners could not cope with the immense variety of vocabulary thus let loose. Indeed Telugu is now in the condition attributed to the 'lingua del sì' by Dante in his treatise *De Vulgari Eloquentia*. If history should only repeat itself, it may develop as that language in its many dialects developed, and achieving a greater uniformity, dignity, and harmony, truly earn the title of 'the Italian of the East'.

As yet it hardly deserves the title. Some pronunciations of Telugu are in the highest degree clear, mellifluous, harmonious. On the stage, when actors give each vowel a precise sound and each consonant its true character, Telugu can be a fascinating language. In the bazaars, where counterfeit too often passes current and clipped coin is the rule, Telugu can be as strident, raucous, and mumble-mouthed as any language in the world, and can in no way compare with the Italian of provincial piazzas. The consonants are generally slovenly. Hard *d* for one requires too much effort for the mechanic herd; in such words as *ādutāru* it becomes very like *r* (*ārtāru*) and elsewhere is barely distinguishable from English *d*. The distinction between *s*, *ṣ*, and *śh* is neglected. The Sanskrit aspirates lose their aspiration. The sounds *ts* and *ch*, *ḍṣ* and *j*, are confounded—sometimes, however, to advantage, as when the sibilant *tsūsutsu* is improved into *tsūchutu* and so into the usual form *tsūstu*. Vowels are very unstable. Short *a* is as often as not indefinite, approximating sometimes to *e* rather than to *a*. Long *a* varies with its place in the word and the stress upon it. Such words as *vastārd* are pronounced *vastārā* because the stress is on the first and last syllables. Short *u* varies according to the sounds preceding and following; it sometimes approximates to *o*, sometimes to *a*. Final short *u* is hardly ever pronounced at all, so that though written Telugu is full of *u*, spoken Telugu is dominated by *i* and *a*. Other final vowels are either elided or quietly dropped whenever possible. The same fate befalls many a whole final

syllable, especially the inflected endings of verbs: *nu, vu, du, du, mu, ru, vi, ri* are all apt to vanish away. *Ikkaḍ'lé* for *ikkaḍa lédu* is normal; for *nuvvu pó, nénu vastānu* you may hear *nuppó, né vastā*. From plays in the colloquial dialect may be culled such mutilations as *ā māṭac'osté* for *ā māṭacu vasté*, *yaracca* for *yerugaca*, *nāc'em cāvali* for *nācu yēmi cāvalayunu*, *sacchān rā* for *tsachchinānu rā*, *appanitrā* for *appanu yeḷlu rā*, *lāccó* for *lāgucó*, *tisochchānu* for *tisuconi vachchinānu*. Yet in these literary productions a limit is set to vulgarisms; the speech of ryots and shopkeepers is even harsher and more curtailed. It is not altogether at fault, since Telugu words are unduly long; but as the mutilations have not yet been reduced to rule, and as different contractions are in vogue in different districts, the colloquial forms are not all suited to a universal literary language. First a norm must be set up on the foundation of some chosen usage.

As every district with equal vehemence maintains its own title to be the home of the true, the ancient, the perfect Telugu, the choice is invidious. The opinion of the learned is not entirely agreed. Some favour the region of Guntur and Nellore and some the region of Godavari and Kistna. The author of this dictionary is among the latter; the vocabulary he has compiled consists of the words in common use from Cocanada to Bezwada. In so defining his limits and purging his language he has taken one step towards the King's Telugu.

Greater steps remain for Telugu writers to take. A foreigner may be permitted to point out a vocabulary suited to the reformed language of the future: but who is to create a literature in it? The literary languages of modern Europe owe their foundation to some man or group of men. When Luther translated the Bible into pure and simple German he made it a model for the generations to come. The Elizabethans gave English a norm. Italian owns Dante as a foster-father. Yet Dante was in some degree a pedant and had the same exaggerated respect for Latin that Telugu pundits have for Sanskrit and Sanskritized Telugu. The first book of his *Convito* might well be cited on either side of the controversy between pundits and reformers. Dante would not use Latin for that work from two sets of motives. The first is worthy of the pundits: Latin was too noble, excellent, and beautiful for a commentary on verses in the vulgar tongue; too noble, because eternal and incorruptible; too excellent, as expressing concepts more perfectly than Italian; too beautiful, as following art instead of usage in its harmony and construction. The reply to Dante and the pundits is the same. Neither Latin nor Sanskrit nor Sanskritized Telugu is eternal and

incorruptible; Dante's own Latin was very different from Cicero's and equally different from that of Erasmus; the pundit's Telugu fails by its own canons. Neither Latin nor Sanskrit nor Sanskritized Telugu is better adapted to expressing thought than a modern tongue used with genius or even with skill. Neither Latin nor Sanskrit nor Sanskritized Telugu is freer from usage or more capable of art than their living derivatives. The notion that the Latin gloss might have been too good for the Italian verses was purely fantastical. The verses still live. So will Telugu verses in the colloquial.

Dante's other set of motives was first, liberality, and second, love of his native speech. In order to make largess of his knowledge to the multitude of his countrymen, he must use their language; nor was he averse, because he had a natural affection for it. These are exactly the motives of the reformers. But from among them has arisen as yet no Dante. There is now no figure in the Telugu literary world so outstanding as the late Veerasalingam Pantulu; and even that giant of the last generation was not of so great a stature. His works exploded the notion that elegance and beauty in Telugu prose consisted of overwrought descriptions of natural and erotic scenes composed throughout of indigestible Sanskrit epithets and unpronounceable Sanskrit nouns. But he left no work meet to thrill the millions and open their eyes to the imaginative universe.

Among other peoples and in other eras the great ages of literature have begun with song. The Andhra nation sings naturally, constantly, melodiously—though the matter of the songs that cartmen and porters sing as they move in file down the road is not always worthy of their singing. But Telugu literature has ignored and despised Telugu song; it has imported an alien prosody, in which the language moves uneasily, as though constricted by borrowed garments. The author of this dictionary holds the opinion that a quantitative prosody on the Greek pattern would best suit the genius of the language and has rendered two verses of Homer (*Od.* xv. 54–5) into very passable Telugu hexameters:

*Gnyapti y'athidci mari y'untunnadi rózulu y'anni*  
*Satcáram Śrī Rāja samastam chésina y'andú.*

The experiment might be worth continuing; anyhow it is for the modern Telugu to fashion himself a measure in which he can readily wield his own language and be understood by the many. A Telugu poem of to-day is understood only by the learned; the words, the constructions, the inflectional forms are all strange and incomprehensible to the vulgar.

Poetical diction has run so wild that the common word is wholly inadmissible; prosodical necessity is so overbearing that every word is distorted. Other nations have won beauty out of imported forms: Latin poets enslaved themselves to Greek to their profit: English poetry adapted the Italian verse and gained sweetness. But to all seeming Telugu verse is now only a kind of jig-saw puzzle, and the picture that emerges is too often cheap and nasty. Vicious canons of composition have made shoddy panegyrics and erotic rhapsodies the common matter of poetry; such things are not worthy of a self-respecting people.

It might appear that Telugu is not naturally a poetical language. It is somewhat deficient in metaphorical expressions and shy even of similes. It avoids epithet and is richer in nouns than in adjectives. It is remarkably concrete in expression: the figurative and the abstract are rare in comparison with the bald statement of sensible fact (or nonsensical superstition). But all this might have been said of Latin when Ennius began to wield it and even after Lucretius had carved philosophy into poetry with it. *Vires acquirit eundo*. A language is a great poet's garden, and the flowers spring up as he goes about it.

Not otherwise the great orator and the great thinker develop a language in wielding it. The Greek of Solon and the Latin of the Gracchi were hardly richer than modern Telugu. They too loved the concrete expression, fled the abstract; they too were terse rather than florid; they too preferred the personal turn and the active mood. The work of the dramatists, the historians, the orators, the poets, the philosophers, from Aeschylus to Plato, gave Greek every instrument it lacked, till it could discourse on everything in earth and heaven. Lucretius and Virgil and Cicero between them did the same service for Latin. The old words were enriched with new shades, new depths, new discriminations, new subtleties of meaning. New words were minted as they were wanted. There was little need to borrow; the old speech was capable of both variety and precision in the hands of the masters.

So is Telugu. For oratory in particular it is eminently suited. Its precise structure, giving weight to the essential words and emphasis to words abnormally placed, has the same advantages as Latin's. Its inflectional nature affords every opportunity for ellipse, balance, and symmetry; its very want of conjunctions forces on it the rhetorical devices of the ancients. The peculiar Dravidian form of the relative clause tightens the texture of the sentence. If the Andhra orators only studied the proverbs of their people and imitated their compact energetic expression, their speeches might engender conviction by their very

form. The turgid longevity of the sentences they are wont to deliver may fascinate the unfortunate listener but lets the point escape. In the narrative style a similar fault prevails. The old principle, the longer a sentence the better, still has many adherents. The flowing spineless sentences have no relation to the articulations of the sense. It is not so in common speech, where the sentences are in comparison as live kraits to dead pythons. In truth the illiterate villager often has more sense of style than the product of the colleges: the common petition-writer sometimes has a sure touch in ordering his facts and putting them out in few and telling words, though his writing is often more intelligible than legible.

He has indeed to cope with an unmanageable alphabet. It is less absurd than the Tamil, Kanarese, and Malayalam, but not by much. It is syllabic and consequently difficult to read even in print. Where the last vowel of a word is elided, that word undeservedly gets saddled with the first vowel of the next, which equally undeservedly loses its head. The letters are pretty, but untidy in combination. In cursive writing the untidiness becomes a welter. The claim that the alphabet is strictly phonetic is not well founded. One letter does duty for the two sounds *ts* and *ch*, another for both *z* and *j*, and a third for both aspirate *ph* and *f*. There are entirely unnecessary symbols for a hard *r* and hard *n* which are never used in speech. In some books an obsolete symbol still appears for an imaginary nasal sound of indeterminate character alleged to be present in many words. The same sound *ts* is sometimes written as one letter and sometimes as two. The six long vowels, six short vowels, and two diphthongs for which there are characters by no means exhaust the range of vowel sounds used in speaking. For instance, the modified long *a* in such contractions as *pīlchāru* or such borrowed words as *bāncu* has to be represented by the same symbol as ordinary long *a*. Modified long *e* is found in the usual pronunciation of such words as *lēca*, *mēta*, but is not to be distinguished in writing. A Telugu can apparently discriminate between the various pronunciations of long *a* in *gunḍa* when it represents (1) *gunḍa + ā*, (2) *gunḍi + ā*, (3) *gunḍu + ā*, (4) *gunde + ā*, and in *cōtā* when it represents (1) *cōtā + ā*, (2) *cōtu + ā*, (3) *cōti + ā*, or of short *u* in *méc'undi* according as it is (1) *mēca undi*, and (2) *mēcu undi*. But the difference does not appear in writing. The Telugus are proud of their alphabet in spite of its defects; but the author of this dictionary may be excused for thinking that his work will both be easier to read and more phonetically correct in its dress of Roman letters with appropriate diacritical marks.

The International Phonetic Alphabet would in some ways be even better, but its correctness does not compensate for its unfamiliarity to any but trained phoneticians. The professors of phonetics have hitherto neglected Telugu; yet there is much to interest them in a language whose system of vowel harmony has a natural origin in the speech habits of the people and a completeness very remarkable in so natural a growth. In inflected forms the vowel modification extends even to a change from *u* to *i* or from *a* to *u*, while in all words the common pronunciation assimilates neighbouring vowels as far as possible to each other or modifies them to go with neighbouring consonants. Even the use of the euphonic interpellatives *v* and *y* is phonetically regular.

The phoneticians have the advantage that their principles require them to study the prevailing usage; the dictionary spelling has for them no unassailable sanctity. The author of this dictionary has to reckon with the bogey of India, *mámúl*, established custom, in the form of recognized spellings, though he can add notes on the usual pronunciation. Telugu spelling is fortunately very sound in the main. It is in accidence and syntax that the opinion of the learned and the practice of the vulgar are at loggerheads. A reconciliation is to be effected by discarding obsolete doctrine and examining the speech of educated men all over the Andhra country to see what usages are admissible and what must be regarded as solecisms. So may be compiled a Dictionary of Modern Telugu Usage which will do for grammar what this work attempts for vocabulary, establishing a norm and encouraging the men of genius to use the tools most fitted for their work. Perhaps inspiration will be lacking while the Telugu nation is in tutelage; but when the noble and puissant nation ~~meets~~ <sup>meets</sup> its mighty youth, when the full tide of inspiration begins to flood the land, it is surely the common people, the people of the villages, who should hear and applaud. It is their language that must be used; therefore to its study this work is devoted.

R. GALLETTI.





# TELUGU DICTIONARY

**-A.** No equivalent suffix. 'Oh' or 'My' prefixed.

The classical languages of course have a vocative. The modern European languages do without, prefixing 'Oh' sometimes or to express strong emotion 'My'.

The vocative suffix, lengthened to *d!* and in the plural *dā!* Thus a high official opens a cattle show, making a speech which is translated as he goes on. He begins: 'Ryots'. The translator translates 'ryots' at somewhat greater length: *chennapaṭṇaṇu pedda baṇḍu membaru iccāḍacu dayā chēsi tsālā dūram nunchi vacchi cheppinadi yēmantē: raitulā!* From Madras the great Board Member having deigned to come here from a great distance what he says is: 'Ryots!'. Or in the Telugu hymn-book published by the Lutherans you will find 'O Lamb of God', translated *Gorrepilla Dēvū!*, i.e. O son of a sheep, God! This is not recommended as a good example. Christian Telugu is a language apart.

**-a.** No equivalent suffix. In Indian English it is translated 'only'. In English 'indeed', 'self', or by circumlocution. Tamil *tān*. Emphatic suffix: more commonly *-ē*: *Antā nīva yeru-guduvu*, you know it perfectly well; don't pretend you do not.

**a-**, un-, in-, less, dis-. Negative prefix. *In-*, Latin, Italian, French; *a-*, *an-*, Greek; *a*, *an*, *na-*, Skt.; *un-*, German. *a-jīṇamu*, indigestion; *a-jāgrata*, careless; *a-nāmicā*, nameless; *a-y-iṣṭamu*, disfavour; *a-n-dāraṇa*, unkindness.

**abaddhamaina**, false. Composed of *a-baddhamu-aina*.

**abaddhamu**, falsehood, lie. Tamil: *poi*; *pachchi*. *abaddhamu*, barefaced lie. *asāyam*, the Sanskrit word, is also commonly used in all the Dravidian languages, just as the words derived from Latin (*falso*, *faux*, *falsch*) are used in all the European languages. *oca abaddhamu cammaḍānicī*

*veyyi abaddhālu cāvalenu*, a thousand lies are wanted to cover one; *chēvēvi Śiva pūjalu chēppēvi abaddhālu*, what he does is pūjas to Śiva, what he says are lies; *dēvuni y'ēduṭa antā nizam chepputānu*, *abaddham aḍamu* is the form of oath in law-courts.

**abaddhapu**, false (e.g. witness).

**a-balamu**, weak. *abala*, the weak thing, is commonly used in books for 'woman'.

**abba**, father. Same in Hebrew. *tannina tarvāta nī abbatō cheppucō*, when he has kicked you, go and tell your father; *pōrā, nī abbatō cheppucōrā!*

**abba!** what a wonder!

**abba! ayyō!** exclamation of grief and pain.

**abbabba!** an interjection of disgust. *abbabba! yenta gāḍida v'ai pōyāvu*, Lord, what an ass you are!

**abbāyī**, my boy (to a junior); **abbi**, my good fellow (to an inferior). Forms of address such as *abbāyī*, *abbi*, *am-māyī*, *orē*, *bābu*, *yēmōi* are in English and other languages names: 'I say, John!' 'Do you know, Mrs. Smith?' 'Mary, run away and play', &c. *abbāyī*, *chinnavāḍavu*, *nīc ēmi teliyadu*, 'Boy! you are young, you know nothing'. The commonest substitute for the name as form of address is the relationship, as *anna*, elder brother; *tammūḍu*, younger brother; *tallī*, mother. By a curious inversion a mother will call her daughter *tallī*, and so on.

**abbē!** good God! dear me! Exclamation of surprise or indignation. **abbē**, no, no; **abbē yēmi lēdu**, no, no, it is nothing. **abburamu**, **abramu**, wonder; **abburapātu**, wonderment. *y'enducu inta abburapātutō tsūtādu?* why are you so amazed?

**abbuṭa**, to be obtained or acquired, grow on one (as habits). *bōgamānni v'untucōvaḍam valla dūrmārgulātō sahaḍḍam abbutundi*, by keeping a dancing girl one gets into the habit of bad company.

**abhamu-ṣubhamu**, good and evil. *abhamu-ṣubhamu y'eragani amdyacuḍu*, a simpleton not knowing good from evil.

**abhaya-hastamu**, promise of protection; from Skt. *a-bhaya*, fearless, and *hastamu*, hand.

**abhayamu**, security. *vārini racshinchedam ani abhaya-hastam ivva valenu*, you must promise them your protection. In the old plays some one or other is always seeking the protection of one God or hero against another.

**abhāsu, abhāsamu**, coarse. *abhaṣapu Telugu*, coarse and low dialect of Telugu, as *cūcō* for *cūrtsō*, sit; *yellu* for *veḷlu*, go.

**abhicāramu**, ghee. Skt. *abhi-gṛām*. The Telugu for ghee is *neyyi*. This is one of those Sanskrit words which, though not used in common talk, is understood because of its connexion with religious rites. Thus in England chalice is not now the word for cup, but most people know what a chalice is.

**abhicāramu**, the sprinkling of ghee upon food before the beginning of a dinner. *abhicāramu cāmiyyanāḍi*, sprinkle ghee that we may begin dinner.

**abhignyānamu**, intelligence; from Skt. The Telugu is *telivi*, but for intelligence, opinion, &c., Sanskrit words are in quite common use, and are at any rate easily understood, just as the corresponding words used in English are of Latin origin.

**abhilāsha**, strong desire, love. *Telugu nertsucunē abhildshatō v'unnānu*, I have a strong desire to learn Telugu. *abhilashintsuṭa*, to desire, Skt.

**abhimatamu**, desire, wish, opinion, inclination. Skt. *vére rājadhāni cāvḍāmi Teluguvāri abhimatamu*, the Telugus desire a separate province.

**abhimānamu**, love. Skt. The common words are *dṣa*, *cōrica*, *prēma*, but this is common at any rate in books. *nā manasulō v'unna abhilāsha pracā-rangā*, according to the wish in my heart; *nācu vīdya antē mahā abhildsha*, I have much love of knowledge; *sār-thaca paḍa valayuni ani nā y'abhimatam*, I wish to profit. *dēsabhimānamu*

is the combination by which patriotism, once an unknown emotion, is now translated.

**abhimukhamu**, facing, favouring; from *mukhamu*, face.

**abhinandintsuṭa**, to rejoice; from *dnandam*, joy.

**abhinava**, modern, new. The component parts are Sanskrit; the Telugu for new is *cotta*, but *nava* is commonly understood, and English *new* and *novel*, German *neu*, Italian *nuovo*, French *neuf*, Spanish *nuevo*, Dutch *nieuw*, Latin *novus*, Greek *neos* are all the same word—one of the most diffused of all words. *abhinava brūhas-patul aina y'i mantrula mantra balam chēta*, by means of the sorcery of those modern Brūhaspatis.

**abhinayamu**, expression of sentiment by actors, especially by gesture and posture. Skt.

**abhinayintsuṭa**, the corresponding verb of the preceding word. Skt. The modern European languages have no word for this; mimic action is perhaps the nearest English. *pādēdāni abhinayam bāgā tsūḍa modālū peṭṭināḍu*, he began to observe closely the action of the songstress.

**abhinivēṣamu**, zeal; a Sanskrit word used in books; the Telugu is *paṭṭu*. *vāḍu manchi abhinivēṣamutō pani chēstāḍu*, he works with tremendous zeal.

**abhiprāyamu**, opinion. Skt., but one of the commonest of Telugu words. *abhiprāya-bhēdamu*, difference of opinion.

**abhiprāyapaḍuṭa**, to be of opinion. **abhiruchi**, taste, relish (for non-material things). Skt. *ruchi*, however, is the common Telugu for taste (of things to eat); *abhiruchi* is used for music, &c. *sangitam andālī abhiruchi*, taste for singing; *andulō nō ēmi abhiruchi lēdu*, I do not care for that at all.

**abhishēcamu**, anointing (at coronation, &c.). A sacerdotal word from the Sanskrit. *bindeḍu niḷḷu netti mīda abhishēcam chēsinḍu*, anointed his head with a potful of water.

**abhivrūddhi**, increase, progress. Skt. Frequently used for progress and in-

crease in newspapers but unusual in common conversation. *andarū santānam caligi janam abhivṛiddhi auti v'untē y'i bhūmi mīda paṇḍē paṇṭa vāḷla tīṇḍici tsaladu*, if every one had children the population would so increase that there would not be enough food on earth to feed them all.

**abhiṣṭamu**, wish. Skt. *nī abhiṣṭamu śighramugānē neravērutundi*, your wish will soon be fulfilled; *mana abhiṣṭamu pīrnamugā saphalam autundi*, our desire will soon be fulfilled. **abhracamu**, mica. Skt.

**abhyantaramu**, objection. Skt.; very common in Telugu. *nā abhyantaramu lēdu*, I have no objection; *andū chētanē y'i abhyantaram*, that is why we object.

**abhyasintsuṭa**, to practise, study.

**abhyāsamu**, practice. Skt. *nīvū y' incā yōg' abhyāsamlo modatī avasthālōnē v'umāvū*, you are still in the first stage of Yoga practice; *abhyāsam cūsu vidya*, practice makes perfect; *v'yācarāna śāstramu abhyasintsuṭa*, to study grammar.

**acalancamu**, spotless. Skt.

**acasmāttuga**, suddenly. Skt.

**acaṭa**, alas; more commonly *ayyō!*

**acāryamu**, evil. Skt. *ituvantī acārya cāraṇam zarigina taruvāḍa vāḷlanu veli veyyacundā v'untē y'incā matam yēmiṭ andi?* if you don't excommunicate them for so evil an act, what becomes of religion?

**acca**, elder sister; also used as a form of address when there is no relationship; also *appa*. It is a Dravidian word. Tamil *accat*; Can. *acca-accachelletu*, sisters. *ammal-accalu*, of women generally; his sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts.

**accāḍa**, there. Dravidian *ā-cāḍa*, that place; Tamil *ange*; Can. *alli*.

**accara**, need, necessity. *accara* is hardly ever used by itself, *avasaram*, *agatyam*, &c., being commonly used for necessity.

**accara lēdu**, don't want, no thanks, no. One of the commonest expressions in Telugu and in other Dravidian languages; Tamil *vēṇḍam*, usually pronounced *vāṇḍ*, *vēṇḍā*.

**accaracu-vatsatsuṭa**, to come to (female) maturity, to be useful; and with negative verb (*rāvaḍam*) to be useful. *accaracu rāca pōtē manavāḷḷu bōgam vāḷlanu yenducu chēsināru?* if they were not useful, why did our ancestors introduce dancing girls?

**accassu**, anger. *nācu nizamgā pichchi y'ettin aṭṭ aitē i pāṭici nī talacāya reṇḍu checcalu chēsi nā accassu anta tirtsu-cōnū?* if I were really mad, would I not by this time have split your head in two and satisfied my anger?

**achchi-vatsatsuṭa**, to prosper, to suffice. *achchi vachchina bhūmi aḍug-eḍē tsā-lunu*, in land quality before quantity.

**acramamu**, wrong. Skt. *ninnatī mīṅgulō y'ēmi acramam zarigindi?* what injustice was done at yesterday's meeting?

**acsha-māla**, rosary. Skt.

**acsharamu**, letter or, rather, syllable. Skt. word 'imperishable'. In Telugu it means either a vowel or a combination of consonant and vowel and thus two English letters.

**acshatalu**, **acshintalu**, raw rice with saffron on it. *acshatalu* is the Sanskrit form; *acshintalu* more usual. *acshintalu vēsucomuṭa*, to sprinkle *acshintalu*.

**acshi-acshuḍu**, eye. Skt. The Telugu for eye is *canu*, plural *candlu*. *acshi* is recognized because *acshuḍu* is used as a suffix in combinations while *canu* is not. Thus *hiranyācshuḍu*, golden-eyed.

**acṭu**, Act (of the legislature); English. **ada-catti** or **ada-cottu**, betel-nippers; from *addamu* and *catti*, cross-knife. In an inventory: *ittatī adacottu*, *y'ittatī sunnapu cdyi*, *manchi addamu*, brass betel-nippers, a brass box for the lime eaten with betel and areca nut; *adacattulōni pōca*, the areca nut between the pincers, i.e. caught in a vice or in a dilemma.

**adacuva**, **adagintsuṭa**, **adaguṭa**, humility, to humble, to be humbled, to lower.

**adalintsuṭa**, to rebuke.

**adaluṭa**, to grieve.

**adamáyintsuṭa**, to rebuke. *nén émi ninnu āgnyapeḍutāṇḍ? adamáyistāṇḍ?* do I ever give you orders or scold you?

**adanangá**, in abundance, exceedingly, in excess.

**aḍaṅgal**, the most important of the village accounts prepared by the karnam; also known as the No. 2 Account. Tamil, *aḍaṅgal*. From *aḍangu*, to be contained; so called as it originally contained accounts of the whole village.

**aḍanu**, season, opportunity.

**aḍaru**, fear. Telugu word, but *bhaya* is more common. *aḍari-paḍuṭa*, *aḍari-pāṭu*, are said of pride, not fear; from the idea of quivering or capering in pride. *bhūmī aḍaruṭṣunnadi*, the earth has a tremor.

**aḍatsuṭa**, to humble; causative of *aḍaṭuṭa*.

**aḍavi** (n.), jungle. Skt. *aṭavi*. *aḍavi cāchīna vennela*, moonlight in the wilds, i.e. wasted moonlight; *hindū vitantuvula bratucu aḍavi cāchīna vennela*, the life of a Hindu widow is moonlight in the jungle, i.e. no good to any one.

**aḍavi** (adj.), wild. Usually translated forest, but this is incorrect; Indian jungle or uncultivated, wild country often has no trees to speak of in it. As an adjective the word is the usual one for wild as opposed to tame. *aḍavi cōḍi*, the jungle fowl; *aḍavi bātu*, the wild duck; a tame duck being *pempuḍu bātu*.

**aḍavipandi**, wild boar.

**aḍāttugá**, suddenly, properly. *haṭhāttugá* (Skt.).

**aḍāvudi**, hubbub.

**aḍbhatamu**, wonder, wondrous; subst. and adj. from the Sanskrit.

**aḍḍa-caṭṭa**, dam; from *aḍḍamu*, across, and *caṭṭuṭa*, build.

**aḍḍa-dāri**, short cut; from *aḍḍamu*, across, and *dāri*, way. Tamil *curucavali*.

**aḍḍa-diddamugá**, irrelevant. *aḍḍa-diddamugá māḷḷḍacu*, don't speak irrelevantly; *aḍḍadiddapu pami*, an idle job.

**aḍḍa-gōḍa**, party wall; from *aḍḍamu*, across, and *gōḍa*, wall. *aḍḍa-gōḍa mida pilli*, a cat on a party wall, i.e. sitting on the fence.

**aḍḍamaina**, what comes to hand;

from *aḍḍamu*, across, what meets you. *aḍḍamaina tiḷu tiṭṭindādu*, he called me all the names he could think of.

**aḍḍam-pōvūṭa**, to obstruct.

**aḍḍamu**, across, in the way; one of the words in Telugu with innumerable applications. *cōḍa mīngē-vāñci gōpuramu aḍḍamā*, a man who can swallow a temple tower in his stride; *cussancalu chēṭi, aḍḍalu peṭṭi pōtundēmo ani mā pillanu nēnu gaṛalsu scūḷucu paṃpīnānu cānu*, I did not send my girl to school, thinking that if I did she might become disobedient (make difficulties and objections).

**aḍḍamu**, looking-glass. *cōṭici aḍḍamu tsūpinaṭḷu*, showing a monkey a looking-glass (unappreciated gift).

**aḍḍamugá**, in the way.

**aḍḍamu-vatstsūṭa**, (1) to come in useful; (2) to be in the way. *andāñci peṭṭina sommu dpaḍacu aḍḍam vastundi*, jewellery put on for ornament will be useful in misfortune.

**aḍḍa-savālu**, cross-examination.

**aḍḍe**, rent (of house). *i baṅḍāḷā nēnu aḍḍecu puṭṭisucuntānu*, I will take this bungalow on rent.

**aḍḍigalu**, neck-jewel (female).

**aḍḍira!** bravo! Interjection. *aḍḍira! bābu!* well done, my lad. **aḍḍira-pāṭu**, amazement. *nīc inta aḍḍirapāṭ enducu rāḍḍi?* why are you so much amazed?

**aḍḍucheppuṭa**, to contradict. *aḍḍu cheppa pōcu (bōcu)*, do not contradict me.

**aḍḍuṭa**, to press, to blot. *sīrā aḍḍumu*, blot your paper.

**aḍ-ēm-anṭē**, if you ask why, viz.

**aḍhairyamū**, want of courage. *iṭu-vāñṭi vāḍi y'ēḍuṭa nīvu aḍhairyamū y'entamātramū cāṇapaṛatsa cūḍadu*, you must not show any sort of fear before such a man.

**aḍhairyapaḍuṭa**, to be afraid.

**aḍhamamū**, at least, at lowest. *mana v'ūḷḷō aḍhamam aidu vandalaīnā tsandā cāca pōtundā*, we cannot get less than 500 rupees subscription in our village.

**aḍharmamū**, injustice.

**aḍhāttuga**, suddenly; properly *haṭhāttuga*; from the Sanskrit. *mēmu aḍhāttugā chevuḍu vachchind anucun-*

*nāmu*, we thought you had suddenly gone deaf; *adhāttuḡa vachina piḡuḡu*, a bolt from the blue.

**adhicamaina**, additional.

**adhicamu**, superiority. Skt.

**adhicangā**, additionally.

**adhicaprasangamu**, impertinence; talking too much. Skt. Tamil has the same expression for impertinence. *nī adhicaprasangam tsālintsu*, hold your tongue; *nīvu mahā adhicaprasangam chēstū v'umāvū*, you are talking very insolently.

**adhicāramu**, authority. Skt. *adhicāram chēyūṭa*, *iṭtsuṭa*, to exercise, give authority.

**adhicāri**, ruler, authority, owner. Skt. *adhicārū* is the usual expression for the Government, the authorities; thus *pōlisu adhicārū* is the police authorities. *adhicārīto virōdhamu cā rādu*, keep on good terms with the authorities; *pūrn' adhicāri*, having full powers.

**adhicshēpamu**, to blame, to ridicule. *yī y'inglishu tsaduvulu tsadivi namu adhicshēpintsadānīci vastāvā?* how dare you ridicule me who have had a foreign (English) education.

**adhipati**, ruler. Skt., from *pati*, Lord. More general term than *adhicāri*.

**adhinamu**, possession. Skt. Much the same as *adhicāramu* but less general.

**adhināta**, control, charge. Skt. *adī nā adhināmulo lēdu*, she is not under my control.

**adhōgati**, a ruined state; perdition; utter destruction. Skt. *svārūha-parḡayanūla valla y'ī dēṣamu adhōgati pālu ainadi*, this country is ruined by self-seekers; *vitantuvum peḷḷi chēṣuconi adhōgati pālu avutāvu*, you will go to perdition by marrying a widow.

**adhvaryūdu**, Brahmin officiant at sacrifice. Skt.

**adhyacshata**, chairmanship; in Sanskrit it means superintendence.

**adhyacshūdu**, president. Skt. Commonly used in newspapers of chairmanship of a meeting, e.g. *dhvāna-sangh' adhyacshūdu*, chairman of reception committee.

**adhyātmalu**, spiritual songs. *adhyāt-malu pādē vānīci dcālī y'eccuva*, the

chanting of hymns does not appease hunger (i.e. does all the more intensify hunger).

**adhyātmamu**, spiritual or scriptural philosophy. Skt. Rarely used.

**adhyāyamu**, chapter. Skt. Extensively used.

**adi**, she; also used as a form of address to one's wife. *intidi* (*intī+adi*, the thing in the house) is a wife; and somewhat contemptuous, so that it is doubtful whether it is composed of *adi*, she, or *adi*, it.

**adi**, it, that, that time. *adi modalu*, from that time; *adi varacu*, up to that; *adi gāca*, besides; *adigō!* behold! French *voilà*.

**adigāca**, moreover; also *adigācuṇḡā*.

**adigiconuṭa**, to ask; from *aḡuḡuṭa*; also *aḡuḡuconuṭa*, a very common colloquial form.

**adrūstahīnuḡu**, a luckless man.

**adrūsthamu**, luck. Skt.

**adrūstavantūdu**, a lucky man.

**adugō**, lo, behold, look there; 'lo' and 'behold' are book English, *adugō* and *idugō* are colloquial. French *voilà* and *voici*, Italian *ecco*. *idugō pul' antē*, *adugō tōca annaṭṭu*, one said, 'Look, there is a tiger there'; the other, 'Yes, I see its tail.'

**aḡuḡu**, step, beginning, bottom, foot (measure), line (verse). *conḡa aḡuḡuna*, at the bottom of a mountain; *aḡugula zḡḡa paṭṭuconuṭa*, trace foot-steps; *aḡuḡ-aḡugumacu*, step by step.

**aḡuḡu peṭṭuṭa**, place one's foot. *y'eppuḡu gummam dāṭi vidhulō aḡuḡu peṭṭaḡu*, he won't step out into the street.

**aḡuḡunabaḡuṭa**, **aḡuccu-povuṭa**, to sink; colloquial forms of *aḡuḡuṭa*.

**aḡuḡuṭa**, ask. *aḡuḡagāné*, on demand. *aḡigēvānīci cheppēvāḡu lōcuva*, It is easier to ask questions than to answer them (the answer is inferior to the asker).

**adumuconuṭa**, to press, to squeeze.

**aduruṭa**, to tremble. *venuca Conḡalrāu Pantulu Gāru Ṣaristādāri chēṣin apuḡu garbhālālō piṇḡālu adiri pōyēvi*, when Kondalar Rau Pantulu Garu was Sharishtadar the foetuses used to tremble in the womb.

**aḍusu**, mire. *aḍusulō nāṭina sṭham-bhamu*, a post fixed in the mire (said of a time-server as it swings to and fro).

**advaitamu**, monism. Skt.

**advaiti**, Monist. Skt. The Hindus have three principal sects divided according to the three possible views of ultimate reality: the Monists, the Dualists, and the Mixed; and the three main divisions of the Brahmin caste are based on this philosophic disagreement. The Monists follow Śankarāchārya.

**afisu**, office. English.

**agaḍṭa**, moat. Used in historical novels.

**agamyamu**, inaccessible. Skt. Used in colloquial language, with another word, *agōcharamu*, which means imperceptible, dissolved into its atoms. *tsāvuci teginchi agamya-gōcharamgā pōvdlanī cinī chēṣṭḍu*, he committed the murder at the risk of his own dissolution.

**agapaḍuṭa**, to appear. Used commonly when we use 'to see'; the subject is the thing seen; instead of saying 'I see a snipe', one says, 'A snipe appears to me'. *nācu canḡlu agapaḍuvu* means 'my eyes don't see', literally 'I can't see my eyes'.

**agatyamu**, necessity.

**agāramu**, house. Skt. Used in books.

**aggi**, fire.

**aggi-rāmuḍu**, a nickname applied to an angry person. *pillal 'antā pērlu peṭṭi pilustū v'unṭe vāḍu vidhilo paravāḡḡu toccutū y'ēla aggi-rāmuḍu ai pōyāḍḍō tsūḍu*, when the mischievous children are after him calling him names he shows himself in a fury and dances on the road.

**aghōramu**, terrible. Skt.

**aghōrintsuṭa**, to grieve. Skt.

**agni**, fire. Skt.; Latin, *ignis*. The Telugu is *nippu*, but *agni* is common enough.

**agnicanāmu**, spark.

**agni-hōtramu**, fire.

**agniparvatamu**, volcano.

**agnyāna ḍaṣa**, age of innocence. Skt. *agnyānadaṣalō vīvāḍham chēṣṭe tsūḍa-ḍānci bahu muttsaṭagā v'unṭundi*, it is

very pretty to see a marriage in the age of innocence.

**agnyānamu**, ignorance. Skt., a privative and *gnyānamu*, knowledge. *vīru agnyān 'āndhacāramulō munigi v'unma jamulu*, people steeped in ignorance.

**agnyāni**, ignorant person.

**agra-**, chief, end. A Sanskrit word used in compounds in Telugu.

**agraculam**, chief caste, i.e. Brahmin. *taccuva culamvāru agraculam-vāritō cūḍā cūrtisōvāḍānci cōritē*, if a lower caste man ever wishes to sit with a high caste man.

**agraganyuḍu**, leader.

**agrahāramu**, Brahmin street or village. Skt., from *agra* and *hāramu*, row; the part of a village or town set apart for Brahmins.

**agramu**, top. Skt. *dmūl-āgramugā*, from top to bottom; completely. *parvatāḍgramu varacu*, to the top of the hill.

**agrasthānamu**, chief seat. Skt., *agra* and *sthānamu*, place. *agra-sthānam 'andū nēnu cūrtisōnu*, I won't take the chief seat; so also *agrāsandstnuḍu*, *agrāsanddhipati*, *agrustuḍu*, person taking the chair; *agrāsanddhipatayamu*, chairmanship.

**agrēsarūḍu**, leader. Skt.

**agugāca**, would that, so be it. *gāca* for *cāca*, euphonic.

**aḡuṭa** or **auṭa**, to become. Like common verbs in all languages extremely irregular; the root is *cā*; *cāḍu*, the negative 3rd person, is one of the forms of 'no'; *ai*, the past participle, is used as a suffix to form adjectives, *cā-valenu* means it is wanted; *cāvintsuṭa*, the causal used in the high-flown leader-writing of newspapers instead of *chēyūta*, to do. *vāḍu y'ēm aindāḍu?* what has become of him? *ā paṇi aumu*, *cāca pōvumu*, that work may of may not be done; *paṇi sighramugā cā-valenu*, work must be done soon; *bhōjanam 'aindi*, dinner is over; *Mahātmā Gāndhī darṣanam 'aindi*, I got a sight of Mahātmā Gāndhī; *artham aindā?* do you understand? *tirṭu cā-tēdu*, judgement has not yet been pronounced; *iccāḍa vari cādu*, rice does not grow here; *vāḍu nīc'emi*

*autādu?* what relation is he of yours? *vibhāgālu ai vēṛ' inṭi cāpuraṃ chēst' unnāru*, the (joint) family divided up and occupy separate houses; *Barmālō modatī nundiyu tagin'anta bala prayō-gaṃ gāvimpaca (cāvimpaca) unduṭa chē*, through not having used enough force in Burma to start with.

**aham-**, my, I. Used only as a prefix in Telugu. Skt. for 'I'; Latin *ego*.

**ahambhāvamū**, egotism, pride. Skt. *aham* and *bhāvamū*.

**ahamcāramū**, conceit, arrogance. Skt. *aham* and *cāramū*, doing. *guru śuśrīṣha prabhāvam chepputānu vīnu, dānivala vidyārthulu ahancāra virahituluṃ vijitēndriyuluṃ autdru*, I will explain to you the glory of serving your guru; the disciples become modest and temperate.

**aharmukhamū**, morning. Skt., from *aham*, day, used in novels in descriptive passages; not in colloquial use.

**ahimsa**, harmlessness. Skt. *ahimsa parama dharmamū*, harmlessness is the chief virtue (blessed are the meek); is the commonest of all Hindu religious maxims.

**ahituḍu**, evildoer.

**ahó!** oh, indeed; good! Skt.

**ahórintsuṭa**, to be upset; also *aghórintsuṭa*. *y'émi tótsacundā ahóristū v'unṭē*, while I am much upset and don't know what to do.

**ai**, suffix used to form adjectives and adverbs; 'like', 'about'. It is the past participle of *agūṭa*, become. *mān ai nilachenu*, he stood like a tree (in terror or surprise); *ā vishayam-ai*, about that matter; *bhayam-ai*, frightened.

**ai**, having become, being; past participle of *agūṭa*, become. *cheṭṭu ai vanganiḍi mānu ai vangundā?* if it won't bend when it is a shrub, will it bend when it is a tree?

**aica-**, Skt.; adjectival form from *ēca*, one, used in compounds in Telugu.

**aicacanthyamuga**, with one voice. Skt. **aicamatyamū**, being of one mind, co-operation, unanimity. Skt. *aicamatyamunacu mānā ēdi?* *āṣa vadalūṭa*, the only way to harmony is to get rid of desire. This Hindu maxim is a counsel of despair. Hindu

are so naturally fissiparous that only those who renounce their will can be persuaded to agree about anything.

**aicyaparatsuṭa**, to consolidate. Skt.

**aicya-vācyamū**, unanimous, with one voice. Skt., from *aicya*, one, and *vācyamū*, voice.

**aidava**, fifth.

**aiddōtanamū**, being a wife, female wedlock; from *aiduva*, matron. *āvidā aiddōtanamū timmagā v'unṭē mi vaidyam rācanē pōnu*, if the marriage were a success, your doctoring would not be wanted (attributing a man's death to the ill-luck of his wife).

**aidu**, five.

**aiduguru, aidumandi**, five persons.

**aiduva**, matron.

**aīhicamū**, of this world. Skt., adjectival form from *īham*.

**-aina**, suffix forming an adjective by simple addition to any noun; past participle of *auṭa*, having become. *nāc-aina manishi*, my friend; *nāc-aina*, who is to me, my; *andam aina*, handsome; *dhāniculaina*, rich.

**aina**, being, having accumulated; past participle of *auṭa*. *aina vaḍḍi*, the accumulated interest.

**aina**, past; past participle of *auṭa*. *aina panici chintinchēvaḍu alpa buddhi galavāḍu*, he is a fool who grieves over the past.

**-aina**, suffix meaning 'ever'; past participle of *auṭa* emphasized. *eccāḍaina*, wherever; *evvāḍaina*, whoever; *vaḍaina vidaina*, whether it is this man or that.

**ainanu**, though, even. *nāc-ainanu*, even to me.

**ainappatiṭi (ni)**, nevertheless, even when it is so; from *aina* and *appuḍu*, when.

**ainaṭṭaité**, if it is; from *aina*, being, *aṭṭu*, like, and *aité*, which also comes from *auṭa*, if. *midi ainaṭṭaité*, supposing it is yours.

**aipōvuṭa**, to be finished; from *auṭa* and *pōvuṭa*, go, to be gone, become. *aipōyindi* is the usual expression for 'finished'.

**aiṣvāryamū**, wealth. Skt., from *īṣvara*, god, adjectival form.

**aité**, if it is, even if it is, but, then;



from *auṭa*, become, and *té*, if; usually post-fixed to *aṭṭu*, as if, and the past participle of a verb; at the beginning of a sentence it means 'if it comes', 'succeeds'; opposite *cācunṭe*. *vādu vachchūn' aṭṭ aité*, if he comes; *aité y'emi?* what if? *aité ḍruga, cācunṭe candi*, we shall get either *candi* (red gram) or *ḍruga* (millet), i.e. if we sow both together; *micu tondaragá v'unn' aṭṭ aité*, if you are in a hurry; *nēnu cheppina pracḍram nivu zarigistú v'unnatṭ aité*, if you do as I tell you; *aité ná peḷḷam sangati nuvuvu yeragav dṇma māṭa*, then you don't know my wife.

**aivázugá**, in exchange. Hindustani.

**ajágrata**, carelessness; from a privative and *jágrata*, care.

**ajirṇamu**, indigestion; from a privative and *jirṇamu*, digestion.

**ajirti**, indigestion.

**akhandamu**, entire, abounding. Skt., from a privative and *khandamu*, piece. *nivu akhaṇḍa sacti galavāḍavu*, you have abundant power; *akhaṇḍa Cḍveri*, the undivided Cauvery, i.e. the river before it splits up into the delta.

**ala**, wave.

**alabhyamu**, unobtainable. Skt., from a privative and *labhyamu*, obtainable.

**alacshyamu**, carelessness. Skt., from a privative and *lacshyamu*, regard.

**alacshyapu**, careless. *iṭuvanṭi alacshyapu manishi peḷḷāḍaḍam nácu y'enta mātramunnu y'ishṭam lédu*, I do not care at all to marry so casual a person.

**alancarintsuṭa**, to adorn. Skt. *áptṭhamu alancarintsanḍi*, adorn that seat, i.e. polite way of saying 'Take a seat'.

**alancáramu**, ornament. Skt. *nácu peṭṭina alancáramulan amṇiṇi ná dēham nochchēṭ aṭṭu balavantaṃḍi tēpi vési*, pulling all the ornaments off my person so as to hurt me.

**alancára śástramu**, rhetoric. Skt. *vyācāranamu, tarcamu, alancára-śástramu cūḍa telusunu*, he knows grammar, logic, and rhetoric too.

**alancrūtamu**, adorned. Skt.

**alanghyamu**, out of reach. Skt., from a privative and *langhyamu*, reachable.

**alaráruṭa**, to shine. A word used in novels of a brilliant city, &c.

**alasaṭa**, weariness. *alasaṭa chēta nácu*

*nóru y'enḍucu póṭú unnadi*, my mouth is dry through weariness.

**alasinadi**, tired. The verb is *alayuṭa*. *Alasinadi* is the part in common use. *ná gurram tsāḷa alasinadi*, my horse is very tired.

**alasuḍu**, lazy.

**alavaḍuṭa**, to be acquired, of a habit. *mī śishyulacu cūḍa sadḡanamul' alavaḍinavi*, your disciples also have acquired good habits.

**alaváṭu**, habit.

**alaváṭu paḍuṭa**, to be accustomed. *aité paḍutsuntanamuló v'unḍaḍam chētanu alaváṭu paḍaḍam chētanu vaca paṭṭuna mána lécuṇḍa v'unnámu*, we can't suddenly stop, being young and having acquired the habit.

**alavi cádu**, not possible.

**alāhida**, separate. Hindustani.

**allacallólamu**, hubbub.

**allamu**, ginger (green); dry ginger is *sonṭhi*.

**allari**, tumult, row. *nannu allari pilla cāyalu vidhilo géli chēsi*, rowdy boys mocking me in the street; *niśchēra-ṇaṃḍa allari cheyyacāṇḍi*, do not make a row for no reason.

**allari chēyūṭa**, to make a row.

**-allá**, suffix meaning all. This most common word will not be found in other dictionaries; the dictionaries give *-ella*, but *-alla* is the common form, even in books. *nēnu y'eccāḍacu vēṭitē accāḍic' allá tōca lágu vēṇṭa tirugutú v'unṭāw émi?* why do you follow me about everywhere like my shadow? *ḍmici v'unna lōpam allá*, the only drawback to this; *udyogasthulalón-allá*, among all the officials.

**alláḍuṭa**, to wander, to toss about, to be in want; *cūṭici alláḍuṭaḍu*, he is in want of food.

**allica**, netting. *allica paṇi nácu eṇṭuc' unnadi*, network is cleaving to me.

**allintsuṭa**, to get plaited.

**alluḍu**, son-in-law; plural *alluru*. *mēn-alluḍu* is a nephew by the female side. *angaṭlō amṇi v'unnavi, alluḍu nōṭlō śani v'unmadi*, everything in the shop and misfortune in the mouth of the son-in-law. This is a proverb which means though there be excellent opportuni-

ties, fate always deters a person from taking advantage of them.

**alluṭa**, to plait. *tsápa allinaṭlu*, plaited like a mat.

**almáru**, wardrobe. Hindustani.

**alpa (mu)**, small, trifling. Skt. *alpagnyámulu chésé máyopáydulu y'ílá-gañtívi*, tricks of small minds; *á y'ad-bhutamumu nívu alpa cdlamulóné tsúda galavu*, you can see that wonder in a short time; *aina panici chintinché-vádu alpa buddhi galavádu*, he is a fool who grieves over the past.

**alpáchamánamu**, urine. Skt. *tellaváruḡaṭla chicāṭṭo alpáchamánānīcī léchi*, getting up in the dark before dawn to make water; *vacca céca vésté v'úlló valḡ antá gaḡa-gaḡa vadāci baṭṭalālō alpáchamánam chésucuné-váru*, if he just raised his voice there was not a dry dhoty in the village; *mégħalu samudramlōci vellī nīllu tāgūt' anécūlu tsūchináru*; *áld nīllu tāgi vachchi alpáchamánam chésté, á níru varsha rūpangā bhūmī mīda paḡutundi*, (Hindu explanation of rain) the clouds drink water out of the sea and then discharge it; *gōvu alpáchamánam chéstú v'undagā vellī tōcató netti mīda tsalluconī panchitam mīdu puḡistīllu lōpālīcī puttsucuné mārī puṇyam*, (Hindu recipe for gaining virtue) when a cow is making urine shake its tail over your head, take three handfuls of its sacred urine (*panchitam*) and drink.

**alpuḡu**, rotter, worthless fellow. Skt. *oré! alpuḡá! wretch!*

**aluca, alca**, wrath, anger. *alluni aluca*, the wrath of a son-in-law which is a common feature of Indian household technique. *aluca viḡuwa bócu*, never put away your wrath, is considered to be a sound maxim with sons-in-law if they want to profit and prosper. *aluca pánpu mīda v'unna alluḡu*, the wrathful son-in-law in the bedchamber is an essential feature in marriage functions.

**alucu, fear**.

**alucufā**, smear, e.g. the floor with cow dung.

**alugūta**, to be angry.

**amadalū**, twins.

**amaladáruḡu**, amildar, officer of rank of tahsildar, under a subedar. Hindustani.

**amalamu**, pure. Skt.; *a* privative and *malam*, dirt.

**amalulō**, in force, in authority. Hindustani. *dlāgānti dāṭu cūḡā vacāṭi amalulō v'undédā?* was such an Act in force? *ménéjarū, mémū, śañīṭari y'inaspectarū y'écamai idīvaracu iṭuvāṇṭi rijalyūshanlu lacsha amalu zara-gacundā āpi vésināmu*, the Manager, we, the Sanitary Inspector have between us stopped 100,000 such resolutions coming into force.

**amandamu**, great. Skt., *a* privative and *mandamu*, little.

**amangalamu**, unpropitious. Skt., *a* privative and *mangalam*, propitious.

**amaracamu**, lease. *bhūmulanu y'énūru rūḡāyalacu amaracam chésināmu*, we have leased our land for 500 rupees.

**amartsuṭa**, to fit, prepare, supply. *iravai lacshala y'écaramula nēlacu jalamu amartsabaḡinadi*, water was supplied to two million acres.

**amaryāda**, disrespect. Skt., from *a* privative and *maryāda*, respect.

**amavāsya**, new moon day; common for Skt. *amavasya*.

**amánatu**, deposit. Hindustani. A common treasury term for money not placed in the strong room but deposited temporarily outside.

**amāni**, departmentally managed. Hindustani. When renting or other systems of land revenue failed in Muhammadan times the tax was collected direct by the officials, and this was called *amāni*.

**amánushamu**, inhuman, supernatural. Skt.; *a* privative and *mānu-sham*, human.

**amāyacuḡu**, innocent. *abhamu śubhamu y'eragāni amāyacuḡu*, an innocent man knowing neither good nor evil.

**ambali**, gruel.

**ambaramu**, sky; for *dāśamu*, Skt. Used only in books and compounds. *ḡigambaruḡu*, sky-surrounded, is the usual word for 'naked'.

**ambaru**, amber.

**ambā y'anuṭa**, to low.

**ambáramu**, a heap of grain; also the

share of a crop due to Government or landholder.

**ambudhi**, sea. Skt. Used in books; the common word is *samudramu*.

**ambuvu**, water. Skt. Used in books only.

**amitam**, boundless. Skt., a privative and *mitam*, bound, limit.

**amínu**, process-server. Hindustani. Now we use the word only of our head process-server; formerly it was applied to lower and even the higher courts; the Court of Sudder Amin was the highest Indian Judge under the Company.

**amíru**, baron. Hindustani. *nádu v'uné navádu sáyébu*, *annamu v'uné amíru sáyébu*, if he has territory a Muhammadan is a Nawab Sahib; if he has enough to eat he is an Amir Sahib.

**amma**, mother, especially in address; used also in addressing any older woman: a housewife; a woman. Telugu; but connected with words in all languages (onomatopoeic *ma* for 'mother'). *amma gríha pravéšamu ayya śmaśāna pravéšam*, the housewife entered the house and its master left it a corpse (sudden and unexpected calamity); *caḍuputó v'un amma canaca mānund*, *vandin amma tinaca mānund*? will not the pregnant woman bring forth her child? will the woman who has cooked abstain from eating? (the inevitable result).

**amma-caḍupucálá!** a common kind of abuse. *vīḍi amma caḍupucálá! Ná midaná nōru chésuconṭāḍu?* let him and his mother's womb perish! How dare he direct his tongue against me?

**ammacam**, sale.

**ammaḍu**, applied to a girl or daughter in the Northern Districts; same as *ammáyí*.

**ammalaccalu**, mothers and sisters; his sisters and their cousins and his aunts; the women gossips. *ammalu*, mothers, combined with *accalu*, elder sisters. *irugu porugu ammalaccalu chepputunnāru*, the womenfolk in the houses round about say.

**ammamma**, mother's mother, grandmother.

**ammavári jádyamu**, smallpox, supposed to be due to a goddess. *v'úlló ammavári jádyálu ilága v'un appuḍu manam ammaváriní naḍi vidhiló nilu-pan' accara léḍá?* when smallpox is in the village should we not set the village goddess up in the middle of the street? (Hindu notions of hygiene).

**ammaváru**, goddess, especially of the village.

**ammá!** exclamation of pain, love, surprise.

**ammáyí**, little girl; used also as form of address. *má ammáyini y'ichchi á canyá dāna phalamu nēnu daccintsu cunṭānu*. I will give him my little girl and earn the merit of the bestower of a virgin.

**ammi**, form of address to girl.

**ammuḍu**, sale. *ammuḍu pōcunḍá mī-lava v'unna sarucu*, old stock.

**ammuta**, to sell. *amma pōté aḍavi, cona pōté corivi*, jungle when he went to sell, firebrand when he went to buy; *cammara vidhiló súḍulu ammi-naṭṭu*, like selling needles in Blacksmith street.

**amóghamaina** (adj.), infallible; **amóghamu** (n.), irrefutable, **amógham-gá** (adv.), inevitably. Skt., a privative and *mógham*, fallible. *amógha nidar-śandlu v'unnavi*, there are irrefutable proofs; *amóghamaina vḍḍamu*, irrefutable argument; *tama cōrica amóghamgá siddhistundi*, your wish will inevitably be fulfilled; *dyāna anna māta y'amóghamu sumá*, his prophecy will inevitably come true.

**amputa**, to send, especially in compounds; more usually *pampintsuṭa*. *sāgan'amputa*, to send off; *pīlavanamputa*, to send for.

**amrūtamu**, nectar. Skt. *oca ginneḍu pānacamu nēnu y'ippuḍu amrūtamgá y'entsucunṭānu*, the tiniest drink would be like a drop of nectar to me just now.

**aṃṣamu**, subject, particular. Skt. *reṇḍó aṃṣam*, the second subject; *vāḍu anni aṃṣamulu telisinavāḍu*, he knows all particulars.

**amúlyamu**, priceless. Skt., a privative and *múlyamu*, price. *amúlya parimaḷamu*, a priceless scent.

**anacattu**, dam; from *catṭu*, to build; *ānacattu* is commoner.

**anada**, **anātha**, one who is forlorn or destitute.

**anagá**, namely; from *anuṭa*, to say. *anagá anagá oca rāzu*, one day a king, is the way stories begin.

**anaguṭa**, to yield to; to obey; also *anuguta*. *āpada vacchinappudu anagi v'undāli*, in misfortune show a humble and a contrite heart.

**anantamu**, endless. Skt., a privative and *antam*, end.

**anantaramu**, afterwards. Skt., a privative and *antaram*, interval.

**anapacāya**, a commonly grown bean. The botanical name of the plant is *dolichos catjang*; it is grown as a field crop, see *anumulu*.

**anarhamu**, unfit. Skt., a privative and *arham*, fit.

**anarhata**, unfitness, disability.

**anarhuḍu**, unfit person.

**anarthamu**, harm. Skt., a privative and *artham*, meaning. *bōgamu vāllanu vivāhādi subhacāryamulalōnu*, v'uttsa-valōnu, *ṭilichi gauravintaṣāmu chēta tsilā anarthālu calugutū v'umnavi*, much harm comes from calling dancing girls to marriage and other festivals and religious functions and giving them honour; *śāstra viśvāsamu cheḍina pacshamuna dēśamuna y'eṭṭi anarthamul aina samprāptamul' agumu*, if faith in Sastras is destroyed, any number of evils come over the land.

**anati**, not much. Skt., a privative and *ati*, very much. *anati dīramu*, not so far.

**anatsuṭa**, to suppress, to reduce. *cōur-ṭulō cūdā vyāṭyālu vēyinchī vāḍi pogaru anatsanḍi*, bring some cases against him in Court too and reduce his pride; *ippudu elāgainā y'i panditūḍi garvam anatsa vāleṇu*, now by any means we must reduce the pride of this pandit. Used in books. The colloquial form is *anutsuṭa*.

**anavaratamu**, perpetual. Skt.

**anācāri**, ugly person. Skt., a privative and *ācāramu*, form. *inṭlō dāmītō nēnu pagalu mātīlādāṇic annā valla cādu*; *antē cācundā adi anācāri*, I may not

even talk by day to the thing in my house (my wife); besides she is ugly.

**anāchāramu**, want of good customs.

Skt., a privative and *āchāramu*, custom. *dacshiṇādi vāllacu bottigā maḍi lēdu*, *d dēśamulō śuddha anāchāram*, the Southerners don't dress for dinner at all; they have no proper observances.

**anāchāra partsuṭa**, to defile.

**anādarana**, contempt, neglect. Skt., a privative and *adarana*, respectful treatment. *nī vale nanṇu dāyana anādarana cheyyaḍu*, he does not despise me like you.

**anādi nunchi**, **anādigā**, from time immemorial. Skt., from a privative and *dāi*, beginning. *anādi biḍu*, immemorial waste land; *anādigā sarugutū v'unna āchāram*, an immemorial custom.

**anālōchitamū**, thoughtless, imprudent.

**anāmica**, nameless, the fourth finger. Skt., a privative and *nāma*, name. There are two series of words for the fingers and thumb, Sanskrit and Telugu. The Telugu for the fourth finger is *ungarapu vēlu*, the ring finger.

**anāsa**, pine-apple.

**anātha**, destitute. Skt., a privative and *nātha*, lord, protector.

**anāthalaina**, destitute.

**anātha śaraṇ-ālayamu**, orphanage.

**anāvṛṣṭi**, drought. Skt.

**ance**, figure (numbers). *sunṁdlacu viluva y'ēlāgu vastundi? mundu ancelu chēristē sari*, how do you give value to noughts? by putting figures before them.

**anche**, the post. This post, a relay of runners, is now obsolete; the word still survives in the *anchal*, or local post, of the Travancore State which exists side by side with the British post office.

**ancili**, obstruction.

**ancitamū**, dedication. Skt.

**ancuramū**, germ. Skt.

**ancurintsuṭa**, to sprout. Skt., often used metaphorically of thoughts, &c.

**ancuritamū**, sprouted, emanated.

**ancuṣamū**, elephant goad.

**andacatte**, pretty girl, from *andamu*,

beauty. *i chinnadi andacatte*, this girl is pretty.

**andagāḍu**, handsome fellow. *nīvu mātram māha andagāḍavā y'ēmiṭi? nallagā cōti lāgu v'unnavu*, are you so good-looking? you are black and like a monkey.

**andalamu**, palanquin. *andaru andalamu y'eccitē mōsēvāru y'ēvaru?* if all go in their palanquins, who will carry them?

**andali**, on, adjective, from *andu*. *crama cramamugā sangitam, andali abhiruchi adhicamai*, his love for song gradually growing.

**andamu**, beauty. *andamunacu peṭṭina sommu dpadacu aḍḍam vastundi*, jewellery put on for beauty comes in useful in bad times (this is why Hindus bank their money in their women's jewellery).

**andamu**, way, manner.

**and-andu**, here and there.

**andaru**, all (people). *andaru andalamu y'eccitē mōsēvāru y'ēvaru?* if all go in their palanquins, who will carry them? *caliginavādrici andaru tsūtṭāle*, all are relations to the rich.

**andāca**, so far; from *anta* and *dāca*.

**andelu**, anklets worn by women, usually silver.

**andhacāramu**, darkness. Skt. Commonly used metaphorically, the Telugu for darkness is *chicāṭi*. *vṛu agnyān āndhacāramulō munigē v'unna janula cannulu vippi gnyāna sūryō-dayam caluga chēstū v'unndaru*, opening the eyes of persons plunged in the darkness of ignorance they make them see the dawn of knowledge.

**andi**, sir; honorific affix. *y'ēm'andi*, sir; *aṭlu cheppac'andi*, do not say so, sir; *yenduc-andi amma tīdatāru*, why do you scold me, madam?

**andintsuṭa**, to cause to reach, to hand; causative from *anduṭa*, to reach. *mīṭhāyi v'unḍalu y'i chinnadānīci andintsu*, hand the sweets to this girl.

**andu**, there, that. *anducu*, *andalucu*, for that; *andulō*, in that; *andu nimitam*, because of that; *andu chēta*, by means of that; *andu mīḍata*, after that; *andu valla*, by that; *unn' anducu*, because it is; *indun' andu*, here and

there, i.e. in this life and the next; *andu cōsaram*, for that reason.

**-andu**, suffix meaning 'on', 'at'. *nī y'andu nammacam unchi*, placing reliance on you.

**andubadi**, to hand; in legal language service of a process; from *anduṭa*, to reach. *adi andubadi aina tarvāṭa*, after it had come to hand.

**anducani**, as it is so; also *andunacani*.

**anduconuṭa**, reach with the hand.

**anducu**, for it; also *andunacu*.

**anduṭa**, to reach; intransitive. *andani pūlu devunici arpaṇa*, offering flowers out of reach to the God; *tama sābu nācu anda lēdu*, Your Honour's letter did not reach me; *adi nāc andadu*, it is out of reach; *rayilu andaca*, missing the train.

**anē**, **anēdi**, that which is, namely, which; relative pronoun from *anuṭa*, to say. *cāvalen anē manasu*, a mind to have.

**anēca**, many. Skt., from *a* privative and *ēca*, one.

**anēcāmandi**, many persons.

**anē-cābōlu**, perhaps it is so.

**anēmō**, perhaps it is so; from *ani* and *ēmō*, I don't know what.

**anēsarici**, when it is said. *nēnu d māṭa anēsarici māndi paḍḍāḍu*, when I told him so he lashed himself into a fury.

**anga**, stride.

**angabalamu**, strength; from *angam*, limb. *manac angabalam taccuvagā v'unnadi*, we are too weak.

**angadi**, shop, bazaar. *angitlō bellamu guḷḷō Līngānīci naivēdyamu*, offering the bazaar jaggery to the God.

**angahinamu**, mutilated; from *angam*, limb, and *hinam*, short of.

**angalārtsuṭa**, to grieve.

**angamola**, naked; from *angamu*, limb, and *mola*, waist.

**angamu**, limb, department. Skt. *rājyāngamulu* are the Departments of Government. *chaturangamulu* are the four limbs of the army which are *rathamulu* (chariots), *ēṁgulu* (elephants), *gurramulu* (horses), *baṇṭulu* (foot). *sāshtānga namascāramu* is salutation with the eight limbs (prostrate).

**angaracā**, coat. Hindustani. *cōṭu* is the commoner. *nēnu lōpalici pōyi*

*pāgā, angaracā vēsi y'ippudē vastānu*, I will go inside, put on my turban and coat, and come at once.

**angavastramu**, upper cloth.

**angavēyuta**, to stride.

**-angi**, limbed; used in compounds. *sundarāngi*, beautifully limbed; *la-tāngi*, slender limbed, from *lata*, twig.

**angili**, palate. *angīta bellamu ātmalō vishamu*, sugar on the lips, poison in the soul; *angīta vishamu*, *munḍāicanu tiyyadanamu*, poison on the palate, sweetness on the tip of the tongue.

**angīcarintsuṭa**, to consent. Skt. **angīcāramu**, consent. Skt.

**angōstramu**, upper cloth. Skt. *angavastramu*. *angōstramu conguna*, in the border of one's upper cloth.

**angulamu**, inch. From Skt. for thumb. **angustān**, thimble. Hindustani.

**angusthamu**, thumb, big toe. Skt. Both a Sanskrit and a Telugu series is used for fingers and thumbs; the Telugu for thumb and big toe is *boṭana vrēlu*. *angushṭa mātram*, thumb-size.

**ani**, having said, participle of *anuṭa*.

**ani, aniyu**, that, to; the past participle of *anuṭa*. *nannu pomm' ani cheppēdu*, he told me to go; *vāru accāḍa unḍinār ani anṇḍu*, he said that they were there; *antarātmalu lēnē lēvani bōdhin-tānu*, we will preach that the soul does not exist at all.

**-ani**, suffix added to onomatopoeic expressions. *bussum'ani*, hissing; *guṭucum'ani*, gulping; *usūrum'ani*, sighing; *cangu-cangum'ani*, tinkling; *minucum'ani*, twinkling.

**anipintsuṭa**, to cause to say; causative from *anuṭa*. *inḷō v'unḍinnī lēd' ani-pinchi*, pretending you have nothing in the house when you have.

**anipōtārani**, lest it should be said.

**anitya**, impermanence, used esp. in philosophy; Skt. from *a-*, privative, and *nitya*, permanent.

**anjali**, folded hands. Skt. *vāḍu anjali chēsinaḍu*, he saluted with folded hands.

**anjanamu**, lamp-black. This is used in magic, you are made to look into a drop of lamp-black and see visions.

**anna**, having said; past participle of *anuṭa*. *y'ēm annā sarē*, it does not matter what they say.

**anna**, elder brother; also used as a form of address to older men.

**annadammulu**, brothers; from *anna* and *tammudu*. *ācalintacu annadam-mul' umḍāru gāni tummuṭu tammud*

*ainā lēdu*, yawning is infectious, sneezing is not.

**annamu**, rice, food; only used of cooked rice, uncooked is *biyyamu*. *nḍu v'unṭē navābu sāyēbu*, *annamu v'unṭē amīru sāyēbu*, if he has territory a Muhammadan is a Nawab Sahib; if he has enough to eat he is an Amir Sahib.

**anfasatramu**, choultry, restaurant; from *annamu* and *satramu*, choultry or an eating-house.

**annavastrammulu**, food and clothes; from *annamu* and *vastrammulu*, clothing. *dyana nācu anna vastrālacu y'ēmī lōpam lēc'unḍā tagina ādhāramu chēsi pōyindru*, he has given us suitable maintenance—food and clothes with-out stint.

**annā**, a corrupted form of *ainā*, even. *māḷaḍuṭac'annā*, even to talk.

**anni, anniṭini**, all. *nācu peṭṭina alan-cāramulan annūṭini balavāntāṅḍa tempī vēsi*, forcibly cutting off all my ornaments; *anniṭici tamminē nammi y'un-nḍu*, I trust you in everything.

**anrūtamu**, false. *dēvunṇi ārādhintsa-dam māni vēsi, nēnu y'ērparachina bom-mala pūja chēstū, prazalu miḍhul autū v'unḍāru, satyam vadali peṭṭi anrūtavāḍul autū v'unḍāru*, people abandoning God's worship and taking to the service of idols which I have set up are becoming stupid, and abandoning truth are becoming false.

**-anta**, suffix meaning 'whole'. The final *a* is lengthened, in talk. *dēṣamantā*, the whole country.

**anta**, then; in plural, times. *antalō*, meanwhile; *miḍ'antalu*, three times (as much); *anta-dāca*, till then (*andāca* in talk).

**anta**, that. *anta cante*, than that; *anta maṭṭucu*, up to that; *anta mātram*, so much; *antacu mundu*, before that.

**anta**, as much as, such, so much, as far as. *ācali acāṣam anta, gontuca sūdi bezzam anta*, biting off more than one can chew; *gōranta v'unṭe cōḍanta chē-stāḍu*, making a mountain of a molehill.

**anṭa**, till, to, close to; from *anṭuṭa*, touch. *tēlucu pettanam istē, tellavārlu anṭa poḍichindaṭa*, when power was given to the scorpion it stung till dawn, so they say; *modal anṭa cōyūṭa*, to eradicate; *venṭrucalanu modal anṭa cattirinchināḍu*, he cropped his hair close.

**anṭa**, to say; contracted from *anuṭa*.

**antacantacu**, by degrees; from *anta*, then.

**antach-**, prefix meaning in; the *ch* is pronounced as in loch. Skt.

**antachcaranam**, the mind, heart, the inner sense. Skt. *itamu manchi antachcarana calavāḍu*, he has a very good heart.

**antachpuramu**, the inner rooms, i.e. the zenana, seraglio. Skt.

**antadāca**, till then; from *anta*, then, and *dāca*, until. *andāca* in talk.

**anṭagaṭṭuṭa**, to join, foist; from *anṭuṭa* and *caṭṭuṭa*. *nācu panici rāni mōṭāru baṇḍim Rāmayyacu anṭa gaṭṭēnu*, I foisted my useless car on Ramayya.

**antagā**, so much, very much. *ninnu antagā aḍigitē*, however much he may ask you; *antagā cā valen'anṭē*, if he wants very much.

**antamandī**, so many people.

**anta maṭṭucu**, so far, *pro tanto* (in law).

**antamu**, end. Skt. *aṣacu antamu lēdu*, desire has no limit.

**antamu lēcundā**, *ad infinitum*.

**antantagā**, so — so.

**antaramu**, space, difference, disparity, other. Skt. *vāri y'antaramu ēmi nē y'antaramu ēmi*, consider their rank and yours. Used particularly in compounds: *bhāśhāntaramu*, translation; *sthāl'antaram'andū*, in another place; *granthāntharam'andū*, in another book; *dēśāntaramu pōyinaḍu*, he went to another country; *matāntaramu*, another religion; *dvīpāntara-vāsamu*, transportation (law).

**antarangamu**, mind, heart. Skt., *antach*, inner, and *rangam*, scene. *nēnu ayanacu antaranga snēhituppi*, I am his bosom friend.

**antarātma**, soul. Skt. *yevarici anta-rātma lu lēnē lēv ani bōdhintāmu*, we will teach that souls do not exist at all.

**antardhānamu**, disappearance. Skt., from *antaramu*. *antardhānam' aipō-tāmu*, we shall disappear.

**antargica sabha**, newspaper word for Privy Council.

**antaricshamu**, sky. Skt., from *anta* and *ricshamu*, what is seen in the middle. Used in books.

**antarintsuṭa**, to cross. Skt.

**antastu**, story. *Bombāyilō paḍi antastu mēḍal anēcāmulu v'unnavi*, there are many 10-storied buildings in Bombay.

**antaṭa**, there; from *anta*.

**antaṭa**, in combination means self, by one's own. *evāri-antaṭa-vāru pōyinaḍu*, each went his own way; *tan-antaṭa tānē lēchi vā valēnu*, he must get up by himself and come.

**antē**, just so much; from *anta*, more emphatic. *i v'ūrici d v'ūr entō, d v'ūrici i v'ūr antē*, it is just as far from A to B as from B to A, i.e. six of one and half-dozen of the other.

**antē**, if one says or asks; if you want to know. Conditional form of *anuṭa*. *āyana cheppin' adi y'em antē*, if you want to know what he said, i.e. he spoke as follows; *i rōzu varjyamu y'eppuḍ antē pagalu miḍu gaṇṭalacu*, if you want to know when unlucky time is to-day it is at 3 p.m.; *enduc' antē*, if you ask why, because.

**anṭintsatagina**, adhesive (of a stamp); from *anṭintsuṭa* and *taguṭa*, fit.

**anṭintsuṭa**, to stick; causative form *anṭuṭa*.

**anṭlu**, ceremonial impurity, filth in general; from *anṭuṭa*, infect. *anṭlu tōmu conuṭa*, to clean up filth.

**antsanā**, estimate, used especially of crop estimates.

**antsu**, hem, border, brim, bank. *y'ēṭi antsu*, bank of a river; *ginne antsu*, brim of a cup; *cuffina antsu*, a sewed hem.

**antsuna**, on the edge, margin, brim. *ūri antsu*, on the edge of the village.

**antu**, end.

**anṭu**, dirt, contagion.

**anṭu**, close-fitting.

**anṭuconuṭa**, to stick (intransitive), to catch fire, to catch a disease. *agnini tagilinchī dari colpina tarvāta adi anṭuconi maṇḍutū v'unṭē maḷli drpi*

*veyyaḍam sādhyam cādu*, when fire has once kindled and flamed it is difficult to quench.

**anūḍu**, contagious; from *anūṭa*, to infect.

**anū māmiḍi**, graft mango.

**anūpōgulu**, close-fitting ear-rings used by males; from *anūṭa*, stick close, and *pōgu*, ear-ring.

**anūṭa**, to stick, touch (intransitive), infect. *dāni rōgamu vānici antinadi*, he caught her disease from her.

**antyamu**, last. Skt. *antya nishṭhuraṃ canna ādi nishṭhuraṃ mēlu*, it is better that a man should be cruel to you in the beginning than at the end.

**anu**, prefix meaning with, under. Skt.; corresponds with Latin *con-*, *sub-*.

**anubandhamu**, tie, bond. Skt., from *anu* and *bandham*. *prémānubandhamu*, the bond of love.

**anubhavam**, experience. Skt., from *anu-*, under, and *bhavam*, being. *nēnu mi andari canṭe yecuvva anubhavam galavāḍḍini*, I have more experience than any of you. As revenue term, enjoyment (of lands, &c.).

**anubhavaṣāli**, man of experience. Skt., from *anu-bhavam* and *ṣāli*, possessed of. *anubhavaṣāḍul aina vāru cheppinadi vinna taruvāta*, after hearing what experienced men have to say.

**anubhāvam**, dignity, grandeur. Skt. from *anu-*, under, and *bhāvam*, mind, nature.

**anubhōgamu**, enjoyment. Skt., from *anu-*, under, and *bhōgam*, enjoyment.

**anubhōga bādhyata**, easement, right of enjoyment. A legal term.

**anucampa**, pity. Skt. A literary word. *ṣāli* or *daya* are commoner.

**anucarintsuṭa**, to imitate. Skt., used in newspapers.

**anucāramu**, imitation. Skt.

**anuchātam**, unsuitable. Skt., from a privative and *uchitam*, fit.

**anuconuṭa**, to think, reflexive from *anuṭa*, the ordinary word for 'to think', 'suppose'. *gāḍida coḍucu Brahma Dévuḍu āḍavāḍḍacu inta anyāyam chés-tāḍ ani nēnu calalōni anucō lēdu*, I never supposed in my dreams that the beast Brahma would do such injustice to women.

**anucūlamu**, suitable, favourable, convenience. Skt., from *anu-*, under, and *cūlam*, fit. *anucūla cālamu*, suitable time; *daivānucūlamu valla*, by God's grace.

**anucūlangā**, favourably, according to. Skt. The opposite is *praticūlangā*. *tamaru mā prayatnānici anucūlangā chepputārā? praticūlangā chepputārā?* will you speak for or against our proposal?

**anugnya**, order, command. Skt.

**anugrahamu**, favour. Skt.

**anugrahintsuṭa**, to favour. Skt. *dēvuḍu micu anugrahinta valen ani nā manasphūrtigā prārthistū v'unmānu*, I heartily pray God to favour you; *mā intī dācā anugrahist'unnārā?* will you favour me with a visit?

**anugunamugā**, conformably. Skt. Also *anugunāngā*. *tad'anugunāngā*, according to that.

**anumati**, consent. Skt. *mīru anumati y'ichché dācā pānigrahaṇam cheyya-dānici nēn'angicarinta lēdu*, I do not agree to marry till you give your consent; *mī anumatini pondi*, getting your consent.

**anumatintsuṭa**, to consent. Skt.

**anumānamu**, suspicion. Skt. *anumānāspadamaina manushyulu*, suspicious characters.

**anumānintsuṭa**, to suspect. Skt. *mīru ā vishayamlō anumānintsac'andī*, have no suspicion about that.

**anumātram**, small as an atom. Skt., from *anuvu*, atom, and *mātram*, measure.

**anumulu**, an edible pulse, *dolichos catjang*, a bean that grows in the fields; used in the plural of the seeds or beans as in case of other food crops.

**anuracti**, love. Skt.

**anurāgamu**, love. Skt.

**anucharintsuṭa**, to follow. Skt.

**anūsāramugā**, according to.

**anushangamu**, love, accompaniment, concomitant. Skt. Used only in books.

**anushthānamu**, observance (religious). Skt.

**anushthintsuṭa**, to observe. Skt.

**anuṭa**, to say, think. The commonest word for 'to say' is *cheppuṭa*, but this



also is very common, especially where it is more euphonic. *ramm'amu*, tell him to come, is used rather than *ramm'ani cheppu*. The meaning 'think' is usually expressed by the middle voice, *anucunūta*. The past participle *ani* is the ordinary word for 'that'; *ané*, *anédi* are the ordinary words for 'which'; the mind which desires is *cā valenu ané manasu*; the conditional form *anē* is the ordinary way of introducing an explanation in the combinations *yēmanē* and *yenducanē*, if you ask what, if you want to know why.

**anutápamu**, sorrow. Skt. There are about 40 words for grief in Telugu; this is one of the common ones; the commonest of all is *dukkhamu* (Skt.).

**anutsuṭa**, to suppress. *ituvanti póciri vāllanu aṇichi veyyadānīci manam émainā chēstēné cāni bottigā bāgā v'unnadi cādu*, it is our clear duty to try to suppress such rogues.

**anuvartana**, following, obedience. Skt., *anu-* and *varṭana*, conduct. *garvamu lēnidi, anuvartana caladi ai v'unn'aṭṭ'aitē*, if she is humble and obedient.

**anuvartintsuṭa**, to serve, follow, court. Skt.

**anuvādamu**, translation.

**anuvu**, atom. Skt.

**anuvu**, suitability. *anuvugāni tsōṭu*, an improper place.

**anvēśhanamu**, investigation. Skt. Used also as a suffix, in such words as *varānvēśhanamu*, search after a bridegroom; *satyanvēśhanamu*, search after truth; *Gāndhī gāru satyanvēśhana parul aṇṭāru*, people say that Gandhi is in quest of truth.

**anvēśhintsuṭa**, to search for. Skt.

**anya-**, prefix meaning other, alien, foreign. Skt. *anya matamu*, foreign religion, such as Christianity; *anya dēṣamu*, foreign country; *anya dēṣapu*, foreign; *anya dēṣasthulu*, foreigners.

**anyāyamu**, injustice. Skt., from *a* privative and *nyāyamu*, justice.

**anyāyamugā**, unjustly.

**anyōnyamu**, mutuality, attachment. Skt., reduplicated.

**anyōnyangā**, mutually (attachment); from *anya*, other. *Satyavati, mogudū yenta anyōnyangā v'unḍi prati vishayam-lōnū y'aicavācyangā v'unṭārō tsūchi-nārā?* have you not seen how Satyavati and her husband are full of mutual attachment and always of one mind?

**anyuḍu**, other person, stranger. *nācu tappa anyulacu teliyadu*, it is not known to any one except me.

**apa-**, prefix meaning away from. Skt. The Latin *ab-*, Greek *apo*, English *ab-*, *av-*.

**apabhramṣamu**, vulgar (of words, language), colloquial. Skt. Vulgar Telugu, of which this is a dictionary, is also known as *grāmyam*, village language; it is, however, much to be preferred to the dog-Sanskrit used in books.

**apacāramu**, injury, sin. Skt., from *apa-* and *cāram*, deed. *vacari y'andu cār-panyamu vahinchi vārici apacāram cheyyadānīci tsūḍaḍam*, bearing malice against some one and seeking to do him an injury.

**apacāramaina**, defamatory (in law). Skt.

**apacāri**, one who has injured you. Skt. *apacāric'aina v'upacāramē cheyya valenu*, do good even to him who has done you evil; this maxim is just as much Hindu as Christian or Jewish (Proverbs xxv. 21).

**apachāramu**, incivility. Skt.

**apacīrti**, ill fame. Skt., from *apa* and *cīrti*, fame. *apacīrti chēta crūṅgi pōyi*, crushed by bad repute; *vāllā manchi pēru chēḍa coṭṭi apacīrti vachchē'aṭlu chēḍāmu*, destroying their good name we shall bring bad repute on them; *ituvanti acārya caranānīci pūmucuntē miru apacīrti pālai pōḍāru*, if you venture on such an improper course you will fall into ill repute.

**apaharintsuṭa**, to carry off, to plunder. Skt.

**apahāramu**, carrying off, misappropriation, robbery. Skt. *nēramugala apahāramu* is the way our official translators translate criminal misappropriation.

**apajayamu**, defeat. Skt., from *apa-* and *jayamu*, victory.

**apakhyāti**, disgrace. Skt., from *apa-* and *khyāti*, renown. *nēnu panilō nundi cīrti sampādistū v'unṭē nā chel-lelu y'inta apakhyāti testū v'ummāḍā?* when I have got such a good reputation by my work, is my younger sister to bring disgrace upon me?

**apamānamu**, dishonour. Skt., from *apa-* and *mānam*, honour.

**apanammacamū**, distrust. *ippuḍu aṭuvanṭi apanammacam yēmi lēdu cāni*, though there is no suspicion of the sort now.

**apanepamū**, false or unjust accusation.

**apaninda**, slander.

**apapādi**, injustice.

**apaprayōgamū**, misapplication of a word or an idiom.

**apara**, prefix meaning other, last, behind. Skt.

**aparabuddhi**, want of sense; *apara-*, behind, loitering, and *buddhi*, sense. *aḍadāni buddhi aparabuddhi*, female sense is sense that lags behind.

**aparacriyalu**, last, i.e. funeral rites.

**aparādhāmū**, fault, fine. Skt. In common use; also *zulmānā*.

**aparādhī**, delinquent.

**aparāhṇamū**, afternoon. Skt., from *apara-*, after, and *āhṇam* (*āhamu*), day. *mā tanḍri gāru mā v'uḷḷō aparāhṇamū tirigitēnē cāni bhōjanānīci vachchēvārē cāru*, my father used not to come to dinner till after his afternoon stroll in the village.

**aparālu**, mixed beans, grains.

**aparāvatāramū**, reincarnation. Skt., from *apara-*, after, and *avatāram*, incarnation. *miru iddaru Dharvantari yocca aparāvatārdlu*, you are two reincarnations of Aesculapius.

**aparimitam**, boundless. Skt., from *a* privative and *parimitam*, boundary.

**aparūpamū**, ugly. Skt., from *apa-* and *rūpam*, form.

**aparūpamugā tsūtsuṭa** is colloquially used in the sense of being strangely fond. *vāḍu pillavāḍimi bahu aparūpamugā tsūtsaḍu*, he is inordinately fond of the child.

**apaṣacunamū**, ill-omened. Skt., from *apa-* and *ṣacunam*, omen. *aṭuvanṭi apaṣacunam aina taruvāta yēdi yē-*

*mainā prayānamū cheyya cūḍadu*, no journey should be undertaken after such a bad omen.

**apasatyamū**, perjury.

**apasavyamū**, contrary, on the wrong side, perverse. *vāḍu vaṭṭi apasavyapu manishi*, he is a most perverse person.

**apasvaramū**, false note. Skt., *apa-* and *svaram*, note. *apastārdlu cavit-vamū cheppina vārivi cāni, dānivi cāru*, she has not made any false notes, they are the composer's.

**apavādamū**, libel. Skt., from *apa-* and *vādamū*, speech. *ūrīlō intamandi y'unḍagā y'i apavādamū nī midaci vachchinadi y'emayyā?* why should you be singled out for calumny in the whole village?

**apayaṣamū**, infamy.

**apāngtēyuḍu**, an unfashionable man, an outcaste. Skt. Used in Telugu as a term of abuse. *viṭantuvuni peḷḷi chēsu conna apāngtēyapu gāḍida coḍucu viḍici yenta pogaru vachchinadi?* look at the swank of this wretch who has married a widow.

**apāramū**, boundless. Skt., from *a* privative and *pāram*, opposite shore. *nā manassulōnī santōṣham apārangā pongi porḷi pōṭu v'unnadi*, boundless joy is bubbling over in my heart.

**apārthamū**, misinterpretation. Skt., from *apa-* and *artham*, meaning. *ṣāstramū telisinavāḍini nēnu v'unṭū v'unḍagānē, nā mundara paddḷici iṭuvanṭi apārthālu chēstū v'unḍavu*, you dare make such misinterpretations of words before me when I, who know the Shastras, am present; *nā māṭalacu apārthālu cheyyacu*, do not misinterpret my words.

**apātramū**, unworthy. Skt., from *a* privative and *pātram*, worthy.

**apātravyamū**, unworthiness. *nēnu vaṭṭi apātravyam yenducu cheyya valenu?* why should I be guilty of utter unworthiness?

**apāyacaramū**, dangerous. Skt.

**apāyamū**, danger. Skt.

**apēcsha**, desire. Skt. *i y'indriya sukhāpēcsha nunchi nā hrūḍayamū maḷḷunu gāca!* may my heart be turned from this sensual desire!

**apēcshintsuṭa**, to desire. Skt.

**apīlu**, appeal. English. *apilucórtu*, court of appeal; *apiludáru*, appellant; also *apīlu*.

**apóhamu**, wrong suspicion, false inference. Skt., from *apa-* and *úha*, thought, suspicion. *Jánaci mīda apóha paḍi dānni tsampadānni prayatnam chésinddu*, having a false suspicion of Jánaci he tried to murder her.

**appa**, father. Hebrew *abba*, Italian *babbo*.

**-appa**, suffix added to names to show respect. *Rámappa*, Mr. Rama.

**appa**, elder sister; more commonly *acca*.

**appaḍamu**, fried flour flakes, eaten with curry by Europeans.

**appaginta**, handing over; also *oppaginta* or *vappaginta*.

**appagintsuṭa**, to hand over; also *oppagintsuṭa* or *vappagintsuṭa*.

**appamu**, a sweet cake.

**appaticī**, by that time; from *appuḍu*, then.

**appaticini**, even then.

**appaṭi nunchi**, from that time.

**appaṭo**, at that time.

**apīlu**, English; same as *apīlu*.

**appitsuṭa**, to lend; from *appu*, loan, and *itsuṭa*, give.

**appó soppó**, some debt or other; alliterative reduplication. *yé appó soppó chési*, having made some debt or other.

**appu**, loan. *appu muppu*, debt is a misfortune; *appu léca póte uppu ganjé mélu*, it is better to live on rice-water and salt than to get into debt.

**appu putsuconuṭa**, to take a loan.

**appudappuḍu**, from time to time.

**appuḍé**, at that moment.

**appuḍu**, then, when; when post-fixed to a past participle it must be translated 'when'. *chésin' appuḍu*, when he had done.

**apratishṭha**, bad name, dishonour. Skt., from *a-* privative and *pratishṭha*, fame, consecration. *ippuḍu bōgam-dānni v'untsucóvaḍamé pratishṭha gānu*, *v'untsucóca póvaḍamu apratishṭha gānu y'entsa baḍutū v'unnaḍi*, nowadays it is honourable to keep a dancing girl, dishonourable not to keep one.

**apratishṭha-néramu**, defamation; a legal term. *itaḍu ní mīda techchina*

*apratishṭha-néramu púrtigá ruzuvu paḍḍadi*, the defamation case he brought against you has been fully proved.

**apriyamu**, unpleasant. Skt., from *a-* privative and *priyam*, love.

**apsarasa**, **apsara-strī**, heavenly courtesan. Skt. These heavenly harlots have names, Rambha, &c.; they provide one of the pleasures of heaven for those who have been virtuous on earth (Hindu religion). *i lócamló apsara strīlu léca pōyind á lópaṁ lécuṇḍá v'úr'úrd cávalasinantamandi apsara strīlu*, *vēṣya strīl'umḍru*, *vāḷlu lécuṇḍá y'i lócamló dévatālacu yevarici v'uttsa-vḍlu zarugavu*, as there are no heavenly courtesans on this earth, to cure that defect there are in every village as many dancing girls as necessary; without them no God's procession can take place.

**aputruḍu**, sonless; from *a-* privative and *putruḍu*, son.

**apúrvamu**, strange. Skt., from *a-* privative and *púrvam*, previous. *idi yédo apúrvā paṇḍita lacshaṇam cāni samānyamaindi cādu*, that is an unusual, not a common, characteristic of pundits.

**ara**, half, adjective; the noun is *arthamu* or *sagamu*.

**araca**, plough complete with bullocks.

**aracálu**, sole of foot; also *aricálu*.

**aracheyyi**, palm of hand; also *arachéyi*. *arachétilóni addamu*, a very clear thing. An idiom. *adi arachétiló addamu lāgu telustiné v'undi*, it is quite clear.

**aradaṇḍa**, handcuff.

**araguṭa**, to wear away. *aragattiyuṭa* is to grate.

**aramara**, hesitation. *manaló manacu v'unna púrvapu snéḥānni baḷḷi yémi aramara lécuṇḍá aḍugutū v'unnaḍu*, I ask without hesitation in view of our old friendship.

**aramóḍutsuṭa**, to half-close.

**aramómu**, profile. *aramómu chéyuṭa*, to turn away the face, to disregard.

**araṇamu**, dowry. Skt. *suṇa sampa-dayé goṇṇa araṇam*, virtue is a great dowry; *á chinnadi y'iravai véla rūḍa-*

*yalu arāṇam tisucu vastundi*, that girl has a dowry of Rs. 20,000.

**aranyamu**, wilderness, jungle. Skt. Often translated 'forest', but wrongly. *arāṇya śunacamū*, a wolf; *arāṇyarōdanamu*, a cry in the wilderness.

**arāṇyarōdanamu**, a voice crying in the wilderness, vain lamentations. Skt., from *arāṇyam* and *rōdanam*, weeping. *rēḷanu tagginta valen ani arāṇya rōdanamul'ainavi*, a vain cry for reduction of rates.

**arapa**, field platform.

**arapu**, cry, roar; from *aratsuṭa*, roar; usually the roar of a beast or of a man in a temper. *cēca* is the usual human cry, *cūta* the cry of a bird or a beast.

**araṭāculu**, plantain leaves.

**araṭi-cāyalu**, green plantains.

**araṭi-cheṭṭu**, plantain tree.

**araṭi-panḍu**, plantain fruit. *araṭipand'olichi chēṭici itsuṭa*, to simplify. An idiom. *y'i pustacamū araṭipand'olichi chēṭici ichchin'aṭlu Telugu bhāṣhanu bōdha chēstundi*, this book makes the teaching of Telugu as simple as peeling a potato.

**aratsuṭa**, to roar, of men and various animals. *arachē cucca carava nēraḍu*, a barking dog does not bite; *nēvu v'ūricē aravaca nōru mūsucō*, hold your tongue and do not make a silly noise. Bleating and barking and roaring may be *aratsutsumadi*, but barking is usually *morugutsumadi*, and roaring, *garjintsutsumadi*.

**aravai**, 60.

**aravaimandi**, 60 people.

**aravamu**, Tamil.

**aravindamu**, lotus. Skt. There are at least 20 words for lotus with which they make play in descriptions in books; this is one of the three or four common words. *padma* is perhaps the commonest. Both *aravinda* and *padma* are female names.

**arayuṭa**, to inquire. *yōgacshēmamulū arayuṭa*, inquire about one's health.

**archacuḍu**, priest. Skt.

**archana**, worship. Skt.

**archintsuṭa**, to worship. Skt.

**arhamaina**, fitting. Skt. *mī goppa-tandānī y'idi yentamātramū arhamai-*

*nadi cād'ani nācu telusunu, gāni nā bhactini baṭṭi mir'idi angicarintṣa valenu*, please accept this in token of my devotion, though I know it is unworthy of your greatness.

**arhata**, fitness. Skt.

**arhuḍu**, worthy. *nēn'arhunnaina sangati micu telusunu*, you know I am a fit man.

**aricālu**, sole of the foot. *aricālu maṇṭa nettici vastundi*, an idiom for angry. *vāḍini tsūstē nācu aricāli maṇṭa nettici vastundi*, when I look upon him bad blood flows in me from head to foot.

**arise**, sweet fried rice cake.

**arishṭamu**, calamity. Skt.

**arjī**, petition. Hindustani. Arjīs begin *A tālūkā B grāmam cāpurasthuḍu C vrsuconna arjī yēmanṭē* and end up with the prayer introduced by *ganuca*; some officers tell their clerks to start from *ganuca* when they have petitions read to them.

**arjīdāru**, petitioner.

**arpana**, offering. Skt. *andami pūlu dēvunici arpaṇa*, offering God flowers out of reach.

**arpintsuṭa**, to offer. Skt.

**arpitamu**, offered. Skt. *grāmamu samudrārpitam ainadi*, the village became the sea's prey (was eroded).

**arthamu**, half. Skt. *artha gāḍiya bhōgam'āru nelala rōgam*, half an hour's enjoyment and six months' disease.

**arthamu**, meaning. Skt. *nācu arthamu ainadā?* do you understand?

**arthamu**, wealth. Skt.

**-arthamu**, suffix meaning on account of. Skt. *racshaṇarthamai pō*, go to save.

**arthamu chēyuṭa**, construe.

**artharātri**, midnight. Skt.

**arthasāstramu**, political economy. Skt., from *artham*, wealth, and *śāstram*, science.

**arthāngicāramu**, half consent. *vāḍu arthāngicāramutō Telugu tsaduvut un-nāḍu*, he studies Telugu rather unwillingly.

**arthāntaramu**, another meaning. Skt., from *artham*, meaning, and *anta-*ram, other.

**arudentsuṭa**, to go; combination of

*arugu* and *tentsuṭa* which both mean 'to go' in books. In books the Telugus dislike using common words like *póvuṭa* (go) or *chéyuṭa* (do); so for 'to go' *arudentsuṭa*, *éientsuṭa*, *tsanuṭa*, *tsamudentsuṭa*, &c., are used and for 'to do' *onartsuṭa*, *cduvintsuṭa*, &c. They do this even in newspapers; the same feeling makes our clerks write 'proceed' instead of 'go' in English, and 'commence' instead of 'begin'.

**arudu**, rare.

**arugu**, pial (Anglo-Indian), stoep (Dutch), tinnai (Tamil). There does not seem to be an English word for this raised platform or verandah outside a house. *ippuḍu y'i arugula vishayamulō nḍu yēmi istāru?* (municipal councillor speaking) now what will you give me in the matter of these pials? (Pials are the commonest form of encroachments on streets, and municipal councillors are commonly supposed to wink at them for a consideration.)

**arugudentsuṭa**, to go, in books, from *aruguṭa*, to go, and *tentsuṭa*, to go. *arugudentsuṭa* is sometimes used in the sense of *dayachéyuṭa*, deigning to come. *chacaravarti gāru y'i dēṣamunacu rendu sārlu arugudenchinḍru*, the King Emperor has deigned to come twice to this country.

**aruguṭa**, to be digested. *nḍu yenta tinnd arugutundi*, *nēnu rāḷlu tiri jīṇamu chēsucō galamu*, however much I eat it will be digested, even stones.

**aruguṭa**, to go.

**arulumarulu**, dotage; an onomatopoeic word.

**aruṇōdayamu**, dawn. Skt., from *arunūḍu*, sun, and *udayam*, rising. Commonly used in novels and descriptive passages. Telugu novelists all think they must describe at least one sunrise and one sunset in dog-Sanskrit.

**arupu**, a roar; from *aratsuṭa*, to roar.

**aruvadi**, '60; more commonly *aravai*.

**aruvu**, loan in kind, grain, &c., given on credit. *bazārulō v'uppū chintapandū y'ichché lāguna dīnici aruvu bēramu lēdu*; *roccamu cummarintsa valenu*, it is not like getting salt and

tamarind on credit in the bazaar; cash must pour out.

**aṣacti**, **aṣactata**, weakness. Skt., from a privative, *ṣacti*, strength, vigour.

**aṣactuḍu**, a weak man. Skt. *nīvu aṣactuḍu ganuca y'itarula saḍḍayamu lēcunḍā yēmi cheyya lēvu*, because you are weak you can do nothing without the help of others; *aṣactuḍurjanatvam*, wickedness born of incompetency.

**asahāyaśūruḍu**, single-handed hero. Skt., from a privative, *saḍḍayam*, help, and *śūra*, hero. *mī vanṭi asahāyaśūrulu cheyya valenu gāni mā chēta yēmi cādu*, we can do nothing, it is for knight-errants like you to do it.

**asahyam**, loathsome. Sktic., from a privative and *saḥitsuṭa*, to bear.

**asahyintsuṭa**, to loathe. Sktic.

**asalu**, to begin with, really. Hindustani; adverb. *vaca cāgitam mīda vrāsi asalu nīcu vrāta vachchin aṭṭu canaparatsu*, put it on paper and show that you can really write; *mīcu tandrī asalē lēḍā?* have you really no father?

**asalu**, original. Hindustani; adjective. *asalu vādi*, the original plaintiff.

**asalu**, principal, capital. Hindustani; short for *asalu-mottam*, the original sum.

**asamarthata**, incapacity. Skt., from a privative and *samartham*, capacity.

**asamarthuḍu**, incompetent man.

**asamayamu**, unreasonable, untimely. Skt., from a privative and *samayam*, occasion.

**asambandham**, disconnected. Sktic., from a privative and *sambandham*, connexion.

**asambhavam**, unlikely. Sktic., from a privative and *sambhavintsuṭa*, happen.

**asammati**, disapprobation. Skt., from a privative and *sammati*, consent.

**asampūrṭi**, incomplete. Skt., from a privative, *sam*, with, and *pūrṭi*, complete.

**aṣanam**, boiled rice, food. Skt. for Telugu *annam*. Used chiefly in compounds. Thus a meat-eater is *māmsa-ṣanuḍu*, a term of contempt in brahmin mouths.

**asandarbhama**, inconvenience. Skt., a privative and *sandarbhama*, circum-

stance. *puṭṭillu daggira v'ūru cāvaḍam chēta y'i asandarbham vastū v'unṭundi*, this inconvenience occurs because the town is near (my wife's) parents' home.

**asantuṣṭi**, dissatisfaction. Skt., *a* privative and *santuṣṭi*, joy.

**asatyamu**, untruthfulness. Skt., *a* privative and *satyam*, truth. *zūdamū, pānamū, asatyamū* modalaina *dush-cāryamulu*, gambling, drink, lying, and other vices.

**aśauchamu**, uncleanness. Skt., from *a* privative and *śuchi*, purity; adjectival form.

**asādhāraṇamu**, uncommon. Skt., *a* privative and *sādhāraṇamu*, ordinary. *vaḍilō asādhāraṇam aina yōgyata v'unadi*, he is a man of uncommon merit.

**asādhyamu**, impossible. Skt. *Ocaḍu: I lōcamlō asādhyam anēdi yēdi lēdu. Snēhitudu: Aitē nā peḷḷām sangati nuvuvu yeragav anna māṭa*. A Hindu: There is nothing impossible in this world. Friend: Then you don't know my wife.

**asādhyata**, impossibility.

**asādhyuḍu**, extraordinary person. *itanu yeccaḍi vāḍō asādhyuḍu lāg' unnaḍu, dbharaṇam tsancalō v'unna sangati cūḍḍ grahinchinḍu*, he seems to have some sort of extraordinary gift, he has guessed that I have the jewellery in my armpit.

**asāmānyamu**, extraordinary. Skt., from *a* privative and *sāmānyam*, ordinary.

**asāmānyuḍu**, extraordinary person.

**asesaru**, assessor (in Sessions Court). English.

**aśēshamu**, whole. Skt., from *a* privative and *śēsham*, remainder. *i paṭṭa-ṇamlō aśēsha janam santōshinchindru*, the whole population of this town rejoiced; *ūr'aśēshamumū pilichindru*, they invited the whole village; *mana grāmamu aśēshamu*, the whole of our village.

**aṣṭami**, 8th day after full moon or new moon; from Skt. for 8.

**asmat**, prefix meaning my. Skt. Used in composition with Sanskrit words in books only. *asmadāgama-namu*, my arrival.

**aspasṭamu**, indistinct. Skt., from *a* privative and *spasṭam*, distinct.

**asprūṣyūdu**, untouchable. Skt., from *a* privative and *spṛūṣa*, touch. *dēva-layamu n'andu asprūṣyulu praeṣin-tsutacu svēchcha y'osaga valenu*, freedom must be given to untouchables to enter temples. (The Hindu religion does not allow pariahs to enter temples; the removal of untouchability is part of the Congress platform. But when in the no-tax campaign at Guntur in 1922 a pariah was taken to a temple the local Vaiṣyas made a bonfire of khaddar cloth to show their disgust and severed their connexion with the Congress.)

**aśraddha**, negligence. Skt., from *a* privative and *śraddha*, concentration. *bahu-aśraddha* is a legal term for gross negligence.

**aśruvu**, tear. Skt. The Telugu is *can-niru*, eye-water.

**astamānamu**, all day long. Skt. In Sanskrit it means 'sunset', 'evening'. *mī nōṭici astamānamu 'ose osē' anna māṭacu visugu lēdu*, you do not tire of girling me my good girl all day; *mīcu astamānamu nannu ādipōsūcō-vaḍamtōnē sari pōtundi*, you keep scolding me all day long.

**asthi, asthica**, bone. Skt.

**asthi-panjaramu**, skeleton. From Skt., *asthi*, bone, and *panjaramu*, cage.

**asthiramu**, unstable, transient. Skt.

**asti-nāsti**, doubtful, partly true and partly false. Skt.

**astramu**, missile. Skt.

**aśuchi**, impurity. Skt., from *a* privative and *śuchi*, pure.

**aśuddhamu**, impurity, filth. Skt., from *a* privative and *śuddham*, pure.

**aśuddha paratsuṭa**, to foul.

**asura**, demon. Skt., supposed to be derived from Assyrian. *Rāvaṇa* is an *asura*.

**asūya (ta)**, disgust. Skt.; in Sanskrit it means 'envy'. *asūyatō mogamu trippucon'unnādu*, twists his face in disgust; *doralacu mana mīḍa asūyata puṭṭistāru*, they will make the gentlemen (Europeans) disgusted with us.

**aṣvamu**, horse. Skt. Used only in books and compounds. Telugu, *gur-ramu*.

**aṣvaddha**, holy fig-tree. Skt. In Telugu, *rđvi cheṭṭu*.

**aṣvamēdhamu**, horse-sacrifice. *aṣva-radhamu*, horse chariot; *aṣva-śāstramu*, veterinary science; *aṣvavaid-yuḍu*, veterinary doctor, *aṣvaridhūdu*, mounted on a horse; *aṣvaśāla*, stable.

**asvasthata**, ill-health. Skt.

**-aṭa**, suffix meaning 'he says', 'so they say'; very common, the speaker takes no responsibility for the accuracy of the statement; from *anuṭa*, to say. H.E. the Governor having come and failed to shoot a bear, says he will come again and shoot one; this being translated to the beaters would be *maḷḷi vastār'aṭa*, *elugubāṇṇi coṭṭutār'aṭa*, he says he will come again and says he will shoot a bear.

**aṭa**, there. *aṭacu pō*, go there; *aṭu-nunchi*, from there.

**aṭa**, that. *aṭamunnu*, before that.

**aṭaca**, lift, shelf. *aṭaca mīda gummaḍi cāyalu tsālā v'unnavi*, there are many pumpkins on the shelf.

**aṭacāyintsuṭa**, to obstruct. Hindu-stani, *aṭacānd*.

**ataḍu**, he.

**atagāḍu**, he, contemptuous.

**atanu**, he.

**aṭé**, form of address to a woman.

**ati**, prefix meaning great, excessive. Skt.

**aticintsuṭa**, to solder, fit.

**aticramamu**, transgression. Skt., from *ati-*, beyond, and *cramam*, line.

**aticramintsuṭa**, to transgress.

**atidīrghamu**, prolix. Skt., from *ati-*, beyond, and *dīrgham*, long.

**atimūtramu**, diabetes (excess of urine). Skt.

**atirēcamu**, excess. Skt., from *ati-*, beyond, and *rēcā* line. *yavānam'andu javarāṇḍu cāmātirēcamu chēta cashṭa-sughamulan' entsaca pēru prā-tiṣṭala pātimpaca yentaṭi sḥasa crūṭyamun'aind chēyutacu sḥasinturu*, young women stirred by excess of lust in youth, will venture on any daring deed without considering comfort or discomfort, name or fame.

**atisamīpa**, nearest, very near. Skt., from *ati-* and *samīpam*, near. *atīsamīpa gnyāti*, nearest of kin.

**atiṣayamu**, excess. Skt.

**atiṣayintsuṭa**, to surpass. Skt.

**atiṣayōcti**, exaggeration. Skt.

**atisāramu**, diarrhoea, dysentery. Skt.

**atiṭhi**, guest. Skt., from *a* privative and *tiṭhi*, day. *intamandi grūhasthulanu tsūchinānu gāni mīcu vale atiṭhici intaṣradhābhactulatō svayamgā v'upa-chāram chēsē vāriṇi nēnu y'eccaḍḍa tsūḍa lēdu*, I have seen many hosts but never one who himself served his guest with such devotion and attention as you;

*Gnyapti y'atiṭhici marī y'unṭunnadi rōzulu y'anni*

*Satcāram Sri Rāja samastam chēsina y'andu*.

The guest will remember all his days the hospitality of the Raja. (It will be noted that these lines of Telugu are hexameters. They are a translation of two lines of Homer which I wrote in a Raja's Visitors' Book. Colloquial Telugu runs easily into hexameters and this is the metre which I recommend to the Telugus for translation of Homer, the *Rāmāyaṇa*, &c.)

**atiṭhi-satcāramu**, hospitality. Skt.

**ativādi**, an extremist, usually applied to a Congress propagandist.

**ativāguḍu**, excessive talk; *vāguḍu*, sounding, noise. *nī ativāguḍu caṭṭi peṭṭu*, hold your tongue, make no more noise; *y'i dēsamulō ativāguḍu-vāḷla gaḍabīḍa sōrugā v'unnadi*, the extremists are making much noise in this country.

**ativāgulāḍu**, chatterbox; from Skt. *ati-*, excessive, and Telugu *vāguṭa*, chatter.

**ativrūṣṭi**, excess of rain. Skt., from *ati-* and *vrūṣṭi*, rain.

**aṭla**, **aṭlā**, **aṭlē**, **aṭlu**, so, in that way, that way. *aṭlē* is emphatic. *aṭlā cheppindādu*, he said so; *eppaṭiyāṭla*, as usual; *aṭlā pō*, go there; *aṭlā v'ūrici pō-vatṭsum?* does that road lead to the village?

**atrūpti**, dissatisfaction. Skt., from *a* privative and *trūpti*, satisfaction.

**atstsū**, print, mould. *magavāḷḷ'antā vaccaṭē atstsū*, males are all made in one mould; *vāḍu tandri atstsū*, his father's image.

**atstsu véyuta**, to print.

**atta**, **attagāru**, mother-in-law. *atta tsastē cōḍalu y'ēdchin'aṭlu*, like a daughter-in-law weeping at her mother-in-law's death, crocodile tears; *attā vacar' inṭi cōḍalē*, the mother-in-law was daughter-in-law once in some one's house; *attalēni cōḍalu v'uttamurālu*, *cōḍalu lēni attā guṇavanturālu*, where there is no mother-in-law the daughter-in-law is excellent, where there is no daughter-in-law the mother-in-law has all good qualities.

**attamu**, bunch of plantains.

**attaru**, attar (of roses or fragrant flowers).

**attē**, there (emphatic), so (emphatic), as it is, precisely then or there, as before. *attē unḍan't*, leave it where it is, just there; *noppī attē unnadī*, the pain is no better; *attē pōyinaḍu*, he went at once, that moment.

**atti**, **atti-mānu**, Indian fig tree; *Ficus glomerata*. *attimānu pūchinattū*, like the *atti* tree flowering (it never flowers); milk from a stone. The fruit is *atticāya* or *attipāṇḍu*. *attipāṇḍu tsūḍan' anḍamai y'unḍunu poṭṭa vichchi tsūḍa purugul'unḍu*, the fig is handsome, but there is a worm inside (All that glitters is not gold). These are oft-quoted lines from Vēmana, a most popular poet. His poetry has the authority of proverbs in literate as well as illiterate mouths in Telugu.

**attī**, such. Contraction of *aṭuvanṭi*. *praccamu naḍachi pōvun attivḍru*, passers-by.

**aṭṭu**, sort of cake.

**aṭṭu**, like, as, that, to. *ēnuguni tsūchi cuccalu morigin' aṭṭu*, like dogs barking at an elephant; *nēnu cheppin' aṭṭu chēsinaḍu*, he did as I said; *ataḍu vach'hētaṭṭu vrāsinaḍu*, I wrote him a letter to come; *aṭṭē v'umm'aṭṭi' aṭṭē*, if it were as it was.

**aṭu**, that, then. *aṭupūrvamu*, before that; *aṭuvalenē*, in the same way; *ēṭici aṭu pacca*, on the other side of the river.

**atucu**, joint. *atuculabonta*, a patched-up rug; *atuculabonta cāpuramu*, an embarrassed life; *atucula-bratucu*, living without a job, on some one's bounty.

**aṭuculu**, parched rice. *i rātri conchem aṭuculu phalahāramu tappa yēmi tina cūḍadu*, you must eat nothing to-night except a light meal of parched rice.

**atucuṭa**, to fit, be soldered, be suitable. *bangārānīci ṭancam poḍi vēsin aṭṭugā yenta nizamainā madhya nḍlugu abaddhālu vēstēnē cāni atacadu*, you must use a few lies as alloy for truth, otherwise it won't be solid.

**atushtī**, dissatisfaction. Skt., from *a* privative and *tushṭi*, satisfaction.

**aṭuvanṭi**, such; from *aṭu*, that, and *vanṭi*, like.

**atyanta**, very great. Skt., from *ati-*, beyond, and *antam*, end.

**atyavasaramu**, very necessary; emergency; from *ati* and *avasaram*, necessary.

**atyāsa**, avarice. Skt., from *ati-*, excessive, and *dṣa*, desire.

**au**, also spelt *āvu*, cow.

**auchityamu**, propriety; adjectival form of *uchitamu*, proper. Skt.

**audāryamu**, liberality; adjectival form of *udāramu*. Skt. *mī audāryamu nācu y'idi varacē telisindi*, *mṛu nācu chēsinaḍu gauravālalō y'idi vacaṭi*, your liberality is known to me of old; this is one of the honours you have done me.

**auddhatyamu**, rudeness; adjectival form of *uddhati*. Skt.

**auḍu**, the under lip. *auḍu caratsuṭa*, to bite the lips in anger.

**aunu**, yes; from *auṭa*, it may become. *aunu* is sometimes used in its proper sense, *adi nā chētan'aunu*, I can do this; more usually it means 'yes'. *aunā cāḍā?* yes or no?

**aupanishada**, belonging to the Upanishads; adjectival form of Sanskrit *Upanishat*.

**aura!** oh! *aura*, *yenta mōsam!* oh, what a swindle!

**auru**, bulrush.

**ausathamu**, medicine; adjectival form of Skt. *ōshadhi*. *mandu* is the Telugu word but *ausatham* is also exceedingly common.

**auṭa**, become; another form of *aguṭa* and *avuṭa*; the root is *cā* as in *nācu cā valenu*, I want. Common uses of the parts of this verb are *aunu*, yes; *ainḍi*, it is finished; *aṭṭē*, if. The opposite



to *aunu* is *cādu*; the opposite to *aina*, being, is *cāni*, not being. *ainavāṇḍ-lunnu cānivāṇḍlunnu*, friends and enemies; *aunā cāddā?* yes or no? *vāḍu mīc'ēmi autāḍu* means what relation is he of yours? *vānīci mēmu yēmi cāmu*, we are no relations of his. *ai pōyinādi* means it is finished, as of work or money. *saṁvatstsaram ainādi*, a year is past. *artham'aināddā?* do you understand? The causal *cāvintsuṭa* is used for 'to do'. *cā lēdu* means it has not been done or come out, as *tirpu cā lēdu*, judgement has not been delivered. *cā valasina vāru* means relations. In fact *auṭa* with its negative *cādu*, its root *cā*, its causative *cāvintsuṭa*, its past participle *ai*, its conditional *aitē*, and so on, is the most useful word in the language. *Ōristē Ōrugallu paṭṇam autundi*, 'Patience and Ōrugallu (Warangal) will become a city' is a common proverb.

**ava**, prefix meaning bad, untoward. Skt. *avalacshaṇamu*, bad trait.

**avacata vaca**, absurd, untoward. *nī avacata vaca prasāṅgam mānāca pōyinaṭṭ aiṭē y'ippuḍu nāḷugu tanni nimu inṭlō nunchi avatalici sāgan' amputānu*, if you don't stop your nonsense, I shall kick you out of the house; *iṭuvanṭi vāḷḷacu śāstrālālō y'ēv ainā avacata vaca praśṇalu veyya valenu*, with such people the only thing to do is to ask some nonsense questions out of the Shastras; *andulō yēm'aina avacata vaca zariḡitē*, if anything untoward happens.

**avacāṣamu**, opportunity. Skt. *chicci v'uma chilucala vale svēchchā viṇḍramunac' avacāṣamu lēca*, without opportunity for free exercise like caged parrots.

**avaḍamu**, become. A colloquial form of *aguṭa*.

**avaḍamuchēta**, as it came to that.

**avadhānamu**, attention. Skt. *avadhāni*, person skilled in Shastras; post-fixed in compounds, as *aśṭāvadhāni*, a versatile man who can attend to eight things simultaneously. *śatāvadhāni*, a poet who can solve a hundred poetic riddles at one and the same time. They are also given as

titles to poets that have attained literary eminence and precede their names as *aśṭāvadhāni Dōmā Ven- caṭasvāmī Gupta*, and *śatāvadhāni Tirupati Śāstri*. For an account of *aśṭāvadhānamu* performed by Mr. K. Viresalingam Pantulu see his *Autobiography*, vol. i.

**avadhānuḍu**, person skilled in the Vedas, a priestly title, Skt.

**avagāhamu**, comprehension. Skt. *surā yocca mahima suralac'ainā duravagāhamē*, the splendour of nectar is difficult even for the immortals to comprehend.

**avagnyata**, contempt. Skt. *ati parichaya avagnyata*, familiarity breeds contempt.

**avalacshaṇamu**, bad omen, dishonour. Skt. *udyōgam puruṣa lacshaṇam*, *adi pōtē avalacshaṇam*, office is the mark of a man, its loss dishonour.

**avalambintsuṭa**, to profess (a creed, opinion). Skt.

**avalilāgā**, easily. Skt.

**avalōcanamu**, sight, looking. Skt.

**avalōcintsuṭa**, to see. Skt. Connected with English 'look', a word used only in books for *tsūtsuṭa*.

**avamānamu**, disgrace, shame. *ḍṣa bōdhist'unnaḍi avamānamu bādhist'unnaḍi*, desire incites, shame repels; *avamāna paratsaḍam*, to insult.

**avamānintsuṭa**, to dishonour.

**avarōdhamu**, obstruction. Skt. *vārici mārgāvarōdhamu calagacuṇḍun'aṭṭu*, to prevent their way being obstructed.

**avarōdhintsuṭa**, to obstruct. Skt. *saukhyamunacu mārgamu avarōdhinchi*, having obstructed the way to happiness.

**avasaramu**, necessity. Skt. *avasaram'ain'appaḍu*, when it is necessary.

**avasara paḍuṭa**, be in a hurry; be in need.

**avasānamu**, end. Skt. Commonest in the compound *pariyavasānam*, result. *avasāna cālamun'andu*, on his death-bed.

**avaśiṣṭamu**, remainder. Skt. *prā- nāvāśiṣṭamugā*, with just life left, half dead.

**avastha**, state, condition. Skt. *bāl-yāvastha*, childhood; *vārdhacyāvastha*, old age; *mīru y'incā yōgābhāsamlō modatī avasthalōnē v'umārū*, you are still in the first stage of Yoga.

**avaśyacatvamu**, necessity.

**avaśyamu**, necessity. Skt.

**avaśyangā**, necessarily.

**avatala**, beyond, on the other side.

The opposite is *ivatāla*, on this side.

**avatali**, next, further. *avatali Sōma-vāramu*, next Monday; *avatali taṭṭu*, the other side; *avatali vainamulu*, further particulars.

**avatali-vāḷḷu**, men on the other side.

**avatarintsuṭa**, to become incarnate. Skt., meaning 'to come down'. *Kṛīṣṇ-ṇudugā avatarinchenu*, he was incarnated as Krishna.

**avatāramu**, incarnation. *Vishṇuvu y'ettina daśavatāramulu*, the ten incarnations of Vishnu.

**avayavamū**, limb. Skt.

**avi**, those things. *avi yēvarivi*? whose are those?

**avibhactamu**, undivided. Skt., from *a* privative and *vibhactam*, divided. *avibhacta cutumbamu* is a joint or undivided family; *mīru vibhactulā*, *avibhactulā*? have you divided your family property, or haven't you?

**avichchinnamu**, uninterrupted. Skt., from *a* privative and *vichchit*, parting. *iṭuvanti aicamatyam manalō v'umadi ganuca Mēru parvatamu vale sustirangā v'unḍi yentamātram chedacundā nēṭi varacu avichchinnangā sāgutū v'un-nadi*, Hindu unanimity stands like a rock and goes on uninterruptedly and uninjured (this is ironic, the Hindus being notoriously fissiparous); *mī lantsālacu y'ellacālamū avichchinnangā sāgi rāvaḍānīci paṇi chēsīnārā*? did you manage to get your bribes uninterruptedly all the time?

**avidhēyata**, disobedience. Skt. *avidhēyata mukhyangā pōgoṭṭa valenu*, you must specially drive out disobedience; *itanu y'ikka yeppuḍū ped-dala yēda avidhēyātāḍā pravarintsadu*, in future he will never behave disobediently to grown-ups.

**avisi**, flax.

**avivēcamu**, folly. Skt., from *a* privative and *vivēcam*, wisdom. *intī sōc-yamu y'entamātram caluga chēsucō-cundā v'achchina vāritōḥ allā māṭlādutū v'undaḍamē pedda avivēcamu*, it is a great folly in him to pay no attention to his household affairs and to talk to every one who comes along.

**avuḍu**, underlip; also *auḍu*.

**avura**! oh! also *aura*!

**avuṭa**, become; one of the colloquial forms of *aguṭa*.

**avuta-valla**, as it has come to it.

**avvā**, grandmother; also form of address to any old woman.

**avyacta**, unevolved (philosophy). Skt., from *a-*, privative, and *vyacta*, evolved.

**avyactapu**, stupid, ignorant. Skt. *iṭu-vanti avyactapu prasangam y'enducu chēstāru*? why this stupid talk?

**ayidu**, five; same as *aīdu*. *ayidu paḍi chēyūṭa*, to bow in humility; bringing the fingers of your hands together so as to make them ten after the Indian fashion of salutation.

**ayina**, past; another way of spelling *aina*, past participle of *auṭa*. *ayina paṇici chintinchēvaḍu alpa buddhi gala-vaḍu*, only a fool grieves over what is past.

**ayinā**, even. Also past participle of *auṭa* but means 'although'. *chinna pāmu-n-ainā pedda carratō coṭṭa vale-nu*, though it be a small snake, hit it with a big stick.

**ayiri**, an emphatic but peculiar form of the verb *aguṭa*, become; in spelling it is exactly similar to its 3rd person plural but it is used in a different sense. *enta ahōrinchinā vaḍu nātō cheppaḍ'ayiri*, however I importune him he does not tell me; *mana bhēdhamulu manamu sadducō lēm ayiri*, whatever we do we cannot compound our differences.

**ayishṭamu**, displeasure. Skt., from *a* privative and *iṣṭamu*, pleasure.

**ayōgyamu**, unworthy. Skt.

**ayōgyuḍu**, a worthless man. Skt. *ayōgyulu manavāḷḷ aind, vāḷḷanu chēran' iyyacu*, do not allow worthless people to come near you even if they are our own people.

**ayuctamu**, wrong. Skt., from *a* privative

tive and *yuctam*, right. *yuctā'yucta-mulu teliyaca*, not knowing right from wrong.

**ayya**, master, sir, father. *yēmayyā?* what, sir? *musalayya*, old gentleman; *amma grīhapravēsamu ayya smaṣāna pravēsamu*, the bride in the house and the master in the tomb (unexpected calamity).

**ayya**, **ayyamma**, lady's maid or children's nurse; used in English as *dyah*. **ayyavāru**, teacher.

**ayyō!** alas!

**azmoish**, inspection of crops. Hindustani. A revenue term for the annual crop inspection made by revenue officers; the word properly means experiment, trial.

# Ā

**Ā?** Interrogative affix; to express interrogation in Telugu and other Dravidian languages you merely add *-ā* to the last word of the sentence; to express doubt you add *-ō*; *-ē* is the corresponding emphatic. At tennis *out-ā?* means is it out?; *outō*, it may be out; *outē*, it is out.

**-ā**, vocative; affix; lengthened form of *-a*.

**ā**, yes; same as *aumu*; spoken with a half-nasal sound. *paina doricēd'edō adē udyōgam ani gharānā manushyula ūha. ī paina doracādam anēdi mahā gaḍusu mucca. dānnē condaru tēlīgā'ā lantsam anāru*, some important people are of opinion that the dignity of an office depends upon the amount of surplus earnings (extraordinary gain) which it can enjoy. This 'surplus earnings' is a most cunning term. Some people don't admit it and lightly say, 'O, yes, it is a bribe'.

**ā**, that, those, adjectival; pronoun is *ādi*, singular, *avi*, plural. *ā* is both plural and singular; *ī*, this, these, is also plural and singular; *ē?* is the interrogative, which is also both plural and singular. *ā cathalu*, those stories; *ā venuca*, after that; *ā tandrīci coḍucu cāḍā?* is he not his father's son?

**ā-**, prefix meaning up to. Skt. Used only in compounds. *āchandrātārācamu*, as long as the sun and the moon and the stars endure, used in grants of jaghirs, &c., which were as a matter of fact valid only for the life of the granter or grantee; if that (Hindu legal fictions).

**ā-ā**, various. Also *dā*. *ā-ā indlālō*, in the various houses.

**ābcāri**, tax on liquor. Hindustani.

The *ābcāri* department is also called the *uppu* or Salt department because the same establishment at one time collected the liquor and salt taxes; it is a department proverbially administered harshly, the men not being trusted by their superiors. *tappulēn-vānni v'uppulō veyyūm annāḍ'āṭa*, put him in the salt, he said, as there is nothing against him (enemy speaking).

**ābharanamam**, ornament, especially jewellery. Skt.

**ābhāsamu**, corruption. Skt.

**ābiḍa**, she; extensively used south of Bezwada. Also *āviḍa*, *āme*.

**ābōtu**, bull, especially a bull allowed loose for the common service of the village cows and not worked; from *āu* and *pōtu*, the cow's male. Commonly *āmbōtu*.

**ācali**, hunger. *ācali ācāṣam anta, gontuca sūdi bezzam anta*, his hunger is as great as the sky, his throat the size of a needle's eye (great ambition, small abilities); *ācali ruchi y'erugadu, nidra sukham' erugadu, valapu sigg'erugadu*, hunger needs no sauce, sleepiness no comfort, lust has no shame; *teliṭi taccuwa, ācali y'eccuwa*, the less the sense, the greater the greed; *vānīci ācali cā lēḍā?* is he not hungry? *ācali tirtsuṭa*, to satisfy hunger; *ācali comuṭa* or *āconuṭa*, to be hungry.

**ācarshamu**, attraction. Skt. Also *ācarshaṇamu*.

**ācarshintsuṭa**, to attract. Skt. *nī rūpamu yāvāna purushulanu vivāhānīc ācarshinchē lāgunē v'umnaḍi*, your

beauty is such as to attract young men to marriage.

**ácáramu**, form, shape. Skt.

**ácári**, a well-formed, handsome man. So in Latin *formosus*, from *forma*, means handsome.

**ácasmicamugá**, suddenly. Skt. *ácasmicamugá nannu iccāḍacu y'ídtsucuni vachchi padavēsindru*, they suddenly dragged me here and left me.

**ácasmicamaina**, unexpected, casual. *i anugraham nēnu yētamātramunni y'eduru tsūdanidinni ácasmicamainadinni*, I neither hoped for nor expected this favour in any respect (note the clumsy length of Telugu words).

**ácásamu**, sky; in composition fanciful, non-existent. Skt. *ācali ācāṣam' anta, gontuca sūdi bezzam anta*, a man who bites off more than he can chew; *ācāṣānīci nichchena vēśēvāḍu*, a man who plants a ladder against the sky (an ambitious man). In philosophy, space.

**ácāṣa-panchāngamu**, sky calendar, pack of nonsense.

**ácāṣa-Rāmanna**, Rāmanna from the sky, i.e. non-existent. This is the common signature to frankly anonymous petitions. The pseudonymous petition-writer will use a real name.

**ácāṣa vartacuḍu**, impostor.

**ácāṣa-vāni**, 'sky-speaking' as the voice of an angel or invisible being.

**áchandratáracamu**, as long as the sun and the moon and the stars endure. Skt., from *ā-*, till, *chandra*, moon, and *tara*, star. Used in deeds and grants of land, but never taken seriously by indigenous governments. The grant would be revoked at the death of either the granter or the grantee; our Government took the expression seriously in some cases and misguidedly confirmed grants in perpetuity.

**ácharintsuṭa**, to do habitually, observe (ceremonies). Skt.

**ácháramu**, observance, custom, especially religious, religiosity. Skt. *ácharánīci antamu lédu, anácharánīci dīdi lédu*, we are all born with original sin and can never attain the full observance of religion; *pīlavacundā*

*vachchina vāllacu vinḍu cheyyāḍam nácu ácháram lédu*, I am not accustomed to feast uninvited guests.

**Áchári**, caste title (1) of Vaishnavite Brahmins, (2) of goldsmiths and blacksmiths. These people ridiculously write themselves in Roman characters Mr. Gopala chari or Mr. Venkata chari instead of Gópál Áchári, Venkaṭ Áchári. This is because they have the prejudice, derived from their primitive syllabic alphabet, that a word cannot end with a consonant. There is no such word or title as Chári.

**Ácháryuḍu**, a kind of Brahmin. Skt. This is the Brahmin who invests a Brahmin boy with the sacrificial thread and then instructs him in religion. *ácháryunni talachi nippuló cheyyi peṭṭitē cāladā?* is a proverb laughing at the pretensions of these people; put your hand in the fire with your mind full of your teacher and you will find it will burn just the same.

**ácramamu**, encroachment. Skt.

**ácramintsuṭa**, to encroach. A very common word and fact; Hindus think it laudable to try to add to their field or their house-site by encroachment, and we have not in a century of government with other ideas been able to give them another angle of vision; the Telugus have even a proverb commending this, in their view, admirable conduct. *chēnuló chēnu calasīnā, jāgāló jāgā calasīnā pōn ivva cūḍadu*, never lose a chance of mixing a bit of field with your field or a bit of house-site with your house-site; *miru sarcāru sṭhālam ácrāmintsucundru*, you encroached on Government land.

**ácrūti**, form, shape. Skt.

**ácshépaṇa**, objection. Skt.

**ácshépintsuṭa**, to object. Skt.

**ácu**, act (of the legislature). English. **ácu**, leaf, leaf of young rice; as prefix 'green'.

**ácuchilaca**, green butterfly, green parrot.

**ácucúralu**, green vegetables.

**ácumaḍi**, rice nursery, seed-bed.

**ácupatstsá**, sap-green.

ácuráyi, file.

ácutilu, leaf hut; from ácu, leaf, and illu, house.

ácutoṭa, plant garden, betel garden.

áda, grief.

áda, female.

áda<sup>bidda</sup>, unmarried daughter, from áda, female, and bidda, child; the daughter of the house. áda pettanamu Tambali doratanamu, the monstrous regiment of women and of the Tamilian. The daughter of the house is supposed to join her mother in giving a bad time to the códalu, or daughter-in-law. The unmarried or widowed sister-in-law is the natural enemy of the daughter-in-law.

ádadi, a female; a male is mogavádu. Inflected form dádaddni, plural ádávallu. dádaddni chéti arthamú, mogaváni chéti bidda bratacadu, a child in male keeping, and property in female keeping are soon ruined; dádaddni buddhi apara buddhi, woman's sense is nonsense; dádaddni mṛta nilla mṛta, 'la donna è mobile'; dádadi boncité góda pettin aṭṭu, mogavádu boncité tadica cattin aṭṭu, a woman's lie is built up like a wall, a man's lie is a mat partition. ádamanishi, woman; from áda, female, and manishi, human being.

ádamarachi, soundly; from áda, grief, and marutsuṭa, forget. ádamarachi nidra póvuṭa, sleep soundly. Corrupted into adamarachi in talk.

ádambaramu, pomp.

ádangi, womanish. ádangi mātalu, womanish talk; á munda-coḍucu vaṭṭi ádangi mātalu péltádu, that wretch glories in womanish prattle; ádangi abbanna, a girlish fop.

ádangulu, women, only in the plural, the singular ádangi is not used.

ádaramu, ádarana, kindnesses done. Skt. chésina ádaranaṇu santóshinchi, grateful for the kindness shown; miru chésina ádarana nému bratici v'unn anta cālamú marichi pómu, I shall not forget your kindness as long as I live.

ádarintsuṭa, to do kindnesses. Skt. parul aind cāni yogyul aité vāllanu ádarinchi chétan aina sahāyam cheyyi, do kindnesses to and help good people even if they are strangers.

ádarṣamu, ideal; from a Skt. word meaning mirror, pattern, model.

ádayamu, income. nelacu renḍu vandala rippayilu ádayam vastundi, an income of Rs.200 a month.

ádháramu, support, what a man, or thing, or case depends on. jal ádháramu, water support, means the water source on which irrigated land depends; jal ádháramu léni bhūmi is unirrigated land; dastavézula ádháramu, documentary support of a case.

ádhicyamu, superiority. Skt.; adjectival form of adhicam. Bráhmaṇa varṇamunacu ádhicyam yém unnadi? what superiority has the Brahmin caste? ad antá Bráhmalu tama ádhicyam niluváḍāñci pānnina pāmmugaḍa, that is all a trick of the Brahmins to maintain their superiority; pāmarulu v'upayóginché sámānya mātale v'upayógistē má pāñḍityamú má ádhicyamú yémūṭ andi? if we use the ordinary words of common folk what becomes of our scholarship, of our superiority? ádhipatyamu, dominion, rule. Skt.; from adhicam, great, and pati, lord. ádhinamu, possession. Skt. adi ná ádhinamló v'unnadi, that is in my possession or charge.

-ádhya<sup>mu</sup>, affix meaning that which has. Skt. vádu baládhya<sup>du</sup>, he is a man of pith.

-ádi, suffix meaning woman. rancul' ádi, a debauched woman; vagal' ádi, a coquette, belle; boncul' ádi, a woman who tells lies.

ádi, beginning. Skt. antya nishṭhuramu cannd ádi nishṭhura<sup>mé</sup> mélu, it is better to be harsh at the beginning than the end; ádyantamulu, first and last.

-ádi, suffix meaning etcetera, or merely adjectival. Skt. anécāmandi bráhmalu prati dinamú má vādda brándi, jinnú, modalaina sārālu buḷḷádi paṭṭucu vellutú v'unṭáru, many brahmins will come to me every day and take away bottles full of brandy, gin, &c.; dacshinádi saruculu, goods from the south; uttarádi vāñḍlu, people from the north.

ádintsuṭa, to cause to play, dance to one's tune. Causative from áḍuṭa.

*ikha nēnu itanini manasu vachchin aṭṭu ādinta valenu*, I shall have to let him pull the strings for me; *aṭuvanṭi nāsticulanu paṭṭuconī śicshinchēvāru lēru*; *pūrvam vale rāti gānu-galālō peṭṭi ādinché rāzul unṭē viḷḷu y'iṭḷa anṭār anḍi*? There is no one now to punish such atheists; if there were kings as in the old days who would squeeze them in oil-presses, would they speak so?

**āḍipósiconuṭa**, vilify, scold; a common word with women. *āstamānam nannu āḍipósicōvaḍam*, scolding me all day long; *eppuḍu mīru nannu āḍipósicōvaḍamtōṭe saripōṭundi*? when will you be tired of scolding me?

**āḍitappani vāḍu**, man who does not break his word. *Hariścandrudu āḍitappanivāḍ ami vāḍuca*, Harischandra had the reputation of keeping his word.

**Ādivāramu**, Sunday. Skt., from *āditya*, sun, and *vāram*, day. *aitē Ādivāram cācuntē Sōmavāram*, if it is not Sunday it will be Monday, any day will do.

**-āḍu**, suffix meaning man. *andacāḍu*, a handsome man; *vagal-āḍu*, a gallant.

**āḍudi**, **āḍubiḍḍa**, &c., are also used for the more common *āḍadi*, *āḍabiḍḍa*, &c.

**āḍuṭa**, to play; in compounds it merely verbalizes the noun and in this use it is very common; and in general it means not only to play but to move, to do, to tell or almost anything else according to the context. *māṭḷāḍuṭa*, use words, is the ordinary word for to talk; *muddulāḍuṭa*, give kisses, is to kiss; *bonculāḍuṭa*, is to tell lies; *reccalāḍuṭa*, use wings, fly; *pōḷlāḍuṭa*, to fight; *peḷḷāḍuṭa*, is to marry; *taga-vulāḍuṭa*, to quarrel. *cancānamula cheyyi*, *āḍitē cadīyamula cheyyi āḍumu*, if the arm that wears the bangle moves, the arm that wears the (man's) bracelet moves too; *vāḍu āḍinadi āṭa pāḍinadi pāṭa*, all he does or says is right (in his opinion).

**āḍyantālu**, beginning and end. Skt., from *ādi*, beginning, and *antamu*, end.

**āḅnya**, order, command. Skt.

**āḅnyāpintsuṭa**, to order.

**āgrahamu**, anger. Skt. The common word is *cōpam*; *āgraham* is hardly used except in books. *nishcāranamgā nā mida doragārici y'i pracāramgā āgraham rāvaḍānīci cāraṇam ēm anḍi*? what is the reason the Collector has got so angry with me without cause?

**āḅuṭa**, to stay, stop, usually intransitive, the transitive being *āḅuṭa*, *āḅivēyūṭa*. *idi lēnidi nācu āḅadu*, I can't get on without it.

**āha**! interjection, same meaning as in all other languages.

**āhāramu**, food. Skt. *āhāram'andū*. *vyavahāram'andū siggu paḍa cūḍadu*, modesty is misplaced in eating and business.

**āhō**! alas!

**āhuti**, offering. Skt.; what is offered by fire to the God.

**āhvāna**, welcome, invitation; adjectival form of *āhvānam*. *āhvāna patri-calu* are invitation cards; *āhvāna sanghādhyacshuḍu* is the newspaper translation of Chairman, Reception Committee.

**āhvānamu**, welcome, invitation. Skt. *satramulō ḍigi y'unna yōgini mīr āhvānamu chēsīnārā*? have you invited the yogi who has put up at the choultry?

**ājānubāhuḍu**, longimanus (one whose arms reach to his knees, a sign of greatness, Sir T. Munro was in popular legend such a one).

**ājyamu**, ghee. Skt. *agnilō ājyam pōsin aṭṭu*, pouring oil on the flames. The Telugu word is *neyyi*.

**ākharu**, last, final. Hindustani. *nā ḍabbu nṭvu puttsucovāḍānīci y'idē ākharu sārī*, this is the last time you get my money.

**ākharucu**, **ākharuna**, finally, lastly. Also *ākharici*. *ākharucu scūlu mēstāra vadda rījāṭu grāntulō cūḍā nīṭici pāḍi rūpāyalu tsoppuna camishan putsucōnidi sommu y'ivvāru*, finally they won't pay the schoolmasters' result grants unless they get 10 per cent. commission.

**ālacintsuṭa**, to listen. A book-word for *vinuṭa* but also used in petitions. *dinulam aina mā mora ālacinchi*, hear our humble prayer.

**ālasýamu**, delay. Skt. *inta ālasýamu*

*chēsindv émayyá?* what do you mean by keeping me waiting?

**ālayamu**, abode, especially a deity's. Skt. *dēvalayamu* is a common word for temple. *Himālayamu*, the Himalayas, is the abode of snow.

**ālā, ālāgu**, that way.

**ālāganṭi**, such.

**āli**, must; short for *valenu*.

**ālinganamū**, embrace. Skt.

**ālintsuṭa**, to listen; even more literary and less common than *ālacintsuṭa*.

The common word is *vinuṭa*.

**ālōchana**, thought, idea. Skt. *ī dlo-chana divyangā v'unmadi*, that is a very good idea.

**ālōchintsuṭa**, to think.

**ālōna**, meanwhile.

**ālu**, wife. *dlu cādu*, *adi vrālu*, ill-mated ill-fated (not a wife but the writing on the forehead); *vārīhaca daṣalō vivdhamu chēsuconnavārici pāl'* *eccādanu y'ilāgunanē y'unḍunu*, *dlu cādu adi vrāl anna sāmeta nāc ippuḍu anubhavaminacu vachchinadi*, men who marry in their old age will always suffer like this; the proverb ill-mated, ill-fated has come home to me by experience; *dlini ollanivānici cūralō uppu y'eccu'ainad āṭa*, as the saying goes the man who does not get on with his wife complains of too much salt in the vegetables.

**Ālvāru**, Vaishnavite name for Saint; they have 12 Ālvārs.

**āmaḍa**, 8 miles. *āmaḍa* and *cōsu* (2 miles) are the T. measures of distance. *āmaḍa* *ritē antach-čaraṇālu dūramā* distance.

**āme**, she, declined. *memu*.

**āminu**, bailiff. *āminu* used only of the *Coṇ* sent out to distrain, &c.; under Muhammadan rule and in our early times an *amin* was a judge, the Sudder Amin was the High Court.

**āmōdintsuṭa**, to agree. Skt., from *mōdam*, joy. *mēmu andaramū āmō-dinchindānu*, we all agree; *andarū āmōdinchindārā?* do all agree? (in putting a resolution to a meeting).

**āmu**, kiln; same as *āvamu*.

**āmudamū**, castor oil.

**āmudapu cheṭṭu**, the castor-oil plant.

**āmudālu**, castor-oil seeds.

**āmūlamū**, radical. Skt., from *mūlam*, root. *āmūlangā*, radically; *āmūl-dgramugā*, root and branch.

**āna**, *anno domini*; from Latin *anno*.

**ānacaṭṭu**, dam, anicut. *ānacaṭṭulu caṭṭi, cālavalu travvinchindru gamuca dēsam antā nīru pravahinchēṭṭu dva-daṣa varsha-cshāmālū gīmdlū cūḍā hadilī pāri pōṭāyi*, now that they have built anicuts, dug canals, and made water flow over the whole country your twelve lean and fat years is so much idle chatter.

**ānandamū**, joy, bliss; **ānandintsuṭa**, rejoice. Skt. *pūrvānandam*, complete bliss, also used as a name. *ānanda bāshpamulū*, tears of joy; *mīcu iṭuvanṭi manchi bhārya doricin anducu nēnu ānandist'unmānu*, I am glad you have found such a good wife.

**ānatitsuṭa**, to give order, but more usually a word for 'to say' like *selavitsuṭa*, which is literally 'give leave'. *Brahmacu nālugu mukhālu yē pracdrangā v'unṭavō ānat' tchchedarā?* will you explain how Brahma has four faces?

**ānavālu**, identification mark; the ordinary words used in courts when a person or thing has to be identified. *mī mīśālu tsūḍaḍamtōṭē ānavālu paṭṭi-nānu*, I recognized you as soon as I saw your moustache; *yē ānavāllū lēnidi*, unidentifiable.

**ānavālu paṭṭuṭa**, recognize.

**āncshapatrica**, letter of excommunication. Skt., *āncsha*, properly custody, and *patrica*, paper. *tana cūturumī pammēḍ ēllū vachchīna dācō vivdham cheyyacundā aṭṭē v'unchin anducu āncshapatrica pampistām ani Svāmula-vāru cheppindāru*, His Holiness said he would send him an excommunication letter for keeping his 12-year-old daughter unmarried (Hindu social customs).

**Āndhra**, Telugu. The Skt. word for Telugu; a more distinguished word. *āndhra rājyam* was the old Telugu Kingdom of Vijayanagaram of which the Telugus are proud; the agitation for a separate Telugu province has always been called the Andhra move-

ment. The early Andhras ruled the ancient Kingdom of Māgadha (now Bihar), at the beginning of the Christian Era. Their language was Andhra-Prakrit, the root language of Modern Telugu. *Ādi Andhrulu*, the untouchable castes of Andhra Desa, so called as they claim to be the original inhabitants of the country.

**ándólanamu**, agitation, swinging. Skt. The ordinary word used in newspapers for political agitation. *ándólitam aina manassu*, an agitated mind.

**ándru**, plural of *dlu*, wives, women; a book-word.

**Āngla**, English.

**ānuconuṭa**, to lean against, to border on. *aḍavini ānuconna chēnulu*, fields adjoining the jungle.

**ānucūlyamu**, convenience. Skt.

**ānuṭa**, to rest on, to be contiguous to. In books only *ānuṭa* is used for *tāguṭa*, to drink.

**āpada**, misfortune, bad times. Skt., a form *āpattu* is also used in books. *āndānī peṭṭina sommu āpadacu aḍḍam vastundi*, jewellery worn for ornament comes in useful in bad times (Hindu economic notions); *āpat'cālamuna mocculu*, *sampat'cālamuna biṭulu*, vows when times are bad, blasphemy when they are good (when the devil was ill the devil a monk would be, when the devil was well, the devil a monk was he); *nāc emō āpada vachchinad ani iḥinchi*, thinking some misfortune had happened to me.

**āpe**, she. *dme* is common.

**āpi-vēyuṭa**, to stop. *pancā āpei*, stop the punkah.

**āptamu**, intimate. Skt. *āpta bandhuvuḍu*, close relation.

**āptuḍu**, **āpturālu**, an intimate friend or relation.

**āpuṭa**, to stop, transitive. Commonly not used by itself but with the auxiliary verb *vēyuṭa*. Stop the punkah is *pancā āpivei* or even, reduplicated, *āp'ēs'ei*.

**-āra**, vocative plural affix. *annalāra!* brothers! *raitulāra!* ryots!

**-āra**, suffix meaning fully, clearly, one's own. *ataṇṇi nēnu callāra tsūchi-*

*nānu*, I saw him clearly (*caṇḍlu*, eyes, and *āra*). *caḍupdra bhōjanamu chēsindānu*, I ate my bellyful; *chētulāra*, with my own hands; *vinulāra vinnānu*, listened with my own ears.

**āracsuḍu**, watchman. Skt., from *racsham*, protection, used in books; commonly *cāpalāvāḍu*.

**āragintsuṭa**, to eat. *tinuṭa* is commoner. *āragintsagā lēnidi ādigitē vastunnadā?* if it is not there to eat, is it any good to ask for it?

**ārambhamu**, beginning. Skt.

**ārambhintsuṭa**, to begin. Skt.

**āra peṭṭuṭa**, **ārapōyuṭa**, **āra vēyuṭa**, to put to dry.

**ārava**, 6th; from *āru*, 6.

**ārayuṭa**, to inquire.

**ārādhhanamu**, worship, adoration. Skt.

**ārādhintsuṭa**, to worship. Skt. *dē-vuṇṇi ārdhinsagā māni vēsi nēnu y'erparachina bommalā pūja chēstū prazalu mūḍhul auti v'unnāru*, people have given up worshipping God and stupidly taken to adoring the idols I have set up.

**ārādhayuḍu**, reverend. *lōcārādhayuḍu*, adored by all the world; the Lingāyats are particularly fond of this title.

**ārāmamu**, grove. Skt.

**ārātamu**, grief. Skt.

**ārbbhātamu**, uproar; bustle. Skt.

**ārīga**, **āruga**, or **ārīca**, an inferior sort of millet. *ārīga* in name, *paspalum scrobiculatum*; *ārīca* in name, *paspalum scrobiculatum*; *n'andē candi*, the good pulse; *ārīca*, the bad millet (i.e. in too much haste); *aitē ārica cācuntē candi*, if *ārīga* fails there will be red-gram (i.e. if you sow both together); *ārīca tsallina Redḍici dlu-mogalacu ocatē chira*, if the Reddi sows *ārīga* he will have to do with one cloth for himself and his wife.

**ārjintsuṭa**, earn, acquire. Skt.

**ārjītam**, acquired. Skt. *p'atrārjītam*, acquired by one's ancestors; *cashtārjītam*, acquired by toil; *svārjītam*, self-acquired.

**ārōgyamu**, health. Skt.

**ārōpintsuṭa**, to impute. Skt. *mā mā-*



*magátri mīda nīvu nishcāranamgá lēni dōshālu drōpistī v'unnāvu*, you are imputing non-existent faults to my father-in-law without cause.

**árpintsuṭa**, to have something put out, quenched.

**árpuṭa**, put out, quench, usually not by itself but with the auxiliary *vēyuṭa*; put the lamp out is *dīpam árpēti*. *manassulō conchem cāmāgnīni tagilinchī daricōlpina taruvōta adi añtucuni man-ḍutū v'unṭē, maḷli árpiveyyaḍam sādhyam cādu sumā*, when the flame of passion has once got a start it is impossible to quench it.

**árthica**, economic. Skt., from *artha*-mu, wealth.

**árti**, grief. Skt. Used only in books.

**ártsuṭa**, to quench.

**ártsuṭa**, to comfort; more commonly *ōdártsuṭa*. *árchēvādrē gāni, tīrchēvāru lēru*, there will be comforters but not helpers, i.e. people to help with words but not with deeds.

**ártsuṭa**, braying. *árchē gāḍida vachchi māsē gāḍidanu cheripināṭlu*, a busybody disturbing an earnestly occupied person; loquacious diversion from business.

**áru**, 6.

**áru-mūdu**, everything in confusion. *pani áru-'mūd'aipōyinadi*, the work is all in confusion, at sixes and sevens.

**-áru, -árina, -áruta**, suffix meaning to teem with or simply to be. *veyyáru* means a full thousand and not 1,006; *chennárina*, beautiful; *sompárina*, blooming; *alaváruta*, to bloom, and other such compounds are commonly used in books to describe cities and countries.

**áruta**, to dry; intransitive.

**árutsuṭa**, to roar. Also *arutsuṭa*.

**árya**, sir. Skt. for Telugu *ayya* used in books; also *dryavarya*, good sir.

**Áryuḍu**, Aryan.

**āsa**, desire, hope, avarice. Skt. *āśacu antamu lēdu*, desire has no limit; *āśa piḍimpagā*, desire tormenting; *āśā bhangamu*, breach of hope, i.e. disappointment; *aicamatyamunacu mand ēdi?* *āśa vadaluṭa*, harmony cannot be attained except by giving up desire.

**āsa paḍuṭa**, to desire, to hope.

**āsacti**, wish. Skt. *āyana nācu vēgiram vivādam cheyya valen ani āsacti caligi v'unḍuṭa chēta*, because he wants to marry me quickly.

**āsanamu**, sitting. Skt. Common in books.

**āsara**, support, prop. Skt. *carra chētic' āsarā y'ichchi lēva tisinānu*, I gave him a stick in his hand as a prop and raised him. Also used in the same sense as *ādhāramu*.

**āṣauchamu**, pollution. Skt., a privative and *śuchi*, purity. *āṣauchamu* is commoner.

**āsavamu**, toddy. Skt. A Sanskrit word used only in books for Telugu *callu*, toddy.

**āṣayamu**, opinion, harbour, source, mind, rest. Different words which have no connexion whatever are understood by this single word; does immense service to public speakers and news-editors. *t vishama sthitiḷō i tsaṭṭamu pyāsu chēyuṭa valana Sar-cāruvāri āṣayamu gōcharam cācunḍā v'unṇadi*, we don't know what the Government mean by promulgating such a law, at this critical juncture. *Āndhra Mahājanu'andaru occaṭē āṣayamō pani chēstē vēré rāshṭramu avalilagā vastundi*, if the Andhras work with a single-minded purpose they will get a separate province in no time.

**āsāmi**, individual. Hindustani.

**āśāpātacuḍu**, a covetous man; from *āśa*, avarice, and *pātacuḍu*, sinner. *durāśā pātacuḍu*, an extremely covetous or rapacious man.

**āścharyamu**, astonishment. *aruvadi y'ēndlu ḍaṭi samastam telisina mi vaṇṭi peddalu sahītamū penḍli chēśicōni sukha paḍa cōrutsunḍagā vayasulō n'uma bāla vidhavalu cāma bhāḍacu lōbaḍuṭa āścharyamā?* when experienced sexagenarians like you marry to satisfy their senses, is it strange that young widows half-way through life should yield to lust?

**āśhāḍhamu**, a month, June-July. Skt.

**āsīnulai**, seated. Skt., from *āsana*. Common in books.

**ášírvachanamu, áśírvādamu**, bless-

ing. Skt. *mī āśīrvachana prabhāvam valla neravēra valenu*, it must be accomplished by the power of your blessing.

**āśīrvadintsuṭa**, to bless. Skt.

**āspadamu**, basis. Skt., used chiefly as a suffix. *sandēhāspadamaina*, doubtful; *vyāyāspadamaina*, subject of litigation; *hasyāspadamaina*, ridiculous.

**āspatri**, hospital. English. The common word; there is also the Skt. *vaidyaśāla*.

**āśramamu**, hermitage. Skt. Mahātma Gāndhī professes to live in an āśramam but he is very far from being alone; there are about 50 other persons in it.

**āśrayintsuṭa**, to take refuge with, to court. Skt. *ippuḍu matāchāryula māta vinēvár'evaru? matāchāryulu ciḍa pedāda manushyulanu āśrayistēnē cāni, vārici bhīshalu saragavu*, who cares now for religious heads? If they don't court big men they won't get their alms (these religious heads of different sects are given titles of Holiness and *svāmula vāru* and go about in state with elephants and a large train collecting large sums of money in every village).

**āśrituḍu**, dependant. Skt., from *āśrayintsuṭa*. *āśritunni marichi pōcandi*, do not forget your dependant (a humble way of taking leave, keep favour).

**āsthānamu**, court. Skt. *āsthāna cavi*, court poet.

**āsti**, property. Skt. *sthīrāsti* is immovable property, *charāsti* movable.

**āsu**, ace (in cards). English.

**āśvayujamu**, the seventh month, say October. Skt. The month of the Dasara festival.

**āṭa**, play. The same meanings as the English word, including stage-play and gambling.

**āṭacatte**, actress.

**āṭacāḍu**, actor.

**āṭaḍu**, **āṭagāḍu**, he, less common than *āṭaḍu*, *āṭagāḍu*.

**āṭancamu**, hindrance. Skt.

**āṭanca paratsuṭa**, hinder.

**āṭāḍuṭa**, to play in a play.

**āṭithyam**, hospitality. Skt., from *atithi*, guest.

**ātma**, soul. Skt.

**ātma-**, prefix meaning my, own. Skt. *ātmacāryamulu*, private affairs.

**ātmagatamuna**, mentally, aside (in plays).

**ātmahatya**, self-murder, suicide. Skt., from *ātma-*, own, and *hatya*, murder.

**ātmaja**, own daughter. Skt.

**ātmajuḍu**, own son. Skt.

**ātmaraśhaṇamu**, self-defence. Skt., from *ātma-*, own, and *raśhaṇam*, defence.

**ātmastuti**, self-praise. Skt., from *ātma-*, own, and *stuti*, praise.

**ātmavanchanam**, self-delusion. Skt., from *ātma-*, own, and *vanchanam*, deceit.

**ātmīyam**, one's own. *tanadi* is commoner.

**ātmīyuḍu**, one's own fellow. *cāvala-sinavāḍu* is commoner.

**ātsōci**, trace; also written *ātsūci*. A common word in police inquiries.

**āṭṭe**, any more (nonsense). *āṭṭe tega sāgaca naḍuv*, get out, no more nonsense.

**āturamu**, eager. Skt. *cām'āturālaina-vāru*, persons eager with lust.

**ātura-paḍuṭa**, to be eager.

**āturata**, eagerness. Skt.

**āva**, mustard, plural *āvālu*. *āvālu mudda chēsinaṭṭu*, like making mustard seeds into a ball (a thing which can't be done).

**āvaginza**, mustard seed, particle; from *āva*, mustard, and *ginza*, seed. *āvaginza'ani'aina sandēham lēdu*, no possible, probable shadow of doubt.

**āvahintsuṭa**, to possess (of devils). *itaṇṇi y'ippuḍu deyyam sampūrṇaṅga āvahinchi v'unnadi*, the devil now possesses him completely.

**āvala**, that side, beyond.

**āvalinta**, a yawn. *āvalintacu amadammul'unnāru gāni, tummuḍu tammuḍ'ainā lēdu*, yawns have elder and younger brothers, sneezes not even a younger brother.

**āvalintsuṭa**, to yawn.

**āvamu**, kiln; also *āmu*. *iṭucāmu*, brick-kiln; *pencāmu*, tile-kiln.

**āvaraṇa**, enclosure, precincts. Skt.

**āvaraṇapu gōḍa**, compound wall.

**ávarzá**, ledger. Hindustani. The *chiftd*, day-book, and the *ávarzá* or *cáta*, ledger, are the two accounts usually kept by Telugu money-lenders and merchants.

**ávaşyamu**, necessity. Skt.

**ávaşyamugá**, necessarily.

**ávésamu**, possession, inspiration. Skt. Used chiefly in compounds. *cópá-vésam*, anger.

**ávida**, she, that woman. The ordinary word for 'she' is *áme*. *in'ávida*, the mistress of the house, corresponding with *in'i áyana*, the master.

**áviri**, steam.

**áviribalamu**, steam power.

**-ávrütamu**, suffix meaning surrounded by. Skt.

**ávu**, cow, also spelt *áú*; plural *ávu*, *áú*. *ávu chénuló mésté dúda gaşţuna méstunád?* if the cow grazes in the field, will the calf graze on the bank? *aravai áru pinđivanţalu ávu tsanţilón'umnáyi*, there are 66 sweet-meats in the cow's udder; *ávu* *tolu tsúru*, *gédalu malu tsúru*, a cow's first calf and a buffalo's second; *dúda cuđisténé cáni áu chépadu*, unless the calf sucks, the cow won't give milk.

**áyacaţţu**, the area contained in e.g. a village or under a tank. The original meaning is a yard and *áyamu* also means income and *áyacaţţu*, measure of income, but its common use is in land-revenue accounts where it is a collective noun for fields in an area or under a tank.

**áyana**, he, more respectful than *átađu*. *in'i áyana*, the master of the house; the mistress is *in'ávida*.

**áyá**, **áyamma**, lady's-maid or children's nurse. Hindustani.

**áyá**, this and that, various; *á*, that, reduplicated (*á*, *á*).

**áyásamu**, fatigue, vexation, trouble.

*ná nimittam míc i áyásam antá yen-ducu?* why take so much trouble for me? It is too good of you.

**áyenu**, was done.

**áyiri**, an emphatic form of the verb *águţa*, to become. Also *áyiri*.

**áyudhamu**, weapon. Skt. *yudhamuló m' dyudhamul émi?* what will be your weapons in the fight? *áyudhapúja*, the worship of tools, which is done once a year by every one (in the Dasara festival); e.g. the Collector's peons worship his pens and ink. *áyudhamulu níruţa*, getting ready, equipping; *váđaprativáđdamulacu áyudhamulu níruţu unnáđu*, he is getting ready for the controversy.

**áyudhópajívi**, one who lives by his sword, a warrior. *Hindú-deşamuló Angléyulu Áyudhópajívu'áiyunđina bahu játulanu şánticaram'aina nírváhamuna bratucun'aşlu chésindru*, the English have made a number of warrior-tribes turn to peaceful pursuits of life.

**áyurárógyaişvaryamulu**, long life and health and wealth. Skt., blessing, from *áyuvu*, life, *rógyam*, health, and *aişvaryam*, wealth.

**áyuvu**, **áyussu**, life. Skt.

**áyurvédamu**, medicine, medical science. Skt., from *áyuvu*, life, and *védamu*, science. The Ayurvedic system of medicine is one of great antiquity; its drugs and herbs are of some value and it is being brought up to date and encouraged by Government; its anatomy and physiology are primitive and can only be discarded.

**ázmáyishi**, field-inspection. Hindustani. Properly it means 'trial', but is only used as a revenue term for the inspection of fields by revenue officers to see whether water has been taken, whether one or two crops have been grown, the state of the crops, &c.

# B

**bacáyi**, arrears. Hindustani.

**bacca**, thin. *mi vanti peddal antá catti caṭṭuconi nilavabaḍutu v'undagá má vanti baccaváḍḍu yémi cheyya galaru?* when you big people all stand with knives drawn, what can we lean ones do?

**bacíru**, information, report.

**baḍa-baḍa**, onomatopoeic, for a gurgling noise.

**badaláintsuṭa**, to transfer; official term from *badalu*, exchange, used especially of transfers of officials.

**badali**, substitute.

**baḍalica**, fatigue.

**badari**, jujube tree. Skt.

**baḍáyi**, boasting. Hindustani.

**badda**, piece, especially of wood. *cávaṭibadda*, the yoke of a *cávaḍi*.

**baddacamu**, weariness, tiresome. *nácu pani anté baddacamu*, I find work tiresome; also *badhacamu*.

**baddalaipóvuta**, to go to pieces; from *badda*, piece. *cécalu vésivési gontuca baddalaipóvinadi*, my throat has gone to pieces with shouting.

**baddalavuṭa**, to go to pieces.

**baddalu coṭṭuṭa**, **coṭṭuconuṭa**, to knock to pieces. *talacáyalu baddalu coṭṭucuntáru*, they will knock their heads to pieces; *nénu y'ippuḍu y'i talupu baddalu coṭṭutánu*, I will now knock this door to pieces.

**baddhuḍu**, bound, tied. Skt. *nénu y'eppuḍu mi selavucu baddhunni*, *míru selaviyyandi*, I am bound to obey you, command me! more often as a suffix. *carmabaddhuḍu*, fate-ridden, predestined; *agnýabaddhuḍu*, obedient.

**baḍi**, school; *scúlu* is more common, and *páṭhaṣḍa* is a more distinguished word.

**badil**, substitute; especially in an office. *aṭisuló Govindaráu Pantulucu badili cavaḍamtóné Padmandbhayya gáru vachchi*, as soon as Padamandbhayya came to the office in place of Govindaráu Pantulu; also *badali*.

**baḍinadi**, **baḍináḍu**, the form of the verb *paḍuṭa*, to become, which is used to turn a verb into the passive aorist; in composition the *p* usually becomes

*b. coṭṭabaḍináḍu*, he was beaten; *tsúḍa-baḍinadi*, she was seen; *adi baiṭabaḍinadi*, this came to light.

**baḍita**, thick stick. *baḍita bája*, corporal punishment.

**badramu**, careful; from Skt. *bhadram*. Coolies will go along with heavy loads saying '*badram, badram*', and a British soldier with them said, 'I will teach them to say: "bother him, bother him".'

**badulu**, exchange, transfer (official).

**badulu**, loan. *chétibadulu*, hand loan, is a common expression for a loan given without security; also *chébadulu*.

**badulucheppuṭa**, to reply.

**baḍilugá**, in exchange, instead of.

**baḍulumáta**, a reply.

**bahirangamu**, public; from Skt. *bahich*, outer. *bahirangamu chéyuta*, to publish; *bahirangamaina vélamu*, public auction; *bahirangamaina néla*, public land.

**bahirangamugá**, publicly.

**bahirbhúmi**, latrine-ground; from Skt., *bahich*, outer, and *bhúmi*, land; any public land is used as latrine-ground by Hindus.

**bahishcarintsuṭa**, to excommunicate, to put out of caste. Skt. Same as *velivéyuta*, which is the Telugu expression.

**bahishcáramu**, excommunication. *bahishcára patrica*, letter of excommunication, same as *ancsha patrica*.

**bahu**, much, very. Skt. The Telugu is *tsalá*. *bahu cálamu*, long time; *bahu bága*, very nice; *bahu aṣṛaddha*, legal term for gross negligence; *bahu náyacam*, *bála náyacam*, *stri náyacam*, the rule of many, of children, of women (is bad); *á máta vinaḍam chéta nácu bahu santóshangá v'umnadi*, I am very glad to hear that; *bahu buddhimantuḍu*, very clever; *bahu dharmátmuḍu*, very charitable.

**bahumánamu**, present. Skt. *idigó ní bahumánam ani renḍ aṇál ittsutsun- náḍu*, 'here is your tip', he said, giving him two annas.

**bahumútram**, diabetes; from *bahu*, excess of, and *mútram*, urine.

**bahusha**, probably. *mari yeccaḍacu veḷatāvu?* bahusha cheraṣṣālāloci, where will you be going? probably to jail.

**bahutvamu**, plurality. Skt. *bahuvachanam*, the plural (in grammar). Skt., from *bahu*, many, and *vachanam*, speech.

**bailicipovuṭa**, to go to the latrine-ground, to evacuate the bowels.

**bailu**, open space, outside; also *bayalu*.

**bailudēruṭa**, to go out, to start. *īyanacu y'inṭi nundī baildērin appuḍu y'inta mattu lēdu*, he was not so drunk when he started from his house; also *bayaludēruṭa*.

**bailupaḍuṭa**, **bailuvatstsuṭa**, **bailicivatstsuṭa**, to come out, to transpire. *yenta paṇi chēsind pēru bailici rācunḍa v'unnadi*, however much work he does for me I won't let his name appear.

**bairāgi**, religious beggar, ascetic. Skt., *vairāgi*, adjectival form of *virāgi*, which is compounded of *vi-*, without, and *rāgamu*, desire.

**baṭa**, out, outside; inflexion of *bailu*. *baṭa veḷināḍu*, he went out; *inṭlo y'igapuli*, *baṭa peddapuli*, at home a spider, abroad a tiger.

**bala-bala**, more and more, bit by bit; onomatopoeic. *baḷabaḷa tellavārinadi*, it got more and more light; also *baḷa-baḷa*.

**balahinamu**, weak. Skt., from *balam*, strength, and *hinam*, defect.

**balahinata**, weakness. Skt.

**balamu**, strength. Skt. *santōsham sagam balamu*, cheerfulness is half one's strength.

**balaparatsuṭa**, to strengthen. *ippuḍu manam venṭanē jāgrata paḍi punḍi balaparistēnē cāmi antā cheḍi pōtundi*, unless we at once carefully strengthen the foundations all will go to ruin.

**Balarāmuḍu**, Krishna's brother.

**balavantamu**, violence.

**balavantamugā**, forcibly.

**balavantuḍu**, a strong or powerful or violent man. *balavantulātō virōdhamu cā rādu*, don't incur the enmity of the powerful. It is a common complaint that so-and-so are *balavantulu*, by which the complainer means that they are both powerful and unscrupulous.

**balātcārintsuṭa**, to force. Skt.

**balātcāramu**, force. Skt.

**bali**, offering (sacrificial) victim. Skt. *vivāhamu anē misha mida pillanu bali peṭṭi*, sacrificing the child on the plea of marriage; *villu nācu baṭṭalū*, *puv-vulū alancarinchī yēdō dēvatācu bali peḍutāru cabōḷunu*, I suppose they are decking me out with fine clothes and flowers to sacrifice me to some god.

**balipintsuṭa**, to fatten, to get fat; from *balamu*, strength. *vēgiramū accaracū rāvalen ani tallidanḍrulu tama cūturni balipistū v'undēvdu*, the parents were feeding up their daughter in the hope that she would soon mature.

**balisina**, stout, fat.

**baliyuṭa**, to get strong, to get fat; derived from *balamu*, strength. The antiquated idea that fat and strength go together appears also in the English *stout*, the Italian *forte*, and the German *stark*.

**balla**, plank, table.

**ballacaṭṭu**, flat-bottomed boat used on ferries; from *balla*, plank, and *caṭṭuṭa*, to construct, to tie. It is the same combination of words as Tamil *caṭṭa-maran*, but the cattamaran is a surf raft of logs rather than planks tied together.

**ballemu**, spear; also *īte*.

**balli**, lizard. *pālālō paḍḍa balli lāguna*, like a lizard that has fallen into a pot of milk (embarrassment); *vanṭa chēsucunṭū v'undagā balli mida paḍi vaca mātunmū*, *sūdravāḷḷa mātā vinabāḍi vaca mātunmū renḍu snāṇḍu chēsindnu*, once while I was cooking a lizard fell on me, and once I heard a Sudra talking, so I had to take two baths (Brahmin woman's scrupulousness about pollution).

**baḷṭi**, also *paḷṭi*, somersault. Hindustani, *pallaṭi*.

**baluvaina**, heavy. Skt., from *balamu*, strength.

**baluvu**, weight.

**baluvugā**, heavily, ill. *atanici v'oḷḷu baluvugā n'unnadi*, he is seriously ill.

**banātu**, tweed. Hindustani.

**bancamannu**, clay.

**baṇḍa**, indecent; from *baṇḍa*, rock, which is commonly used only in the combination, *baṇḍa-rāyi*.

**bandabútulu**, foul language.

**bandacunca**, slut, term of abuse both of males and females, like *vedhava*, widow.

**bandamundácođucu**, scoundrel, term of abuse meaning son of a slut. *bandamundácođucu y'ivvaca póte nenu emi cheyyan'andi?* what am I to do if that son of a whore won't give it?

**bandapani**, drudgery. *gumastá lé-cundá y'i bandapani nenu chéstáná?* am I to do this drudgery without a clerk to help me?

**bandaráyi**, rock, from *banda*, rock or block, and *ráyi*, stone.

**Bandaru**, Masulipatam; the word originally meant port. *Bandarucu Bezaváda sarigá padamara*, Bezvada is due west of Masulipatam.

**bandaváđu**, sturdy rogue. ('They go about with a big stone with which they say they will beat out their brains if alms are not given.)

**bandeladodđi**, cattle pound; from Skt. *bandham*, binding, and *dodđi*, yard. *má dodđedu pašuvulanu caluva gaṭṭu toccinav'ani vanca peṭṭi y'i nelaló miđu máḷlu bandeladodđló peṭṭinčináđu*, he had my farm cattle impounded three times this month, pretending that they had trespassed on the canal bank.

**bandhamu**, binding; used in compounds. Skt. *ippuđu nácu bandhavi-móchanam caliginadi*, I am now rid of my bonds.

**bandhintsuṭa**, to bind. Skt.

**bandhutvamu**, relationship.

**bandhuvargamu**, kith and kin.

**bandhuvu**, relative.

**bandi**, conveyance. *bandi chésuconi*, having engaged a conveyance; *bandi bóltá paddadi*, the cart upset; *nácu sóđu gurramula bandi v'unnadi*, I have a carriage and pair.

**bandipótu**, gang-robbery, dacoity.

**bandladodđi**, cart-stand.

**bandóbastu**, arrangements. Hindustani. *bandóbastu chési bandi y'ecci bailderinámu*, we made our arrangements, got into a cart, and set out.

**bandu**, hinge; connected with Skt. *bandham*, binding.

**bandubútulu**, obscene language, from

*bandu*, obscene, and *bútu*, foul language. *bandabútulu* is commoner.

**anganabayalu**, an open plain.

**Bangálamu**, Bengal; also *Vangadé-samu*.

**bangálá**, bungalow. Hindustani.

**bangáramu**, gold. *talli bangáram 'ainá camśálicáđu dongilintsaca má-nađu*, a goldsmith will steal even his mother's gold.

**bangáramugá**, rare. *nicu máṭáđuṭé bangáramugá n'unnadi?* are your words so precious?

**bangaru**, golden. *bangaru chinnaváḷlu*, golden lads and lasses (a term of endearment).

**bangáru-pichchica**, yellow-hammer; also *bangáru-pistsuca*.

**bangáru-púta**, gilding.

**bangáru-tigalu**, a fine variety of sugar-cane.

**banti**, ball; e.g. tennis-balls are *bantulu*. *bantul'áṭa*, playing at ball.

**banti**, line; corrupted from Skt. *pancti*. *banti-cuḍupu*, a dinner-party, because Hindus sit in a line at meals and the server passes up and down the line. *vaḍḍinchévađu tanaváđu aité caḍa bantini cirtsunná vacaṭé*, if the server is your friend, it does not matter if you are sitting at the end of the line.

**-banti**, affix meaning 'up to'. *mola-banti*, waist-high; *mócalibanti*, knee-deep.

**bantrótu**, menial attached to revenue officers, peon, delayat; derived from *banṭu*, foot-soldier, and *rautu*, horseman. *evaré bantrótu vachchi nimnu pilutsumnáđu*, some peon has come and is calling you.

**banṭu**, foot-soldier, hero; from Skt. *bhaṭa*. *míru y'iddarú gunḍelu tisina banṭulu*, you are both warriors without a heart-beat in danger (quite heedless of danger); *crama-cramamugá bógam-váḷlacu inti-banṭulu autḍru*, little by little they become domestic soldiers of courtesans.

**banṭutanamu**, soldierly behaviour, bravery.

**banzaru-(bhúmi)**, waste (land). Hindustani. A revenue term. *andá banzaru* is immemorial waste.

**baratarapu**, dismissal. Hindustani,

- bartarf.* yémi cárapam lécuṇḍa pai-vállu mátram víricé baratarapu chés-tára? will the superior authorities dismiss a man without any reason at all?
- barátamu**, *huṇḍi*, i.e. a draft or cheque. Hindustani.
- barice**, a small stick. *chinta-barice*, a small tamarind stick with which village schoolmasters used to inflict corporal punishment. Children still fear it.
- bariṇe**, small box. *ittāḍi cuncuma-bariṇe*, a brass cosmetic box; *poḍi bariṇe*, a snuff-box.
- barre**, female buffalo, also *géde*. *ēnugacu vaca stima*, *gurrānīci vaca v'ūru*, *barrecu vaca bānisa*, it takes a district to keep an elephant, a village to keep a horse, the she-buffalo only requires a maid; *tallini tsūchi pillamu*, *pāḍini tsūchi barrenmu tīsucó-valenu*, take the daughter after seeing the mother, the she-buffalo after seeing the yield of milk.
- barucuṭa**, to scratch. *Canacāngi cinda paḍi yēdustū léchi Visvacarma mokham antā baricindi*, Canacangi fell down and got up crying and scratched Visvacarma all over his face.
- baruvu**, weight. *evari paiguḍḍa vārici baruvé*, every one feels the weight of his own clothing; *mōsēvārici telusunu cāviṭi baruvu*, it is the man who carries the yoke that knows its weight.
- baruvuga**, heavy. *idi yenta baruvugā v'unnadi?* how heavy is this? *tsāpa tsuṭṭa yenta lāginanu rāca baruvagā canabaḍutunnadi*, the mat roll seems heavy, it won't move however much it is pulled.
- basa**, place where one puts up. French, *pied-à-terre*; no exact English equivalent, 'quarters' is nearest. *nēnu répu mī basacu vastānu*, I shall go to your place to-morrow; *basalu lēv'ani cheppi nalabhaimandini avatalīci pampī vēsindānu*, saying I had no room I turned forty people away; *āyana basaló lēru*, he is not at home.
- bastā**, bag, sack, bale. Hindustani.
- bastī**, town. Hindustani.
- batimāluconuṭa**, to entreat, also *bratimāluconuṭa*. *nēnu yenta bratimāluconmā y'itāḍu puttsucócuṇḍā v'unnāḍu*, however much I begged him he would not take it; *chétulu zōḍintsuconi bati-māluconmāḍu*, he clasped his hands and prayed.
- baṭṭa**, cloth. *taḍi baṭṭatō gontuca cōyuṭa*, cut the throat by slow torture (with a wet cloth)—applied to any cunning piece of roguery; *baṭṭ'appu*, *poṭṭ'appu mīlavadu*, debts for food and clothing cannot be left unpaid.
- baṭṭa**, bald. *baṭṭa talalacū mōcāllacu muḍi vēsin aṭlu*, like tying bald heads and knees in a knot (a difficult operation).
- baṭṭabayalu**, open plain; reduplicated form of *bayalu*.
- battemu**, subsistence, allowance, *batta*. Hindustani, probably from Skt. *bhrūti*, maintenance, the usual word for the daily camp allowance of peons and servants.
- baṭṭi**, lime-kiln. *iṭuc'āmulunnu*, *penc'āmulunnu*, *sunnapu baṭṭilunnu*, brick-, tile-, and lime-kilns.
- batucuṭa**, to live; *bratucuṭa* is more usual.
- baṭuvu**, a thin ring.
- baṭvādā**, disbursement. Hindustani. *baṭvādā* or *baṭṭuvādā chēyuṭa*, to disburse.
- batyamu**, same as *bhatyamu*, *battemu*, allowance. Hindustani. *jītamū*, *batyamu lécuṇḍā tōḍēlu mēcalu cāstān'am' aṭṭu*, like the wolf offering to guard the sheep without wages or *batta*.
- bayalu**, open space; same as *bailu*.
- bayaludēruṭa**, to set out; same as *bailudēruṭa*, so also *bayalupaḍuṭa*, *bayalici-pōvuṭa*, &c.
- bazāru**, market, bazaar. Arabic.
- bazāru-dhara**, market value.
- bazāru-māṭa**, bazaar rumour.
- bābatu**, item. Hindustani, *bāpat*. *municipal naucarla jītālālōnu*, *y'itūca āmulālōnu*, *pencāmulālōnu*, *y'īncā iṭuvāṇi lacsha bābatulālō mīcāṭ' mādū y'ēmi y'ivvaḍam lécuṇḍā*, without giving you and me anything from the municipal servants' wages, brick- and tile-kilns, and a lakh of other items.
- bābu**, father.
- bābū**, form of address, friend! sir! used by inferiors to superiors usually; if used by superiors, it is contemptuous; my good friend!

**báci**, debt. Hindustani. *báci unnāḍu*, he is in debt.

**bácídáruḍu**, debtor.

**bádāmu**, **bādamucāya**, almond. Hindustani. *bādamu cāyalu baddalu-coditē pappu canipintsumu*, if you split almond nuts, the kernel appears.

**bāde**, **bādi**, mud; also *burada*.

**bādha**, pain. Skt. *bāla vidhavalu cāmabādhacu lōbaḍuṭa āscharyamā?* Is it strange that young widows should yield to the pain of desire?

**bādhacamu**, obstacle, prejudice. Skt. **bādhapaḍuṭa**, to be in pain.

**bādhintsuṭa**, to pain, to hinder. *āṣa bōdhist'unnadi, avamānamu bādhist'unnadi*, desire incites, shame repels.

**bādhyamu**, responsibility, connected with. Skt.

**bādhyata**, responsibility, heirship, right, claim. *bādhyata* and *bādhyamu* are extensively used in courts. *bādhyatalu* is sometimes used for *vakil's* charges, *bādhyata* being any liability as well as any claim. They are in fact vague legal words which indicate any sort of connexion with a case.

**bādiga**, hire, rent. *bādiga bassu*, bus for hire, will be found on the ordinary motor-buses in the Telugu country.

**bādisa**, adze; also *baḍita*.

**bāḍita**, adze. *nācu suttu accaralēdu, nēnu bāḍitatō paṇi chēsucuntānu*, I don't want a hammer, I will do the work with an adze.

**bāgā**, well. The Telugus say, *bāgā-lēdu*, it is not well, where we say 'it is not good', e.g. *i baṭṭa bāgā lēdu*, this is not a good cloth; *chinnadi bāgā unnadi*, does not mean the girl is well but the girl is suitable or pretty; *bāgānē unnadi*, all right. For 'he is well' the Telugus usually say *vānīci bāgā unnadi*, it is well with him, but can also say *vāḍu bāgānē unnāḍu*, he is quite well.

**bāgu**, well-being, health, use, interest, good. Noun form of *bāgā*. *idantā nī bāgucōsamē cāni mari vacaṭi cādu sumā*, it is all for your good (as the father said when he thrashed the child); *āṭla chēstē yēmi bāgu?* what is the good of that?

**bāgu-bāgu**, well done; often used as an interjection of ridicule. *bāgu-bāgu*,

*y'enta dōḍḍa vāḍatu*, oh! you are such an upright man!

**bāguchēyuta**, to set right. The ordinary word for mending, repairing, &c.

**bāgupāḍuṭa**, to be or get right. The ordinary word for 'to prosper', 'to recover', &c.

**bāhātangā**, openly; from Skt. *bahich*, outside. *intamandi pitstsavāḷlu bāhātangā tirugutū v'unṭē paṭṭucōcundā pōlisuvāḷlu yēmi chēstū v'unnāru?* what are the police doing leaving so many lunatics to wander about in public? *bāhātāmugā paṭṭapagalē paḍimandini venṭapeṭṭucomi mari vēsyalā y'inṭici vellutū v'unnāru*, they will openly go in company in full daylight to the house of the courtesans.

**bāhuvu**, arm. Skt. Used chiefly in compounds. The Telugu is *cheyyi*.

**bāhyamu**, outer, external. Skt. *manamu bāhyārtham vichārintsa rādu, vāru cheppē māṭalacu amṛitici gūḍhārtham unṭundi*, we must not inquire about the exoteric meaning, there is an esoteric meaning in all they say.

**bāhyamu**, any place which lies outside a house, or the outskirts of a village or town.

**bāhyamunacu pōvuṭa**, to stir out of a house for the purpose of evacuating the bowels. Public grounds, fields, and waste lands are used as latrine-grounds in India.

**bājā**, music, especially drum beating. Hindustani. *bājā bhajantrilu*, band; *bājā vāḷlacu ḍappula vāḷlacu ayyē khartsu*, the expenses of the musicians and drummers.

**bāla**, young. Skt. *bahu nāyacamū, bālanāyacamū, strīla nāyacamū*, bad is rule by too many, by the too young, by women.

**bālica**, girl. *bōgam mēlam v'unna tsoṭici tāmū vellacundā v'unḍadānicinnī mana bālicalu vidyātō pāṭu sangitamū cūḍā cheppintsadānicinnī rijalyūshanu cheyyavalen'ani nēnu propōṣu chēstū v'unnānu*, I propose a resolution that we won't go to nautch parties and that we teach our girls singing as part of their education.

**bālintarálu**, woman in childbed.



**báluḍu**, boy. Skt.

**bályamu**, childhood, youth. Skt.

**bámu**, grief. One of the numerous words for grief, common only in books.

**bána**, pot.

**bánamu**, arrow, rocket. Skt., in common use of fireworks.

**bánásanchi**, **bánásantsu**, fireworks. From *bánam*, rocket, and *sanchi*, bag.

Commonest in the plural, *bánásantsulu*.

**bándhavyamu**, relationship, from *bandhvu*, relative; also *bandhutvamu*.

**bánisa**, female slave; also *dási*. *énugacu vaca síma*, *gurráñici vaca v'úru*, *barrecu vaca bánisa*, for the support of an elephant a district, of a horse a village, of a she-buffalo a maid.

**bánisatvamu**, slavery; also *dásyamu*.

**bánisíḍu**, male slave; also *bánisavḍu*, or *dásuḍu*.

**bápanacca**, Brahmin woman; **bápana**, (adj.); **bápanayya**, **bápanáḍu**, Brahmin. These words are not used by Brahmins, but by other castes, somewhat contemptuously, in speaking of Brahmins.

**bápanicamu**, Brahminhood; contemptuous.

**bápanidi**, Brahmin woman.

**bápat**, item. Hindustani. A common revenue term; thus *bápat wet* or other item wet is wet land other than registered wet land.

**bápata**, Brahmin woman. Used in books.

**bára**, fathom, 6 feet (the length of the two arms extended). *bára tsátsu*, to extend the arms so as to embrace; *paḍi báralu naḍachi*, stepping out 20 yards.

**báru**, a line, row. *chímala báru*, a line of ants; *báru tiri*, standing in a line.

**báru chéyuta**, **peṭṭuta**, to load (a gun); English. To put the bar (English word) as was done in the old muzzle-loaders.

**básachéyuta**, to promise, to swear. *bása* is a corrupt form of Skt. *bhāsha*, language.

**báshpamu**, tear. Skt., common in books only; the Telugu is *camṭru*, eye water.

**báṭa**, road. *pedda báṭaló v'unna satram*

*tisi véyinchí pátra sámánu divánamlóci teppinchindru*, they have abolished the choultry on the main road and taken the cooking vessels to the Diwan's office.

**báṭasári**, wayfarer. *nénu vachchina báṭasárlacu chésé v'upacháramló yémi lópam chéyyamu*, there will be nothing to find fault with in my attendance on travellers.

**bátu**, duck. Hindustani. *pedda bátu* is goose and *gúda bátu*, pelican.

**báva**, male relation older than oneself on the female side; e.g. sister's husband, cousin on the mother's or father's sister's side.

**bávamaradi**, brother-in-law.

**bávi**, well. In the Circars they say *nuyvi*, elsewhere usually *bávi*.

**bávuconuṭa**, to swallow, to gobble.

Used also metaphorically. *á mahá-bhágyam antayú nén eppuḍu bávuconduná ani nóṭiló vrélu peṭṭuconi guṭacalu mringutsú dínam oca calpaṅgá gaḍupuṭsu nénu tonḍara paḍína coladíni pilladi y'idéruta venucacé póvutsu vachchemu*, I daily gloated on the thought of the sweet morsel in store for me, and in anticipation of hymeneal joys I would lay my fingers on my lips and gulp and quaff; the swifter the current of my passion the more time seemed to drag, lingering in centuries and cycles, till she budded into womanhood.

**bedaracoṭṭuta**, to frighten.

**bedarimpu**, threat. *á bedarimpul' anni caṭṭi peṭṭandi*, a truce to your threats.

**bedarintsuṭa**, to frighten.

**bedari póvuta**, to take fright. *chī-caṭṭó vellī bedari póvináḍu*, he went into the dark and was frightened.

**bedaru-peṭṭuta**, to intimidate, to threaten. Used in the Ceded Districts, not in the Circars.

**bedaruṭa**, to take alarm. *gurramu bedarinadi*, the horse has taken fright.

**beḍḍa**, small stone or clod. *rátri curra munda coḍuculu y'eavalló má y'inti mīda beḍḍalu véśináru*, in the night some wretched boys threw pebbles at my house (a favourite method in India of baiting unpopular people).

**bellamu**, jaggery, molasses. The usual

form in which sugar is taken in India, also used as an offering. *angaṭi bellam* gulló *lingānīci naivēdyam*, offering the shopkeeper's jaggery to the god; *angaṭa bellam ātmalō viṣham*, jaggery in the mouth, poison in the heart.

**beḷucu**, glitter. *taḷucu-beḷuculu*, fop-pish airs.

**beṇacu**, sprain; also *beṇucu*.

**beṇacuta**, to be sprained; also *beṇucuta*.

**bendacāya**, ladies' fingers, a vegetable. *vandāya*, *bīracāya*, *bendacāya*, brinjal, cucumber, and ladies' fingers are the common Indian vegetables eaten with rice.

**benga**, anxiety. *nācu bengagā v'umnadi*, I am in anxiety.

**benga peṭṭuconuṭa**, to be anxious, to be dejected. *ime mī cōsam benga peṭṭuconī timnagā annam tina lēdu*, she could not eat her meals properly out of anxiety for you; *tānu chira cālamu cashṭa paḍi chēsina grandhamulu pōyina v'anna duhkhamu chēta bengapeṭṭuconnāḍu*, he was dejected at the loss of manuscripts over the composition of which he had spent much labour.

**beraḍu**, bark.

**bestavāḍu**, fisherman, plural *bestavāḷḷu*, *bestalu*, a caste name.

**bettamu**, cane; *pēpa-bettamu*, rattan.

**beṭṭina**, for *peṭṭina*, put, placed, in composition. *cūḍa beṭṭina dhanamu*, hoarded wealth.

**bezzamu**, hole; *randhram* is also 'hole' but *bezzamu* is smaller than *randhram*. *dcali dcaḍam anta*, *gontuca sūdi bezzam anta*, his appetite is as big as the sky, his gullet the size of a needle's eye; he bites off more than he can chew.

**bébāci**, balance nil; from Hindustani *bē-* privative and *bāci*, debt. Chiefly a revenue term meaning that the whole tax demand of a village has been collected and that the balance is consequently nil.

**bēda**, 2-anna bit, one-eighth rupee. The four-anna bit is called *pāvalā*, quarter (from *pāvu*).

**bēdi**, purging, for Skt. *bhēdi*.

**bēdimandu**, purgative; also *bhēdimandu*, from *bhēdi*, purge, and *mandu*, medicine.

**bēgi**, quickly. Hindustani, probably

with some confusion with the Skt. derivative *vēgirangā*, which is also used. *bēgi* and *traraḡā* are the common words for 'quickly'.

**bēmarammatu**, out of repair. Hindustani, from *bē-* privative and *ma-rammat*, repair.

**bēpana**, vulgar for *bāpana*, Brahmin, which itself is colloquial for *brāhmaṇu*.

**bēramāḍuṭa**, to clinch a bargain. *īrātri bēram āduconī sommu chētilō padarēyintsuconḍi*, clinch the bargain and see that we get the money to-night.

**bēramu**, bargain, contract. Perhaps from Skt. *vihāram*. Purchasing on credit is *aruvu bēramu*, loan bargain.

**bēramu chēyūta**, to make a contract.

**bērīzu**, total of the account. Hindustani. Chiefly used as a revenue term meaning the whole revenue of a village, but may mean the total of any account. *indāca vēré cāgitamu mīda bērīzu vēsi tsūtē aravaiyēdu vēla rūpāyala paḍi aṇḍa enimidi paisalu aindi*, I wrote the total down on a slip of paper, it is Rs. 67,000-10-8.

**bēshu**, well done! good! Also *bhēshu*. Hindustani.

**bētālamu**, ghost. A *bētālamu* is supposed to inhabit a corpse, not necessarily its own body, when alive, and to make it move and dance.

**bētāluḍu**, a demon (servant of Yama). Also the vampire of the Indian folklore—a demon supposed to be ruled by canons of righteousness and to terrorize the wicked.

**bévārasu**, without an heir or successor. Hindustani from *bē-* privative and *vdrasu*, heir. *peṭṭishanarlū mīru y'ēcamai sardaru sthālū bēvārsu sthālū dobbi vēsinavi yenni v'umnavi?* how many government and ownerless sites have you and the petitioners stolen, conspiring together?

**bézarúru**, not urgent, unnecessary, irrelevant. Hindustani from *bē-* privative and *zarúr*, urgent. *iṭṭuṇṭi bēzarúru savāḷḷu veyyaca y'itarula māta vadili peṭṭi mī māta mīru tsūtisuconḍi*, stop putting irrelevant questions and talking about other people, and consider your own case.

**bézáru**, fatigue, weariness, annoyance. Hindustani. *bézár'aguṭa*, *bézáru paḍuṭa*, to become fatigued, or disgusted; *bézáru chéyūṭa*, to tease or torment.

**bhacshaṇamu**, eating. Skt.

**bhacshintsuṭa**, to eat. Skt.; the Telugu is *tinuṭa*. *canṭhachpūrtigā bhacshintsuṭa*, to eat one's throatful (bellyful).

**bhacti**, devotion. Skt. The commonest of religious terms; used also for devotion to persons or institutions. *prabhu-bhacti*, loyalty. The opposite is *drōhamu*, treachery. *dēśabhacti* is patriotism while *dēśadrōhamu* or *rāja-drōhamu* is generally understood as sedition. *uḍatacu uḍata-bhacti*, the squirrel has its own form of devotion (the squirrels helped Rama to build the Rameswaram causeway); *nā y'e-ḍuṭa bhacti tsūpi pati-pūja cheyutsun-naṭṭu paic'aṇḍa nāṭistū rāvē*, please make some show of dutifulness and make believe at least that you are a devoted wife.

**bhactuḍu**, devotee. *bhayabhactulu*, respect and reverence.

**bhadramugā**, carefully. Skt., *bhadram*, prosperity.

**bhadrata**, safety. Skt., *saṭra bhadrata*, personal safety. *paṭṭa bhadruḍu*, a crowned head, the lord of the land.

**bhagabhaga**, blazing, of flames and of anger, onomatopoeic.

**bhagavad**, pertaining to God. Skt., *bhagavat*, adorable, worshipful.

**Bhagavadgita**, the Divine Song. Skt. The famous interlude in the *Mahā-bhārata* containing a discourse on duty.

**Bhagavantuḍu**, God. *lanjala chēta būṭupāṭalu pāḍistēnē cāni Bhagavad viśhayamaina gānamu chēyistē bāga v'unḍadd?* would it not be well to have music about God, instead of having obscene songs sung by courtesans?

**bhagavati**, respectable woman.

**Bhagavānuḍu**, Almighty God.

**bhagguna**, ablaze, onomatopoeic. *bōgam vrūtti manchiḍi cāḍ'ānevāḷḷanu iṣṭē nā vaḷḷu bhagguna māṇḍucomi pōṭundi*, I am all ablaze with rage

when I see people who say the nautch girls' profession is not a good one.

**bhagīratha prayatnamulu**, herculean labours, from *Bhagīratha*, an ancient king said to have brought the Ganges from the celestial regions to India.

**bhajana**, musical worship, party to sing hymns. Skt. *Rāma-bhajana*, singing hymns to Rāma.

**bhajantrilu**, musicians conducting *bhajana*.

**bhajintsuṭa**, to adore. Skt.

**bhaḷi**, **bhaḷirā**, well done, bravo!

**bhallūcamu**, bear. Skt. word; the Telugu word is *elugubanti*.

**bhallūcapu paṭṭu**, bear-hug.

**bhangacaramaina**, disappointing, from Skt. *bhanga*, breaking.

**bhangamu**, breaking. Skt. *prajā śāntici bhangamu*, breach of public peace; *nidrābhangamu*, broken sleep or sleeplessness; *manam bōgam vrūttici bhangam caluga chēyyaḍānīci prayatnam chēstū v'unḍamu*, we are trying to break the courtesans' trade. *māna-bhangamu*, disgrace, dishonour; if applied to a woman it means outrage of chastity.

**bhangaparatsuṭa**, to disappoint.

**bhangapāṭu**, disappointment, disgrace.

**bhangapēṭṭuṭa**, to disgrace.

**bhangi**, manner, mode, used in books. *ē-bbhangi*, how?

**bhanguramu**, perishable, fleeting. *bratucu cshaṇa-bhanguramu*, life is transitory.

**bharanamu**, maintenance. Skt.

**Bharata-khaṇḍamu**, India. Literally the land of *Bharata*. Skt. The newspapers have adopted this term from the ancient Indian Epics. *Bharata-khaṇḍa* is properly the kingdom of *Bharata*, who only ruled over a part of Northern India. There is no Telugu word for India or Indians, *Bharata-khaṇḍamu* and *Bhārattiyulu* both being Skt. The term *Hindū* is Persian through Skt. *Sindhu*, the Indus. **bharintsuṭa**, to bear, to maintain. Skt. root *brū*.

**-bharitamu**, suffix meaning 'filled with'. Skt. *-pūritamu* has the same

meaning; both are used in Skt. compound adjectives. *ānanda bharituḍu*, full of joy.

**bharmamu**, gold. Skt.; used in Skt. compounds in books.

**Bharmādésamu**, Burma. Skt., the land of gold; used in books. Telugus have now adopted *Burma* in speaking.

**bharta**, husband; from Skt. root *brū*, bear. Common, but the Telugu *magadu* and *penimīti* are commoner; *bhārya*, wife, is from the same root *brū*, maintain; the *bharta* maintains the *bhārya*.

**bharti-chēyuta**, to fill up a deficiency.

**bhartrū-**, husband in compounds; from *bharta*, husband.

**bhasmamu**, ashes. Skt. The common Telugu word is *būḍida*.

**bhasmicarintsuta**, to reduce to ashes.

**bhaṭuḍu**, servant. Skt. The common Telugu words are *panivāḍu* and *nau-caru*, *bhaṭuḍu* is a book-word; *racshaca bhaṭulu* are policemen. *bhaṭulanu cāvali y'istānu*, I will give you servants as guards.

**bhautica**, elementary, natural; adjectival form of Skt., *bhūta*, element. *pancha bhauticamu*, composed of the five elements.

**bhavad-**, prefix meaning your. Skt., used in composition with Skt. words. Letters close with *bhavad vidhēyūḍu*, yours obediently.

**bhavadīyamu**, yours.

**bhavamu**, existence, life. Skt., a theological term. *bhavamōcshaṇamu*, is release from this fleshly coil; *bhavaduḥkhamulu*, the sorrows of existence.

**bhavanamu**, mansion. Skt. *senṭral jailu tappacuṇḍā rāja bhavanamē*, the Central Jail is undoubtedly a nobleman's mansion (a colossal structure).

**bhavānti**, pavilion, house with a court in the middle. *lōpali bhavantilōnē sarducuni*, y'idi vara dācā nēnu paḍucunē tōḷalo y'i mundara bhavanti cālī chēsi addecu y'irvadānīci siddham chēsīnānu, making shift with the inner pavilion I vacated the outer pavilion in the garden, in which I used to sleep, and made it ready to be let.

**-bhavinchi**, suffix meaning getting or

becoming. Skt. *mūrtibhavinchi*, getting shape, assuming a visible form; *udbhavinchi*, being born, produced.

**bhavish-**, prefix meaning future. Skt. *bhavishyateḍamu*, the future tense in grammar.

**bhayabhactulu**, respect and reverence; from *bhayam*, fear, and *bhacti*, devotion. y'i v'ūllō scūlu curravāḷlu mahā pogar' ecci v'unṇānu; *bhayamū bhacti lēcunḍā nā mundara penci zavābulū savāḷḷū vēstāru*, the schoolboys in this village are very insolent, they bandy saucy questions and answers before me without fear or respect.

**bhayamu**, fear. Skt. *nācu tūpāci tsūstē bhayamu vēstundi*, I am frightened at sight of a gun; *nācu chinn'appaḍu samētū chīcat' antē bhayamu*, I have been afraid of the dark from my childhood.

**bhayancaramaina**, fearful.

**bhayancarangā**, frightfully. *mīru bhayancarangā cana paḍa valenu*, you must look frightful.

**bhayapaḍu**, to be afraid. *bhayapaḍa ciḍadu*, *dhairyangā mīruva valenu*, don't be afraid, stand your ground courageously.

**bhayaparatsuta**, to intimidate.

**bhayapettuta**, to frighten.

**bhayasthuḍu**, a timorous or timid man; *bhayasthurāḷu*, a timid woman.

**bhādrapadamu**, the 6th month, August-September. Skt.

**bhāgahāramu**, division in arithmetic. Skt., from *bhāga*, part, and *hāram*, taking.

**bhāgamu**, part. Skt.

**bhāgasthuḍu**, sharer, partner.

**Bhāgavatamu**, the Krishna epic; from *Bhagavān*, the Lord.

**bhāgavatuḍu**, an adept in religious discourses.

**bhāgārintsuta**, to divide. Skt.

**bhāgyamu**, luck, happiness. Skt. *penḍli ainadi modalucomi pilladi y'edigi yeppuḍu cāpuramunacu vatstsund ā mahā bhāgyamu eppuḍa y'ant*, impatient for the great pleasure of my young wife coming to live with me after she had grown up.

**bhāgya rékha**, the line of luck on the hand.

**bhāgyaśālī**, a fortunate man; from *bhāgyamu*, luck.

**bhāgyavantuḍu**, happy man, but more often rich man; in its common use the ordinary word for a well-to-do man; feminine *bhāgyavati*.

**bhānchōt**, Muhammadan term of abuse, sodomite. Hindustani. *orē bhānchōt! mā zōlīci nīcu yenducu v'ōi?* why are you interfering with me, you sodomite? The Hindu expressions are *lanje coḍucu*, son of a whore, and *vedhava*, widow, which is applied also to things and to males.

**Bhānuḍu**, Phoebus. Skt. A name of the Sun God; used in descriptions of sunrise and sunset in novels.

**bhāramu**, burden. Skt. *andu valla bhūbhāramu conta taggutundi*, the earth's burden will be slightly reduced thereby.

**Bhārata Dēsamu**, India; a newspaper word. *Bhārata Māta*, Mother India; also *Bharata-khandamu*.

**Bhāratamu**, the poem *Mahābhārata*. Skt.

**Bhāratīyulu**, Indians; newspaper word. *Bhāratīya Cricēṭṭu Jāṭṭu*, the Indian Test Team.

**bhārya**, wife. Skt. root *brū*, maintain. *pendlāmu*, *intīdi* (the thing in the house) are other words for wife.

**bhāsha**, language. Skt.; *dēsabhāsha* is the vernacular. *dēsa-bhāsha'andu Telugu lessa*, Telugu is the finest of the Indian vernaculars. This is an oft-quoted line from a Telugu work of Krishna Dēva Rāya, one of the greatest of South Indian monarchs, who ruled at Hampi-Vijayanagar, now in ruins, in the Bellary District.

**bhāshaṇamu**, speech. Skt. *vacra bhāshaṇamu*, irrelevant speech.

**bhāshāntaramu**, translation. Skt., from *bhāsha*, speech, and *antaramu*, other.

**bhāshintsuṭa**, to converse. Skt.

**bhāshīyamu**, idiom. Skt.

**bhāshyamu**, commentary, dictionary. Skt.

**bhāvamu**, mind. Skt. *bhēdabhāva-*mu, difference of opinion. Some poetic riddles in Telugu close with *dīni bhāvam'ēmi Tirumal'ēsa*, what

meaning does it convey, O Lord of Tirumala! which is a challenge to the reader to understand the meaning of a piece of poetry or solve a riddle.

**bhāvintsuṭa**, to think. Skt. *nēnu buddhimantuṃṃi, nann'andarū nūtana Brūhaspati y'ani bhāvistāru*, I am a wise man, every one considers me a modern *Brūhaspati*.

**bhāvīyamu**, fit. Skt. *nīcu āldgē tō-china taruvdita ikha mītō maṭṭāḍadam bhāvīyam cādu*, if those are your ideas, it is not proper to talk to you any more; *hāsyam pēru peṭṭi nannu anta māta anaḍam mīcu bhāvīyam ēnd?* is it proper to speak so, calling it a joke?

**bhēdamu**, difference. Skt.

**bhēdi**, purge. Skt.

**bhēdimandu**, purgative.

**bhēdintsuṭa**, to split. Skt. *vāri manasu bhēdinchinādi*, there has been a split between them.

**bhēri**, kettledrum. Skt. *ghōra sapam vachchi paṭṭucunnaḍ'ani bhērīlu vāyinchī gaṇṭalu cōṭṭi dānni bedara-cōṭṭāḍānīc'ai pedda dhvani chēstāru*, they think a terrible serpent has come to catch (the sun or moon at an eclipse) and beat drums and gongs and make a big noise to frighten it away (Hindu Science); *mī cāryam sādhinchi chivaracu jayabhēri vēstāru*, you will succeed and beat the drum of victory.

**bhicscha**, **bhicshamu**, alms. Skt. *turaca vīdhilō sanyāsi bhicscha*, a Hindu religious mendicant begging in a Muhammadan street; *yāgabhicscha cōsam vacca sārī dēsa sanchāram chēsi vattunā?* shall I go out for once and wander about for alms to perform a sacrifice? *patibhicscha*, prayer for restoration of husband.

**bhinnamu**, broken, separate, different. Skt. roots *bhit* and *bhēd*. *bhinna grūhamulu*, separate houses; *bhinna cālamulu*, different times; *bhinna-bhinna bhāshalu*, different languages.

**bhinnamugā**, separately.

**bhicarangā**, terrible. Skt. root *bht*, same as *bhayancarangā*.

**Bhīshma**, *Bhishma* in the *Mahābhārata*. Skt. *bhīshmitsuṭa* is to protest

like *Bhīshma*, to assert forcibly, as *Bhīshma* did in the story of the *Mahābhārata*.

**bhīti**, fear. Skt. *pāpa bhīti viḍichi*, having lost all fear of sin.

**bhōgamu**, enjoyment, fortune; also *bōgamu*. Skt. The Telugus enumerate eight kinds of enjoyment: *grūhamu* or *annamu*, *ṣayya*, *vastramu*, *ābharaṇamu*, *stri*, *pushpamu*, *gandhamu*, *tāmbūlamu*, house or food, bed, clothes, jewellery, woman, flower, scent, betel. *ēcabhōgamu*, undivided possession; *sambhōgamu*, coitus; *pāli-bhōgamu*, separate possession; *bhōga grūhamu*, bedroom; *śilā bhōgamu*, *sthala bhōgamu*, *nara bhōgamu cāna rāvu*, you cannot say what will happen to a stone, a place, or a man.

**bhōgamudi**, courtesan, nautch girl. Skt., also *bōgamudi*.

**bhōgastri**, courtesan, nautch girl; also *bōgastri*, plural *bhōgamvāṇḍlu*, *bhōgamvāḍḍlu*; also *bhōgamudi*, *vēṣya*. *bhōgamvūṛṭti*, profession of a courtesan.

**bhōgyamu**, usufruct, a legal term. *bhōgyapatramu* is a deed of mortgage with possession.

**bhōjanamu**, food, a meal. Skt. *bhōjanamu chēyūṭa*, to take a meal, is almost always contracted to *bhōnchēyūṭa*.

**bhōnchēyūṭa**, to take a meal, contracted from *bhōjanamu chēyūṭa*; very common.

**bhrama**, confusion, hallucination.

**bhramaconuṭa** or **bhramagonuṭa**, to be confused. *mēmu grūhamunacu pōyē dāri teliyaca bhramagoni nilichi y'un-nāmu*, not knowing the way to the house we are standing perplexed.

**bhramapaḍuṭa**, to be mistaken. *nīvu bhramapaḍuṭi v'unnāvu*, you are labouring under a mistake.

**bhramapartsuṭa**, to mislead.

**bhramapeṭṭuṭa**, to confuse. *nannu v'ūricē praṣṇalu vēsi bhrama peṭṭacandi*, do not confuse me by idly asking questions.

**bhramaramu**, big black bee. Skt. *bhramara nḍdamu*, the hum of the bee. The bee is a favourite topic in descriptive passages. See also *bhrūngamu*.

**bhramintsuṭa**, to be confused.

**bhrashtamu**, fallen, lost, depraved.

Skt. *mī tammūḍu bhrasht'ai pōcū-tsumnāḍu*, your brother is going to the dogs.

**bhrashtuḍu**, fallen person. Skt. *cūla bhrashtuḍu*, an outcast. *bhrashtasya cāvā gati?* what refuge is there for an outcast? (The answer is an emphatic 'none'. He will sink lower and lower.) This is a well-known Skt. precept which has gained an enormous currency in spoken Telugu. *dēṣa-bhrashtuḍu*, one who is driven from his country; *mata-bhrashtuḍu*, one who is excommunicated; *nītibhrashtuḍu*, a depraved man.

**bhrashtulai**, fallen from caste.

**bhrātrū**, prefix meaning belonging to a brother; used in Skt. compounds, *bhrātrū-snéhamu*, brotherly love.

**bhrūngamu**, big black bee. Skt., used in books only. See also *bhramaramu*.

**Bhrūngi**, Śiva's griffin. Skt. This attendant of Śiva's has three legs or a head and two legs only; he will be found carved on Śiva's temples.

**bhrūtyuḍu**, servant. Skt. Used in books for *naucaru*, *panivāḍu*. *paici mahā bhrūtyuḍu lāgu naṭistāḍu*, he affects outward servility.

**bhuctamu**, enjoyment, possession. Skt.

**bhucti**, food. *bhucti-mucti*, enjoyment of this world and salvation in the next; *nā-bhuctamlō n'undē chēnu*, the field in my possession; *bīdāḍu bhuctici zaraḡaca*, poor and starving (not able to keep going for want of food).

**bhujintsuṭa**, to eat, enjoy.

**bhūcampamu**, earthquake. Skt. root *bhū*, earth.

**Bhūdēvi**, Mother Earth. Skt.

**Bhūdēvuḍu**, God on earth, i.e. a Brahmin. Skt. Also *bhūsuruḍu*, *bhū-surōttamuḍu*, illustrates the arrogance of the Indian Brahmin.

**bhūlōcamu**, earth, world. Skt.

**bhūmi**, earth, land. Skt. The usual word for the earth and also for landed possessions. *nīcu yenta bhūmi?* how much land have you? *mīr'ecaramula bhūmi*, 100 acres of land.

**bhūmikhāmandu**, landowner.

**bhūmisistu**, land-tax.

**bhūsandu**, isthmus.

**bhúsáramu**, fertility.

**bhúshanamu**, ornament. Skt.

**bhúshitamu**, adorned. Skt.

**bhúsuruḍu**, brahmin. Skt.

**bhúsvámi**, landowner.

**bhútacálamu**, the past tense in verbs.

**bhútaci**, an ogress.

**bhúta-daya**, kindness to animals.

**bhúta-dhātri**, the nurse of animal life, the earth.

**bhútamu**, element, being. Skt. *pañcha bhútamulu* are the five elements; *bhútadaya* is elementary or natural kindness.

**bhútamu**, ghost. Skt. *atanu micu dvālasin' anni bhúta prēta písāch' ādula cathalu cheputāḍu*, he will tell you any number of ghost and spirit and demon stories. *bhútavaidyamu* is the art of exorcism (Hindu medicine); *bhúta vaidyudu*, one who drives away spirits.

**bhútāvésamu**, possession by spirits.

**-bhútuḍu**, suffix meaning who has become. Skt. *sahāyabhútuḍu*, an ally; *hétubhútuḍu*, causer; *dhārabhútam' ainavi dhāramulu*, evidence in support of the fact (legal). *bhútuḍu* usually adds nothing to the meaning.

**bicári**, beggar; from Skt. *bhicsam. māsina baṭṭalu caṭṭuconi bicári vēsham vēsi*, putting on dirty clothes and disguising oneself as a beggar.

**bicháná**, bedding. Hindustani.

**biḍáyintsuṭa**, to fold up. Hindustani, e.g. a letter. *talupulu biḍáyinchi*, shutting the doors.

**biḍḍa**, child. *goppa y'inṭi biḍḍa*, child of a great house.

**biḍḍatanamu**, childhood. *ādadāni chēti arthamú mogavāni chēti biḍḍā bratacadu*, do not trust money to a woman, or a child to a man; *caḍupuló biḍḍa caḍupulóné v'undagā coḍucu péru Sómalingam annaṭṭu*, naming the child before it is born (counting one's chickens before they are hatched).

**biḍiyamu**, shyness, shame. *vāllacu siggu biḍiyamú, paruvú pratishthá yémi lédu*, they have no sense of shame or of honour.

**biga**, tight. *ūpiri biga paṭṭi*, holding one's breath.

**biga-paṭṭuconuṭa**, to hold tight. *prá-*

*namulu bigapaṭṭuconi māṭḍāca*, holding his breath and not saying anything. **biggaragá**, loudly, the usual word for loud. *biggaragá māṭḍācu*, do not talk loud.

**bigintsuṭa**, to tighten.

**bigiya**, tightly; same as *biga*.

**bigutu**, tightness. *ungaramu bigutu chēta caṇḍalónici tōsuconi pōyinadi*, the ring has eaten into the flesh.

**biguvu**, tight. *ā ungaramu ná véllici paṭṭadu, vaddu, biguvu*, that ring won't fit my finger; I do not want it, it is tight.

**biḷla**, disk, dish, in fact anything round and flat. *banṭrótu biḷla*, the badge peons wear on their scarves; *venḍi biḷla*, a silver dish. *molabiḷla*, the female infant's modesty disk that is hung in front of its private parts, from *mola*, the waist.

**binámi**, in the name of another. Hindustani. It is common to bid or to purchase or put property in the name of another to obtain some legal or fiscal advantage, and is not regarded by Hindus as immoral.

**binde**, large metal vessel with narrow neck, water-pot. *Góḍāvarici vellī snānam chēsi binde y'ettucumi vastu baṭṭalu v'utuccuné vālla nīllu paḍḍaṭṭu tōchi maḷḷi vellī mumginginū*, I was coming from the Godavari after my bath carrying my pot when I thought I had been sprinkled by the water of the people washing clothes, so I went back and had another dip (Hindu notions of ceremonial impurity).

**binduvu**, a drop. The letter *n* not followed by a vowel, which is written as a small circle (also known as *pūrnāṇusvāramu*, the complete nasal); there is also *boṭṭu*, which often means the round mark on the forehead.

**birabira**, quickly, onomatopoeic.

**biradā**, cork.

**birudu**, title. *nīvu tsūpina pāṇḍityānīci tagina birudu péru śāsvitaṅgā labhinchinadi*, you have acquired a suitable title for ever for the scholarship you have shown.

**birusu**, rough.

**bitsagáḍu**, beggar; from Skt. *bhicsam. aṭaḍu caṭica daridruḍu, pūṭa-*

*cūṭici gati lēdu, vāṭṭi bittsagāḍuḡa v'umādū*, he is a miserable pauper and beggar.

**bittsamu**, alms. *bittsamettuconuṭa*, to beg.

**biyyamu**, rice; this is husked rice, Italian, *riso*, rice in the husk. Italian *risone* is *vādū*; England not being a rice-growing country the English language does not make the distinction.

**bidapaḍuṭa**, to be poor. Skt. *bhiti. nādū v'unṭe Navābusāyebu, annamu v'unṭe Amirusāyebu, bidapaḍitē Facirusāyebu*, if a Muhammadan has land he is a Nawab, if he has enough to eat, an Amir, if he is poor he is Mr. Fakir.

**bidaricamu**, poverty.

**bidatanamu**, poverty.

**bidavāḍu**, poor man. *nēnu bidavāṇṇi, pillalu galavāṇṇi*, I am poor and have children, is the favourite preface to a petition.

**biḍu**, fallow land. It is usually translated meadow, but this is wrong; there are no meadows in South India; cattle are left to pick up what they can from jungle and fallows.

**bigamu**, padlock; the key is *chevi* (ear).

**bijamu**, seed. Skt. *ginza* is the Telugu word; another Skt. word, *vittu, vittanam*, is also in common use. *bijam* also means a testicle.

**bimā**, insurance. Hindustani; also *bhīmā*.

**biracāya**, a sharp-angled cucumber called the ribbed gourd. *vancāya*, brinjal, *biracāya*, cucumber, and *benḡacāya*, ladies' fingers, are the vegetables commonly eaten with rice.

**biruva**, chest of drawers. From French *bureau* through the English, but the meaning has changed; in the French it means an office desk, whence bureaucratic and bureaucracy, desk rule.

**biṭa**, a crack.

**bobba**, pustule, blister. *vēḍi nīllu paḍi dme vrēḷḷu bobba'eccinavi*, hot water fell on her fingers and raised pustules on them.

**bocca**, hole (a big one), loss in business. *gaṭṭucubocca peṭṭi*, breaching the bund; *nēnu ē boccalō dūrutānu?* where shall I hide my head?

**boccasamu**, money-bag.

**boccesa**, bundle.

**boḍḍu**, navel, whirlpool.

**boḍḍucongu**, central knot of man's cloth. Money is often kept in the *boḍḍucongu. nā boḍḍucongu rīpāyalu*, the rupees tied up in my cloth. The navel-stone (*boḍḍu rāi* or *manṭapamu*) of a village is a platform placed at the centre.

**bogaḍa**, golden ear-knob, any knob. *gubba* also means a knob or bub; these words for protuberance are, like the English 'bub', onomatopoeic. The fitting of sound to sense is one of the characteristics of pure Telugu.

**boggu**, charcoal. *sima-boggu*, coal.

**boma**, eyebrow. Skt. *brahma. bomalu paic'etti chintintsu muddu mogamu*, the sweet face musing with raised eyebrows.

**bomma**, image, puppet, doll, picture.

**bommaḍu**, brahmin, for *brāhmaṇuḍu*.

**bommalaṭa**, puppet-show; from *bomma*, puppet, and *ṭa*, play.

**bommaramu**, a top.

**bommarrillu**, doll's house; from *bomma*, doll, and *illu*, house.

**boncari**, liar.

**boncu**, lie.

**boncuṭa**, to lie. *āḍadi boncitē gōḍa peṭṭinaṭṭu, mogavāḍu boncitē taḍica caṭṭinaṭṭu*, a woman's lies are an impenetrable wall, a man's a mat partition that you can see through; *prāṇa vitta māna bhāgam' andu bonca vatṭsu*, you may lie in defence of your life, property, and honour (Hindu ethics).

**bonḡacoyya**, stocks. The punishment of the stocks is one that village magistrates were once expressly authorized to inflict.

**bonḡalō vēyuṭa**, to confine to the stocks.

**bondi**, body; the Skt. *śarīram* and another Telugu word *oḍalu* (usually *voḷḷu*) are commoner than *bondi*.

**bongaramu**, top. *bongaramu trippa galavāḍ?* can you spin a top?

**bongu**, giant bamboo stick. *bongu buzāna vaichi conī pōvadam'etṭsaṭic'aina*, let us go a-begging with a yoke on our shoulders.

**bonta**, quilt.



**bont'araṇi**, kind of large plantain, banana.

**boppi**, bump; onomatopoeic.

**boṭaboṭa**, splash-splash; onomatopoeic of tears falling, &c.

**boṭanavrēlu**, thumb, great toe; this is the Telugu word. The Skt. *angustham* is also used.

**bottsu**, wool; usually of sheep, but a horse's coat is also called his *bottsu*.

**bottāmu**, button. English. The Telugu is *gunḍi*, round thing.

**bottigā**, altogether. *mana brāhmayamu bottigā cheḍi pōvutsumnadi*, our brahminhood is going altogether to the dogs.

**boṭṭu**, drop, castemark on the forehead, round bit of gold, the round form of *n* and *m*. *tālī boṭṭu* is the bit of gold that is tied round a girl's neck at marriage and corresponds with our wedding-ring.

**boṭṭucaṭṭuṭa**, to marry, to tie the *tālī boṭṭu*.

**boṭṭudāramu**, string by which the *tālīboṭṭu* is suspended; also called *mangalasūtram*.

**bozza**, belly. *Rāzugāru oca chētitō misamu vaḍi vēyutsū rēṇḍava chētitō bozza nimuru conutsū pravēṣintsutsumnāru*, the zamindar comes in twisting his moustaches with one hand and rubbing his belly with the other (characteristics of Hindu nobility).

**bozzavāḍu**, fat man.

**bōcu**, don't; for *pōcu* from *pōvuṭa*. *callāḍḍa bōcu*, don't tell lies.

**bōde**, trunk of a tree.

**bōde**, small channel.

**bōdha**, teaching, persuasion. *mana matam bōdha chēyistū v'unda valenu*, we must be teaching our religion.

**bōdhachēyūṭa**, to teach.

**bōdhapaḍuṭa**, to be persuaded. *ippuḍu bōdhapaḍḍadi*, now I understand.

**bōdhaparatsuṭa**, to teach. *vēyala vrūṭṭi valla caligē nashṭḍu jamulacu bōdha parichi*, preaching about the evils that come from the dancing girls' trade.

**bōdhintsuṭa**, persuade, induce. Skt. *ḍa bōdhisturnadi avamānamu bādhistumadi*, desire applies the spur, shame the rein.

**bōḍi**, bald, shaven; used not only of bald men but of shaven women, i.e. widows, and so abusively as an expletive.

**bōgaḍu**, man of dancing-girl caste.

**bōgammēlamu**, band of dancing girls.

**bōgamu**, belonging to the dancing-girl caste; from Skt. *bhōgam*, enjoyment. *vvāḍhādi śubhacāryālalō bōgam mēlam pilipintsadām māni vēsi puruṣhula chēta pādintsadānīci y'i sabhavāru rejalyūshan cheyya valen ani nēnu propōzu chēstunnānu*, I propose a resolution that we should not engage nautch parties in future for our marriage and other festivities but should have the singing done by men.

**bōgamudi**, dancing girl. The plural is *bōgamvāṇḍlu*, *bōgamvāḍḍlu*; the accusative is *bōgamdāni*; another common word for dancing girl is *vēṣya*.

**bōgamvāḍu**, a male member of the dancing-girls' community.

**bōgamvrūṭṭi**, dancing girl's profession.

**bōgandi**, **bōgastrī**, dancing girl; *samsāra strī* or *culastrī* is the opposite, respectable woman, family woman.

**bōle**, bowl, pot. *bōḷeḍu* is a potful.

**bōnacatte**, female cook; *bōn* is short for *bhōjanamu*, meal.

**bōnchēyūṭa**, to eat, short for *bhōjanamu chēyūṭa*; the short expression is the one commonly used.

**bōnu**, trap. *ill'anaḍam canṭe dinni manushyula bōn anṭe bāḍā v'untundi*, this should be called a man-trap rather than a house.

**bōragilapaḍuṭa**, to fall face downwards.

**bōragilaparunḍuṭa**, to lie on one's breast.

**bōrlapaḍuṭa**, to be upset.

**bōrlatōyūṭa**, to upset.

**bōrlintsuṭa**, to upset.

**bōshānamu**, a large chest. Hindustani. It is a chest used specially for keeping safe valuable cloths and jewellery.

**-bōtu** (**-pōtu**), an affix meaning male. *tāgubōtu*, drunkard.

**bōyavāḍu**, a man of the *bōya* caste, palanquin bearer, plural *bōyīlu*. The



*S. Kumaraswami*

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami  
Reddiar,  
Minister for Education, Madras, a Telugu by origin



The Zamindar of Munagala  
(*Photo. M. Doss and Bros., Madras*)



Anglo-Indian 'boy' for servant is supposed to be derived from this.

**Brahma**, God the creator. Skt. *ye-vallū v'untsucūn accara léca poté ló-camló bógamvállanu Brahma Dévuđu yenducu puṭṭinchināđu* if no one need keep dancing girls why did the Creator put them into the world?

**brahmacharyamu**, bachelorhood. Skt.

**brahmachāri**, bachelor, celibate. Skt. **brahmahatya**, killing a brahmin. Skt., from *brāhmaṇuđu*, brahmin, and *hatya*, killing. *egatisté brahmahatya*, *digatisté góhatya*, if I pull one way it is brahmin murder, the other, it is cow-murder (of a witness in a cattle trespass complaint by a brahmin). These are the two most atrocious forms of murder (Hindu religion).

**brahmarácási cheṭṭu**, aloe, used as a hedge or fence, especially by the railways.

**brahmasútramamu**, brahmin's sacred thread. Skt.; also precepts from the Vedas.

**brahma-taram cáđu**, quite impossible. Skt., from *brahma* and *taram*, possible. *vállanu mallínsadānīci brahma taram cáđu*, God himself could not turn them back

**bramayūta**, to be perplexed; from Skt. *bhrama*, confusion.

**brahmánandamu**, bliss. Skt., from *brahma* and *ánandam*, joy. *ndcu brahmánandamgá v'unnađi*, *idigó mí bahumánamu nīru rīpáyalu*, I am in the seventh heaven of delight, here is your honorarium, Rs. 100 (to a singer).

**brahmándamu**, the universe, a fuss. Skt. *vaca pūṭa bhójanam léca poté y'inta brahmándam chéstu v'unnađu!* what a fuss about missing one meal!

**braticintsuta**, to bring to life.

**bratimáluconuṭa**, to entreat; also *batimáluconuṭa*.

**bratucu**, life, livelihood; also *batucu*. *aṭuvanti valla bratuc'enducu? vedhava bratucu?* what is the good of a life like that, a rotten life? *i bhūmí má bratucu*, we live on this bit of land, it is all we have.

**bratucuṭa**, to live. *váđu bratici y'un-ḍagané tólu valchi vésinđu*, they flayed

him alive; *áḍadāni chéti arthamú*, *magavāni chéti biḍḍa bratacadu*, a child will not live in a man's hands nor money in a woman's.

**brāhmaṇuđu**, brahmin. Skt., from *brahma*; feminine is *brāhmaṇi*. *cap-pacu cáđu*, *brāhmaṇunīci póju léđu*, frogs cannot bite, brahmins cannot fight. Plural, *brāhmaṇulu*, *brāhmaṇu*.

**brāhmaṇyamu**, brahminhood. Skt. *mana brāhmaṇyamu bottigá cheḍi pó-vutsumnādi*, our brahminhood is going altogether to the dogs.

**brándi**, brandy. English. *brándi*, *jinnú modalaina sárálu*, brandy, gin, and other spirits.

**Brūhaspati**, the priest of the Gods, wisdom personified. Skt. *má vāllu nann' andarú mūtana Brūhaspatigá bhāvístáru*, my people all think me a new Solon; *buddhi y'andu tamaru Brūhaspatini minchinaváru*, you are wiser than Brūhaspati.

**bründamu**, crowd, band. Skt. *mitra-bründamu*, a band of friends.

**buccá**, scent powder. *pallem ninḍa buccá*, a tray full of scent powder, extensively used on the fifth day of the marriage.

**buḍama**, a kind of paddy grown in the Circars.

**buddulamu**, bubbling; onomatopoeic.

**buddhi**, sense. Skt. *aina panici chin-tinchéváđu alpa buddhi galaváđu*, it shows little sense to cry over spilt milk; *buddhi y'andu tamaru Brūhaspatini minchinaváru*, you surpass Brūhaspati in wisdom; *cheppina buddhi caṭṭina tsadḍi milaváđu*, advice and food soon get stale.

**buddhi cheppuṭa**, to give advice, to reprimand. Skt.

**buddhihinata**, folly. Skt.

**buddhihinuđu**, fool. Skt. *inta buddhi-hinunṇi y'i lócamló nēnu y'eccaḍá tsúḍa léđu*, I have never seen such a born fool; *lócamló buddhi mantulu taccuvagáđu*, *buddhihinulu eccuvagáđu v'unṭáru*, there are more fools than wise men in this world.

**buddhipúrvacamugá**, on purpose. Skt. *idi buddhipúrvacamaina páni cáđu*, I did not do it on purpose.

**buddhiśāli**, sensible man. Skt.

**buddhi-svásthyamu**, soundness of mind. Skt. The term which is used in the law courts (or would be if they ever spoke Telugu there).

**Buddhuḍu**, the Buddha.

**buddi**, bottle, plural *buḍlu*. *sārābuddi tsūsucunēṭ'appaṭici vaṭṭi buddi v'un-nadi*, when I looked for my rum bottle I found it empty.

**budhavāramu**, Wednesday. Skt., from *budhuḍu*, Mercury; the days of the week being called after the planets.

**bugga**, cheek. *vaḍu dāni bugga nālipi-nāḍu*, he pinched her cheek.

**bugulubugulumanuṭa**, to pitpat; onomatopoeic.

**bulāci**, nose-ring, the one worn by women not the one worn by men. Hindustani, from *Būlāq*, suburb of Cairo; also a flower-basket or a tray.

**buracá**, cloth cover. Hindustani.

**burada**, mud. *inglišhu tsaduvuconna vāḷlu nadiló burada nil'ani niti nillaló munugutāru*, those who have studied English will bathe in well water, saying the river water is muddy; *burada gunṭaló pandi*, a pig in a mud pit; *nā baṭṭalu burada ainavi*, my clothes got muddy.

**burra**, head; properly speaking, 'nut', but in English also 'nut' is used for 'head'. *burracu vaca guṇamu, jivhacu vaca ruchi*, tastes differ and no two heads are made alike; *rōḷó burra peṭṭi rōcaṭi debbacu zaḍisin'aṭṭu*, putting your head in the mortar and then fearing the blow of the pestle (you should think of the danger first before putting your head in the lion's mouth).

**burrūna**, rustling; onomatopoeic. *burrūna tsāpa tsuṭṭinaṭṭu*, the sound of a mat being rolled up.

**buruzu**, bastion. Hindustani.

**busabusal'ani**, puffing; onomatopoeic.

Cobras and elephants say *busa, busa*, **bussum'ani**, hissing; onomatopoeic, of snakes, &c.

**buṭṭa**, basket.

**buvva**, food. *naucari mānucuntē nicu nagalū, buvvā yeccaḍa munchi vastāyī?* if I leave service where will your jewels and food come from? *miru techché jīṭamu buvvacumu, guḍḍalacumu saripōvuts unnadi*, the pay you get is just enough for food and clothes.

**buzamu**, shoulder; from Skt. *bhujam*.

**buzzagintsuṭa**, to coax. *vāṇni mellagā manchi māṭalātó buzzaginchi*, wheedling him with soft words.

**būchi**, ogre; derived from Bussy, the French general; used to scare children. *būchivāḍu y'ettucu pōtāḍu*, the ogre will come and carry you away.

**būḍida**, ashes. *būḍidāló pōsina panniru* rosewater thrown on ashes (pearls before swine).

**būḍidavanne**, ash-coloured, grey.

**būṭacamu**, trick. *id antā vaṭṭi būta-camu*, that is all a trick.

**būtu**, obscenity. *būṭulu tiṭṭutāḍu*, he uses foul language.

**būtupāṭalu**, obscene songs. *lanjala chēta būtupāṭalu pāḍistēnē cāni Bhagavad vishayam'aina gānamu chēyistē bāgā v'unḍadā?* would not sacred music be better than coarse songs sung by courtesans?

**būzu**, mildew. *baṭṭalū nagalū peṭṭe nindā būzu paḍutū v'unnavi*, I have a boxful of clothes and ornaments getting mouldy for want of use. *būzu paṭṭi v'unna Purāṇa pustacamu*, a mildewed *Purāṇa* book.

**būzupaḍuṭa**, **būzupaṭṭuṭa**, to get mildewed.

**byānci**, bank (money). English.

**byāncinoṭu**, bank-note. English.

# C

**cabaḷamu**, mouthful, morsel. Skt. *d crūra rācshasunici nēpi sāyanāla bhō-janamunacu nēnē pradhamā cabaḷam' agudun ani tōchi*, thinking I would provide the cruel giant with the first morsel for to-night's supper; *cabaḷin-tsūta*, to swallow, devour.

**cabbamu**, an original poem; used in books.

**cabēlā**, deed of grant. Hindustani; a revenue term applied to grants of land.

**cabōdi**, a blind man.

**caburu**, word, enquiry, information. Hindustani. *nēnu pustacamu coracu caburu pampinānu*, I sent word for the book; *vidhilo nilutsuni canuccuni vāḷḷu lōpala lēr'ani caburu telisina taruvāta vellī pōyinaḍu*, he stood in the street and enquired and after ascertaining that they were not at home, went away.

**cabūliyat**, counter agreement. Hindustani. The *cabūliyat* is the agreement signed by a zamindar at the permanent settlement in exchange for the *sanad*. The derivation is from Hindustani, *cabūl*, acceptance.

**caccu**, tooth of saw, dent, notch. *coḍa-vali cacculu cōsinaḍu*, he has jagged his sickle.

**caccu**, vomit; also *craccu*.

**caccu**, noise; onomatopoeic. Also *carucu*, of sawing, whooping, &c.

**caccuconuṭa**, to vomit; also *craccuconuṭa*. *pilla annamu caccucunnadi*, the child brought up its dinner.

**caccus**, latrine; from Dutch *caakhuis*. The only Dutch word in Telugu. Extensively used in the Southern Districts; in the north, *pāci-doḍḍi*.

**caccuṭa**, to vomit; also *craccuṭa*. *pilla guḍḍ'antā caccinadi*, the child was sick all over its clothes.

**caccuvāyi**, whooping cough.

**caccuriti** or **caccūrṭi**, desire, caprice. *inta caccuriti paḍutōvu*, you are so capricious. *brāhmalu dabbu cōsam caccūrṭi paḍi mana śāstrāḷ'anni vāḷḷacu cheppi paḍu chēstū v'unnāru*, brahmins have told them all that is in the shastras from a desire to make money and so spoil the shastras.

**cachcha**, rough, second-rate. Hindustani. Opposed to *pacca* (pukka).

**cachchhapamu**, tortoise. Skt. The Telugu is *tābēlu*. *gaja cachchhapa pōru tsandamu*, like a fight between an elephant and a tortoise.

**cachēri**, office. Hindustani. The old word for a Government office, now called *afisu*. *siṣil cōrtucu yēḍuṭa mā cachēri v'unnadi*, our office is opposite the civil court.

**cacshi**, party, faction.

**cacshidāruḍu**, member of a faction, party in a case. *idi nyāyasabha cādu, iccāda pḷiḍarla vāddalātōni, śacshyā-lātōni, cacshidārḷa vīrāddalātōni yēmi paṇi lēdu*, this is not a law court, it is no question here of pleaders' arguments, witnesses and the disputes of parties.

**-caḍa-**, prefix or suffix meaning up to or very near, at a place, last; may also become *gaḍa*, in composition. *caḍa-tērā vinu*, listen to the end; *caḍasami-pamu*, very near; *caṭṭacaḍa*, at the very end; *iruḡaḍa*, on both sides; *caḍasāri*, the last time; *caḍatsūpu*, last look; *caḍavaracu*, to the end; *vāddin-chēvāḍu tanavāḍu aitē caḍabantini cūr-tunnā vaccaṭē*, if the server of the food is your man it does not matter if you are sitting at the end of the line; *caḍa-pallu*, molar; *i paṇi caḍa caṇṭi vānīci teliyacundā cheyyāli*, you should do this without letting it be known to either of your eyes. (Let not thy left hand know what the right hand does, to do a thing in much secrecy.)

**-caḍa**, an affix forming verbs into nouns; may become *gaḍa* in composition. *rācaḍa*, coming; *pōcaḍa*, going; *manuḡaḍa*, maintenance; *talagaḍa*, pillow.

**caḍabantini** or **caḍapanctini**, at the end of the line (at a dinner party), the last or worst place. *vēsucunna vīstari vacanīci vidīchi peṭṭi caḍapanctini cūr-tsōvaḍam vīyanacarangā v'unnadi*, it is annoying to leave one's leaf-platter to another and go and sit at the bottom of the row.

**caḍacu**, at last.

**caḍacu**, to. *atani caḍacu vachchindru*, they came to him.

**caḍagaḷlu**, afflictions; also *caḍaganḍlu*.

**caḍalamedalacunda**, without moving or stirring; from *caḍaluṭa*, to move, and *medaluṭa*, to stir. *sahāyam tisuconi cshanamilo vastānu, nīvu caḍalamedalacundā v'undu*, I shall be back in a moment with help, meanwhile don't stir an inch.

**caḍalintsuṭa**, to move (transitive).

**caḍalipōvuṭa**, to start.

**caḍaltsuṭa**, **caḍalintsuṭa**, to shake, to jog, to move or mention as a topic.

**caḍaluṭa**, to move (intransitive). *caḍupulō pīḍamunacu prānamu vatstsuta-tōnē tallici pilla caḍalutsunnad'ani teliyutsumnadi*, the mother knows she is quick with child as soon as she feels the child moving in the womb; *balla caḍalacundā cinda rāḷlu yettu peṭṭināḍu*, he put stones under the table to steady it; *caḍalav'emi!* bestir yourself!; *nēnu iccaḍa nunchi caḍalanu*, I shall not stir from here.

**caḍama**, rest, balance.

**caḍannamu**, bad food. Skt., used in books.

**caḍapa**, gateway; also the town misspelt Cuddapah by the English.

**caḍapata**, finally.

**caḍapaṭivāḍu**, the last one. *nā vamaṣamlō nēnu caḍapaṭivāḍmi aindnu*, the last of my race.

**caḍapā**, bond. Hindustani.

**caḍapuṭa**, to move (transitive); also *caḍupuṭa*.

**caḍatēra**, to the end. *caḍatēra tsada-vandi*, read to the end.

**caḍatērtsuṭa**, to finish, make an end of. *nā paruvu caḍatērchināḍu*, he has destroyed my honour; *iḍ antā brāhmalu janulanu telivitaccuvavāḷlanu chēsi, vāḷla ḍabbu caḍatērtsaḍānīci pannina yantram*, that is all a trick of brahmins, to get money out of fools.

**caḍava**, large pot. *perugu caḍava*, pot of curds.

**caḍā!** indeed! more commonly *gadā!*

**caddaru**, khaddar, home spun cloth, the fetish of Indian protectionists; also *khaddaru*.

**caddu**, common form of *caladu*, it is,

there is, it is usual. *aṭḷā cheppaḍamu caddu*, it is usual to say so; *caddu lēd'anaca*, saying neither yes nor no.

**caḍiyamu**, bracelet, especially one worn by men. *cancānamula cheyyi ḍitē caḍiyamula cheyyi ḍḍumu*, the man follows where the woman leads.

**caḍugu**, water in which rice has been washed before cooking.

**caḍuguṭa**, to wash (transitive), but not to wash clothes, which is *utucuṭa*; thus Monkey Brand soap will *caḍuguṭa* but it will not *utucuṭa*. *i paḷḷemu caḍigi tisuca rā*, clear this plate and bring it here.

**caḍuluṭa**, to move (intransitive); also *caḍaluṭa*.

**cadumu**, bruise.

**caḍupu**, belly (which is also the seat of the affections in Telugu; a cool belly is regarded as a blessing), the womb. *caḍupu cūṭici y'ēḍistē coppu pūlacu y'ēḍchinattu*, the belly cried for food, the topknot for flowers; *caḍupu nindā gārelu tintē vanṭi nindā jvaram*, a bellyful of cakes and a bodyful of fever; *caḍupunindina bēramu*, a rich man's bargain (will be a hard one); *caḍupulōni māta antē v'ūr'antā autunnadi*, if you tell your secret it will be all over the village; *caḍupulō lēnidi caugalintsucontē vastundā!* if you have no bowels of affection, affection won't come by embraces; *cantici y'imṭ antē caḍupucu y'imṭu*, pleasant to the eye and pleasant to the taste; *vāḍu caḍupulō tsalla caḍalacundā v'unndu*, he lived at ease; *vāru caḍupu nindā tin-nāru*, they ate their full; *amēcu caḍupu pōyinadi or ḍiginadi*, she miscarried; *amēcu caḍupu chēsindāḍu*, he got her with child.

**caḍupu dintsuṭa**, to procure abortion.

**caḍupunoppi**, stomach-ache.

**caḍupuṭa**, to move (transitive); also *caḍapuṭa*, *caḍalintsuṭa*.

**caḍuputōnunḍuṭa**, to be with child. *tudacu nēnu caḍuputōn' unnān' ani chevilō rahasyamugā cheppitini*, finally I whispered in his ear that I was with child.

**caḍupu tsallagā**, may the belly be cool, is an expression referring to the womb of the addressee's mother, and

is by way of being a good wish. *mī talli caḍupu tsallagā, mīru vēyēllu var-dhīllavalemu*, blessings on your mother's womb, may you live 1,000 years.

**caduru**, spindle. *ārdṭapu caduru yē rāḍāna peṭṭindā bara bara*, the spindle will scream whatever wheel you attach it to (*ārdṭapu* is a play on *rāṭnam*, spinning wheel, and *ārdṭam*, grief).

**caiconuṭa**, to take, from *cai*, hand, in Tamil, and *conuṭa*, an auxiliary verb forming the middle tense; *puttsuconuṭa* is the usual word.

**caicōlu**, agreement, acceptance.

**caidi**, prisoner. Hindustani. Also *khaidi*.

**caidu**, prison. Hindustani. English *jailu* is more common now.

**caiffiyatu**, statement. Hindustani. Properly particulars, but used of a statement recorded by a tahsildar or magistrate.

**cailāsamu**, Śiva's heaven.

**caincaryamu**, service, especially divine service. Skt., adjectival form of *cincaraṭa*, service; used chiefly in books and among the Vaiṣṇavite brahmins.

**caivāramu**, circumference.

**cajāna**, treasury. Hindustani. Also *khajāna*.

**cajjā**, quarrel. Hindustani. Also *khajjā*.

**cala**, dream. *calalōci rācundā v'undunu gāca*, I hope it will not come back to me in my dreams.

**cala**, brightness, air (of persons). Skt. *nī mogānīci y'ippuḍu cala chērucumādī*, a cheerful air has come back to your face.

**-cala**, affix meaning 'having', usually *gala*; participle of *calagūṭa*, very common in forming adjectives out of nouns. *budhigala*, sensible.

**calabanda**, aloe. *calabandaci yeṇḍū, cōḷalīci cotta, lēdu*, a daughter-in-law is no more new than an aloe is withered.

**calaca**, turbidity. *calaca*, to turn turbid; *caṇṇi calaca*, the disease called country sore eyes.

**calacala**, twittering; onomatopoeic. *calacala dhvamulu*, twittering noises; *calacala narvuṭa*, to laugh loud; *mogam yeppuḍu calacalal dḍutū v'unṭundi*, a continually laughing face.

**calacandā**, sugar candy.

**caladu**, there is, it is; from *calugūṭa*, usually shortened to *caddu*. The plural is *calavu*.

**calagūṭa**, to be disordered.

**calagūra**, mixed herbs (*olla podrida*), from *cala*, mixed, and *cūra*, vegetable.

**calagūra-gampa**, a mixture of all varieties (an *olla podrida*), from *calagūra*, mixed herbs, and *gampa*, basket. A whole section in the Telugu magazines is often styled *calagūra-gampa*; it will be an *olla podrida* containing odd bits of news gleanings, amusing anecdotes with topical interest, &c. *i māsaḍu bhārati patricālō calagūra-gampa cinda manushyulacu tōcalundē v'ani rāmayaṇamlō c'unna vānarulavāṇṇi manushyulu nīzangā v'undēdrani vrasindāru tsūchindrā?* Have you seen the item in the miscellaneous part of this month's *Bharati* about the reality of the existence of the wild men in the Ramayana?

**calahamu**, dispute. Skt. *śushca calahālu*, subtle disputes; *i calahamunacu cāracuḍavu nīvu*, you are at the bottom of the quarrel; *calahapriyūḍu*, delighting in disputes, firebrand, mischief-maker.

**calamu**, pen. Hindustani; Latin *calamus*, reed-pen, Italian *calamo*, reed, *calamaio*, inkstand. *nīvu pustacamū vrāyumu, calamu cāgitamū nēnu jā-grata peḍutānu*, write the book, I will provide you with ink, pen, and paper; *calamu porabāṭu*, clerical error (slip of the pen).

**calapa**, timber.

**calapuṭa**, to join (transitive); causal of *calayūṭa*, to join (intransitive).

**calarā**, cholera. English; *vāntibhēdi*, vomiting and purging, is the proper Telugu; *vishūchi* the Sanskrit, but *calarā* is more generally used. *calarā chēta padintīc ocaḍu tsachchinaḍu*, one out of ten has died of cholera.

**calata**, trouble.

**calatsuṭa**, to trouble.

**calavaramu**, confusion.

**calavarintsuṭa**, to talk in one's sleep, be delirious, babble.

**calayatsūtsuṭa**, to look all round.

**calayūṭa**, to mix (intransitive); also *caliyūṭa*.



**caláyi**, plating with tin, electroplate, &c. Hindustani.

**calectaru**, collector. English.

**calébaramu**, corpse. Skt.; *ṣavam* and *pinugu* are commoner.

**cali**, the Iron Age. Skt. *caliyugamu* is commoner, also *calicālamu* or *ghóra-cali*, which means the frightful age of Cali, who in the Puranas is described as the presiding deity for everything unworthy and sinful. *ṣāstrāḥ annī tagalabaḍi varṇa sancaram aipótū v'un-nadi, y'entati ghóra-cali vachchinadi!* The scriptures are destroyed, there is chaos in the structure of castes—what frightful things are committed in this age!

**caligintsuṭa**, cause to be, caused to happen; from *caluguṭa*.

**calimi**, being, having; from *caluguṭa*, to be. Comes to mean 'having', because 'being to you' = having. *calimi lémulu cāvaṭi cūḍalu*, having and want are the two pots of the yoke, i.e. there are always ups and downs.

**calinga**, weir; the outlet weir of a tank. Weir and *calinga* are, however, distinguished here, a *calinga* being a weir with upright stones planted at distances on it; the spaces between the stones can then be filled up to raise the height of the weir and the level of the water in the tank.

**calisiconuṭa**, to meet; from *caliyuṭa*, to mix.

**caliyabaḍuṭa**, to engage; from *caliyuṭa*, mix, and *paḍuṭa*, fall. *caliyabaḍi coṭṭuconi debbalāḍināru*, they engaged, struck and dealt blows.

**caliyugamu**, the Iron Age in which we are supposed to live. Skt. *caliyugamu aīdu vēla samvatstsardlu cā vachchinadi*, we have had 5,000 years of the Iron Age.

**caliyuṭa**, to mix (intransitive), meet, be included. *atani bhūmilō calasinadi*, included in his land; *rōḍlu accaḍa caliyutsumnavi*, the roads join there; *musali bhārtalacumu paḍutsu bhāryalacunu manass eppuḍunū caliyadu*, old husbands and young wives will never be of the same mind.

**calla**, lie, false. *calla prēma*, false love.

**callalāḍuṭa**, to lie.

**callamu**, **callapu miṭṭa**, thrashing-floor.

**callari**, marauder, bandit, called *col-leries* in old English records, when marauding bands were one of the afflictions of South India; there are none now. *callariḍu* in books.

**callārā**, with one's own eyes, plainly; short for *cannulu*, eyes, and *ārā*, clearly. *atanni nēnu callārd tsūchindnu* I saw him plainly. Also *candlārd*.

**callemu**, reins. *gurram digi paṭṭu-comm' ani gurram callem nā chētic ichchināḍu*, he got off his horse, told me to hold it, and gave me the reins.

**callólamu**, turmoil. Skt.

**callu**, toddy (palm beer). *callu gtsuconi bratucutāḍu*, he lives by drawing toddy (from palms).

**calludukhānamu**, toddy-shop; also *calluducānam*.

**calmashamu**, dirt. Skt.

**calpamu**, a religious rule. Skt.

**calpamu**, cycle of 4 million or so years. Skt. *nimisham oca calpamugā gaḍa-puts undiri*, a minute passed like an age.

**calpana**, fabrication. Skt. *adi vaṭṭi calpana*, that is a mere fabrication.

**calpavriṣhamu**, the Wishing Tree. Skt. The tree is in the Hindu paradise.

**calpintsuṭa**, to fabricate, frame. Skt. *appaṭi rāzu y'i tsāṭṭamulunu calpin-chināḍu*, the then king framed these laws.

**calpitamu**, fabricated, fictitious. Skt.

**calti**, mixture, adulteration; from *caliyuṭa*, to mix. Also *calti*.

**calugu**, hole, cave.

**caluguṭa**, to be, to be able, to happen; changes to *galuguṭa* in composition. Telugu, like Spanish, has two words for 'to be', *unḍuṭa* (Spanish *ser*) and *caluguṭa* (Spanish *estar*). *caluguṭa* signifies something more than mere empty being; it is rather to happen or, implying a dative of possession, to have. *sommu galavāḍu* is a man who has money; *pillalu calavāḍu*, a man who has many children; *vṛāya gala-vāḍu*, one who has writing, i.e. can write; *chellintsa galavāramu*, we can pay; *telivi galavāḍu*, a sensible man; *caligin ayya gāde tiseṭ appaṭici pēda vānūci prānam pōyinadi*, by the time

Dives had made open his bin Lazarus was dead; *caligina vārici andarū tsutālē*, everybody is related to the rich man.

**calupu**, weeds.

**calushamaina**, turbid. Skt.

**calusuconuṭa**, to meet; from *caliyuṭa*. *rēpu v'udayānna bhōjanapu vēlacu tapacunḍa vachchi calusucunḍānu*, I will meet you without fail to-morrow morning at breakfast time.

**calyānamu**, marriage. Skt. *calyā-ṇōtsavamu (uttsavamu)* is the day of a god's marriage; *calyāna mantapam*, the platform on which this ceremony is carried out.

**camalamu**, lotus. Skt. One of the commoner words for lotus, of which there are many. *camala* is a female name.

**camatagāṇḍlu**, farm servants. *ā y'asāmi vaddavanda māndi camatagāṇḍlu v'unnāru*, that individual employs 100 labourers on his farm.

**camatamu**, landed property.

**camānu**, arch, spring of a carriage or a watch. Hindustani.

**camānu**, a march or military journey (from French *commander*). Has lost its original meaning and is used in the sense of going on circuit. *injanīyaru gāru yeppuḍu camānu pōtāru?* when does the engineer go on circuit?

**camāyishu**, business. Hindustani.

**cambali**, blanket. Skt.

**cambaliṭpurugu**, hairy caterpillar; also *gongaḷi-purugu*, from *gongaḷi*, a hairy blanket.

**cambu**, a millet (*pennisetum typhoidum* or *spicatum*). The word used in the Circars is *sazsalu*; *cambu* is Tamil; the Hindustani is *bajra*. The millet with a head like a bulrush and smaller grains than *zonna (cholan, jawar)*.

**camchī**, whip.

**camitī**, committee. English.

**camizu**, shirt. Portuguese. There is only one other Portuguese word in Telugu, *cusini*, kitchen.

**camma**, a large ear-ring.

**camma**, missive; used in books.

**camma**, sweet, fragrant. *camma* or *cammani tāvulu*, fragrant odours.

**camma**, the chief Telugu cultivating caste.

**cammaramu**, smiths' work. *cam-mara vidhilo sudulu ammin' aṭṭu*, like selling needles in Blacksmiths' Street (taking coals to Newcastle).

**cammatamu**, landed property; also *camatam*.

**cammi**, wire, bar; *mucammi* is a nose-ring.

**cammi**, concealment; from *cammuṭa*, to misappropriate. *tālūcā leccaḷḷō padi vēla rūpāyala sommu cammi-chēyabādinaḍi*, there is misappropriation of accounts to the extent of Rs. 10,000 in the Sub-Treasury.

**cammuconuṭa**, **cammuṭa**, to hide, surround. *oca abaddhamu cammaḍā-nici veyyi abaddhamulu cāvalenu*, 1,000 lies are required to hide one.

**camnudala**, concealment.

**campa**, thorn-bush.

**campamu**, tremor. *bhayam chēta campam y'etti vaḷḷāntā chemaṭa pōsinadi*, I trembled and sweated all over the body in fear; *bhūcampamu* is an earthquake.

**campeni**, company; especially the East India Company. *inglish doralu tsūdu, campenilu peṭṭi nyāyāgā vyavaharistē vacaṭi renḍu sarvatstsardalālō lacshala coddī sommu yēlā sampāddis-tārō*, see how the English form companies, trade honestly, and make money by lakhs in one or two years.

**campintsuṭa**, quake. *bhūmi campin-chinadi*, the earth quaked; *dēhamu dipamu vaie campimpa modalu peṭṭinadi*, my body began to tremble like the flame of a lamp.

**campu**, stench. *musali campu*, smell of old age.

**campu coṭṭuṭa**, or **campu goṭṭuṭa**, to stink, taste bad. *i nīru chilumu campu coṭṭusunnadi*, this water tastes of verdigris; *nācu pinugu campu goṭṭusunnadi*, I smell a corpse.

**camsalivāḍu**, goldsmith. *talli baṅgāram aind camsalivāḍu dongilintsaca mānaḍu*, a goldsmith will steal even his mother's gold; *māḍiga maḷli cam-salī y'elli*, the cobbler will say, 'come again', the goldsmith, 'to-morrow'.

**camuzu**, partridge. Also *cansu*.

**canacamu**, gold; a Sanskrit word used in composition as *canacāngi*, golden haired.

**caṇaṇa**, blazing; onomatopoeic.

**canamu**, particle. Skt. *agnicanamu* is a spark.

**canapaḍuṭa**, to appear; also *canupaḍuṭa*

**canaparatsuṭa**, to show. *pravartana valla yōgyata canaparatsaḍānīcī nāc' avacāsam cheyyandi*, give me a chance to prove my value by my conduct; *śāstramīlō v'unnadi nēnu canaparustānu*, I will show what is in the shastras. Also *canaparatsuṭa*

**caṇata**, temple (of the head).

**canālu**, canal. English. *cāluva* is commoner.

**cancanam**, marriage thread tied on the wrist at the beginning of the ceremony. Bracelet worn by women; *caḍiyamu*, bracelet worn by men. *cancanamula cheyyi āditē caḍiyamula cheyyi dānu*, the hand that wears a *caḍiyamu* will follow the hand that wears a *cancanam*.

**cancanam caṭṭuconuṭa**, tie the marriage thread, be wedded. Also metaphorically, *cancanam caṭṭuconndū*, he took up the work as if wedded to the idea of it.

**cancara**, gravel. Hindustani.

**canche**, hedge; also pasture.

**cancherumulu**, pasture fees.

**canci**, ear of corn; also *venmu*.

**canda**, an esculent bulb (*amorphophallus campanulatus*).

**canda**, flesh. *ungaramu caṇḍalōnīcī tōsūcomi pōyinadi*, the ring has bitten into the flesh. Also flesh of fruit.

**candacamu**, ditch, trench.

**candacāvaramu**, sensuality, from *canḍa*, flesh, and *cāvaramu*, fat. *muṇḍalu tindi tini tinnagē unḍa lēca caṇḍacāvaramunacu lōbaḍi cāṇipamulu chēyuduru*, widows eat well and unable to keep straight yield to sensuality and commit sins.

**candē**, cob of millet or maize. *mīlu candē* is a ball of thread.

**candi**, a pulse, red gram, *cajanus indicus*. The beans of this, *pappu* (dholl), are the most nutritious food eaten with rice by vegetarians.

**candipappu**, dholl.

**candiriga**, hornet; from *iga*, fly.

**caṇḍārā**, with one's own eyes, plainly. Also *callārd*.

**caṇḍlu**, eyes; plural of *canmu*.

**caṇḍlutiruguṭa**, be giddy. *nācu caṇḍlutirugutunnavi*, I am giddy.

**candūṭa**, be burned, grieve. *nī mukhamu candinadi*, your face is burnt; *manasu candinavḍḍai*, being grieved at heart.

**canduvā**, upper cloth; also *khaṇḍuvā*. *nīru rūpāyala bandrasu canduvā*, a Benares shoulder-cloth worth Rs. 100.

**cangucangu**, clanging; onomatopoeic. The sound of bells, &c.

**cani**, having seen clearly; from *canuṭa*. *canicheppuṭa*, to speak clearly; the word is common in books, but in speaking you say *tsūchi*, not *cani*.

**canicaramu**, compassion.

**canicarintsuṭa**, to pity.

**canipeṭṭuṭa**, to find out, to discover. *annī canipeḍutū v'unḍāḍu*, he finds everything out; *vaca cotta sangati canipeṭṭindānu*, I have found out something new; *pracūṭi śāstragniyulu dinadinamu cotta sangatulenno canipeṭṭuts' unndru*, the scientists are making new discoveries every day.

**canipeṭṭuconuṭa**, to wait. *canipeṭṭucom'anu*, tell him to wait; *nā cōsamu canipeṭṭucu*, wait for me.

**canipintsuṭa**, to seem, to come out (as a disease), to find. *vḍḍu nācu canipintsa lēḍu*, I could not find him.

**canishṭa**, little finger. Skt. The Telugu is *chiṭicīna vēlu* or *chiṭicīna vrēlu*.

**canisamu**, the least. Skt.

**canna**, who has begotten or given birth; from *canuṭa*, to give birth, common in the expressions *canna-talli*, *canna taṇḍri*. *nālugurini canna taṇḍri*, the father of four; *cann'ayya*, the natural father.

**canna**, prefix meaning 'any'; from *canuṭa*, to see. *cannatsōṭa*, anywhere; *cannavḍḍu*, strangers; *cannacūḷu*, any food you can get.

**canna**, than; more usually *canṭē*. *antya nishṭ uramu canna ādi nishṭ uramē mēlu*, annoyance at the end is worse than annoyance at the beginning.

**cannabiḍḍa**, natural as opposed to adoptive child; from *canuṭa*, to give

birth. *cánaca-cannabiḍḍa*, a child begotten after long years of waiting.

**cannacanna**, the first to come, any; from *canuṭa*, to see. *cannacannaváll' evar' aind vyabhicharistú*, committing fornication with the first comer.

**cannacóla**, jemmey.

**cannaḍa**, Canarese.

**cannaḍamu**, the Canarese country, the Carnatic.

**cannagáḍu**, burglar.

**cannamu**, hole in mud wall, burglars' hole. Houses being mostly of mud, burglars do not get through a window as in England but make a hole at the bottom of the mud wall. *Cannayya* is a name given to a baby put through a hole in the wall from outside; this will prevent it dying if it is sickly, like *Kuppuswami*, the Tamil Ash Child.

**cannamvéyuṭa**, to make a burglars' hole. *cāryam chēsi vāḷḷu santōshinchi nḷugu dabbulu y'istē puttsucuntē yēmi dōshamu? id yēmi cannālu veyyadama?* if a few coins are exchanged to oblige people and do something for them, what is wrong? is that committing burglaries? (ethics of bribery).

**canne**, virgin; *canya* or *canyaca* is commoner. *yōgyurāṇḍrāna cannelacu ituvantivi yēmi teliyavu*, good girls know nothing of such things; *canne ichchitivō, kannu ichchitivō?* is it your daughter or your eye you will be giving? (When a large dowry is demanded.)

**cannericamu**, virginity. *āme cannericamu cheripinḍu*, he took her virginity; *cannericamu chēyuṭa*, enjoyment of a courtesan when she publicly takes up such a career.

**cannīru**, tear; plural *cannīḷḷu* from *can*, eye, and *nīr*, water. The ordinary word. The Sanskrit *asruvu* and *bāshpam* are used in preference in books.

**cannu**, eye. *oca kannu kannū cādu, oca coḍucu coḍucū cādu*, eyes and sons should be in pairs; *canṭici imp'aite caḍupucu y'impu*, what pleases the eye will please the palate. The plural is *canḍlu* or *caḷḷu* or *cannulu*. *caḷḷāra* means plain to the eyes (*cannul-āra*). *canḍlu agapaḍavu*, he cannot see; this

is the common word, the books prefer to use *nēramu*.

**cannu**, arch of a bridge; from the word for eye. But the eye of a needle is *bezzamu*. *cannulerrachēyuṭa*, to be angry (make your eyes red).

**cannula nīrupetṭuṭa**, to cry (put water in the eyes).

**cannulapanduga**, a feast for the eyes.

**canṭa**, in the eye. *atani canṭa paḍa-cundā*, so as not to be seen by him; *paici canṭa taḍi peṭṭin'aṭṭu*, pretending to cry.

**canṭā**, fissure, chink. *nēnu lōpalici pōyi y'i talupu cantalō nunchi mī y'iddari charyalū canipeḍutū v'unṭānu*, I shall go inside and see through the chink in the door what you two are up to.

**canṭē**, a gold necklace worn by women. **canṭē**, than; also *canna*, from *canuṭa*, to look, looking at, i.e. in comparison. *tsaddi canṭē v'ūracāya ghanamu*, if you observe your cold rice the pickle is the best part of it; *vāni canṭē vēré manishi*, a different man from him.

**canṭhamu**, throat. Skt. *canṭham lōtu nīḷḷalō diginḍu*, he went into the water up to his throat.

**canṭhapāṭhamu**, rote. Skt. *conni manchi paḍyamulu canṭhapāṭhamu cheyya valenu*, you must learn some good verses by heart.

**canṭhaśōshanamu**, throat-drying, i.e. waste of breath. Skt., from *canṭham*, throat, and *śōsha*, drying; also *canṭha-śōsha*.

**canṭhasvaramu**, voice. Skt., from *canṭham*, throat, and *svaram*, sound. *nī canṭhasvaram nēnu tarutsugā vimnadi lāg'ummaḍi*, your voice sounds familiar.

**canṭi**, **canṭilō**, to the eye, in the eye; oblique of *cannu*, eye. *canṭilō nerasu*, particle in the eye. *caḍacanṭi*, ashance.

**canti**, boil. *i tailamu cantulu caraga-coṭṭusunnadi*, this oil dissolves boils; *vāṇi nindā cantulu baḷaludērutū v'unnavi*, boils are breaking out all over the body.

**canṭicalaca**, sore eyes.

**cantsamu**, metal plate.

**cantsaragáḍida**, mule. *cantsaragáḍida gurramunacu gāḍidecu puṭṭinadi*, a mule is a cross between a horse and an ass.

**cantsaravāḍu**, coppersmith.

**cantsu**, bell metal.

**canu**, eye; usually *cannu*, except in composition, where *canu* is preferred.

**canubomma**, eye-brow.

**canuca**, therefore, but *ganuca* is almost always the form used; from *canuṭa*, to see; 'seeing that' is similarly used in English.

**canucaṭṭu**, legerdemain. *adi cévalam māya*, *vāṭṭi gārāḍi*, *śuddha indrajālamu*; *canucaṭṭu chēta canabaḍḍadē cāni nizam cādu*, that is simple illusion, mere juggling, pure conjuring; it appears to be by legerdemain but is not really.

**canuconuṭa**, to find out; also spelt *canugonuṭa*, but not so pronounced. *vēḷli canuccō*, go and find out or enquire.

**canuchicāṭi**, twilight.

**canudōyi**, pair of eyes; used commonly in books.

**canugantalāta**, blind-man's buff.

**canugoni**, **canungoni**, having seen; used in books.

**canuguddu** or **canugruddu**, eye-ball.

**canumūyūta**, **caḷḷumūyūta**, to deceive. *nāc enduculā caḷḷumuyyalani tsī-stāvu?*, why do you try to deceive me?

**canupaduṭa**, to appear, seem. *canapaḍḍadē cāni nizam cādu*, it seems but it is not. The common word for 'see', the Telugus preferring to say 'it appears' rather than 'I see'. *iccadā yēduṭa vaca mantṣamu canapaḍuṭu v'unnadi*, I see a bed there opposite; *d cheṭṭu mīda cōti canabaḍuṭumadā?* do you see the monkey on yonder tree?

**canuparutsuṭa**, to show; also *canaparatsuṭa*.

**canupaṭṭuṭa**, to appear, come out, come to light.

**canupāpa**, pupil of the eye; from *canu* and *pāpa*, child, i.e. the small reflection seen in the pupil. (Latin *pupillus* has the same derivation, *pupus*, baby.)

**canupu**, joint, especially of the fingers and of a sugar-cane, knuckles.

**canureppa**, eyelid. *reppa* by itself also means an eyelid.

**canureppapātu**, the twinkling of an eye, a moment, instant; from *canu-reppa* and *pātu*, fall.

**canureppaventrucalu**, eye-lashes; from *canureppa* and *ventrucalu*, hairs. Also *canu-ventrucalu*.

**canuṭa**, to see; *tsūtsuṭa* and *canapaḍuṭa*, to appear, are more often used. *canē guḍḍi*, *vinē chevūdu*, blind though seeing, deaf though hearing (eyes have they but they see not, ears have they but they hear not).

**canuṭa**, to bring forth, bear, beget. *canna tandri*, *canna talli*, the father who begot you, the mother who bore you; *caḍuputō v'um'amma canāca mānund*, *vandin amma tināca mānund*? will the woman with child fail to bring it forth, will the woman who has cooked, fail to eat? *i pillanu nīcu cannān anṭundi*, she fathers the child on you; *dme canē dinamulu*, she is near her time.

**caṇuzu**, sambhur deer (*cervus hippelaphus*), a large brown deer; distinguished from *camuzu*, which is partridge.

**canya**, **canyaca**, virgin. Skt.

**canyāḍānamu**, gift of a virgin. Skt.

It is a meritorious act to give a daughter in marriage. *y'evārū pillan iyyaca pōtē mā ammayini y'ichchi ā canyāḍnā phalamunu nēnu daccintsucunṭānu*, if no one will give a girl I will give mine and obtain the merit of the virgin gift.

**canyāśulcamu**, selling a bride, i.e. demanding money from the bridegroom. Skt., from *canya*, virgin, and *śulcam*, tax. *ataḍu bāḷya vivadhālu canyāśulcālu cūḍad ani vāḍistū v'unṭādu*, he argues against child-marriage and selling brides. *varaśulcamu*, bridegroom money, is commoner; the price of graduates in the market is high; girls can only be sold to old men.

**canyātvamu**, virginity; also *cannericamu*. Skt.

**capaṭamu**, deceit. Skt. *capaṭamlēni mātalu*, guileless words; *capaṭam vi-dichī nizam cheputānu vināḍi*, I will lay aside deceit and tell you the truth.

**capālamu**, skull. *capāla mōcshamu*, deliverance through the head; the spirit in a body is supposed to burst out of the head when cremation takes place. Used figuratively it means to break a head. *capāla mōcsham ayyē-*

*taṭṭu burra pagulagoṭṭinā vidici buddhi lēdu*, wisdom does not come down upon him though I broke his head.

**caphamu**, phlegm; a common word with Indian medical men.

**capi**, ape. Skt., used in books. The common word is *cōti*.

**capile**, water-lift (large leather bucket, a wheel, and bullocks).

**capólamu**, cheek. Skt. Used in books for *bugga*; commonly used in the compound. *svacapólacalpitamu*, one's own invention, the term for an original story in Telugu; *telugulō svacapólacalpitam'aina navalalu taccuva*, there are only a few original novels in Telugu.

**capótamu**, dove. Skt., used in books for *guva*.

**cappa**, frog. *cappacu cātu brāhmaṇu-nici pōtu lēdu*, frogs don't bite and brahmins don't fight; *cheruvu ninḍitē cappalu chérutavi*, the frogs assemble when the tank fills.

**cappabaḍuṭa**, to be covered; from *cappuṭa* and *paḍuṭa*, *cheppulu toḍugu-connavānīci lōcam antā tōlūtō cappabaḍḍaṭṭu tōstundi*, the man who wears shoes thinks the whole earth is covered with leather, i.e. does not feel for the suffering of bare feet on red hot soil.

**cappagantulāṭa**, ducks and drakes; from *cappa*, frog, *gantulu*, jumps, and *ḍṭa*, play. *ā pillacḍyalu cappagantulāṭa ḍḍu' umāru*, those boys are playing at ducks and drakes.

**cappamu**, tribute.

**cappa-tālamu**, padlock.

**cappi**, pulley.

**cappiputsuṭa**, to hide. *ataḍu tinnagḍ vādam cheyya lēca tana chētacānītanam cappiputsaḍānīci cōpam tettsucun-ḍu*, not being able to argue he lost his temper to cover his weakness.

**cappu**, roof, covering. *paicappu*, *inṭi-cappu*, roof.

**cappuṭa**, **cappuconuṭa**, to cover.

**cara**, **caraca**, black. *caraca nēla*, black soil; the usual word for black is *nalla*.

**caracara**, noise of grinding or chewing; onomatopoeic. *mīcu caracaral' ḍḍutū dcali bāḍā vēstū v'ummaṭṭ'ummaḍi*, from the noise of your chewing you seem to be really hungry.

**caradūpamu**, soot.

**caragagoṭṭuṭa**, melt (transitive); from *caraguṭa* and *coṭṭuṭa*. *i tailamu cantulanu caragagoṭṭusunnadi*, this oil dissolves boils.

**carigintsuṭa**, to cause to melt.

**caraguṭa**, to melt (intransitive). *caṭhī-namaina manassu nīr agnihōtrālu dari-colpīnā carigēdi cādu*, 100 fires may blaze without melting a steadfast mind; *anducu vāni manassu cariginadi*, his heart melted at that; *itani pāṭa antē mriḡālū*, *pacshulū santōshistavi*, *manīshyula manassulu caragaḍānīc ḍṣcharyam yēmi v'unṭundi*! birds and beasts rejoice at his singing, what wonder that men's hearts melt.

**caralāghavam**, dexterity. Skt.

**caramu**, hand. Skt. A word used in books for *cheyyi*.

**caramu**, much. Sanskrit word used in books for *tsāla*.

**caranam**, village accountant. *ūru mīda mīru paḍḍā caranam mīda cāsu paḍadu*, though the village has to pay a pound the karnam will not have to pay a penny.

**caranam**, instrument. Skt. *acārya caranam*, instrument of evil.

**caratalamu**, palm of the hand. Skt.

**caratalāmalacamugā**, easily. Skt. Merely a book word; no one is so audacious as to use a word of that length in conversation; they say *sulabhamugā*, *avalilagā*, or *tēlicagā*, which are quite long enough.

**caratsuṭa**, to bite. *carralēni vāṇṇi gorre aīnā carastundi*, even a sheep will bite a man without a stick; *arachē cucca carava nēraḍu*, a barking dog won't bite. (The Italians have the same proverb, *cane che abbaia non morde*.) *pḍlu pōsi penchīnā pāmu caravaca mānādu*, feeding a snake with milk won't stop it biting; *cassum'ani cāṭla cuccalāḡu carava vacchēdi*, she used to come at me growling like a dog as if to bite me.

**caravālamu**, sword. Skt. Used in books; colloquial is *catti*, knife.

**carāru**, agreement. Hindustani.

**carārūnāma**, agreement in writing. Hindustani.

**carāṭamu**, small box for pills, rouge,

&c. *nic enni vastuvulu techchinānō!* *dantapu ducvena vacaṭi, vaca boṭṭu peṭṭe; y'ittāḍi cuncam barine, y'ittāḍi cāṭuca carāṭam*, see what I have brought you, a toothbrush, a caste-mark paste-box, a brass rouge box, a brass eye-blackening box.

**carcótacamu**, cruelty. Skt.

**carcótacudu**, a cruel man. Skt. *vāḷḷu nāḷugu dabbula sommu tini y'ainā parōpacaram cheyyādam y'eragaru, vāḷḷu vaṭṭi carcótaculu*, they are cruel men who won't do a favour even when you have bribed them (ethics of bribery).

**carmabaddhuḍu**, Skt., from *carma*, duty, and *baddha*, bound.

**carmabhūmi**, pious India, just as the Yankees call the United States God's own country.

**carmamu**, duty, fate. Skt. A fundamental idea of Hindu religion; a man's *carma* is the fruit of good and evil actions in a previous existence.

**carṇamu**, ear. Skt. Book word for *chevi*, used chiefly in composition as *carṇacāṭhōramuḍā*, horrible to the ear.

**carṇamu**, village accountant; also *carāṇamu*.

**carṇicamu**, office of village accountant.

**carṇōtsavamu**, feast for the ear. Skt., from *carṇam*, ear, and *uttsavam*, festival. *carṇōtsavangā dyana pḍa vimi*, hearing his singing with delight.

**carpūramu**, camphor.

**carra**, stick. *vāḍu carran ānuconi y'unndū*, he is leaning on a stick; *carra lēnvāmini gorre cūḍā carustundī*, even a sheep will bite a man without a stick.

**carra**, dark stain.

**carri**, black.

**carru**, plough-share, a stain. *carru y'erragā calchi vāta vēsi nippu cāḷu-tundō lēdō tsūpistānu*, if I heat a plough-share red-hot and brand him we will see whether the fire burns him or not; *nī baṭṭalacu netturu carr enducu vachchinadi?* why are your clothes blood-stained?

**-carta**, suffix denoting agency. Skt. root, *crū*, to do. *grandhacarta*, author; *dharmacarta*, temple superintendent.

**cartavyamu**, what must be done.

Skt., root *crū*, to do. *micu cartavyam antā nēnu v'upadēṣistānu*, I will explain what you have to do.

**carṭsu**, expense. Hindustani. Also *khartsu*. *zama-carṭsu* is credit and debit. *Yenta carṭsu chēsind micu lacshyam lēdu*, you do not care how much you spend.

**carucu**, sawing noise; onomatopoeic. **caruṇa**, mercy. Skt. *caruṇa māli*, devoid of pity.

**caruṇintsuṭa**, to pity, have mercy. Skt.

**caruṭsuṭa**, to bite; also *caratsuṭa*. **caruva**, to bite; from *caratsuṭa*. *ā cucca nannu caruva vachchinadi*, that dog came to bite me.

**caruvu**, famine. *caruvu māṇṇu paṇṭa miḍatala māṇṇu māṇṭa*, harvest stops scarcity, fire stops locusts; *paṇḍē paṇṭa tinḍici tsālaca caruvuḷu vastavi*, the harvest being insufficient for food famines come.

**casaratu**, exercise, gymnastics.

**casaru**, scolding.

**casaruconuṭa**, to speak sharply.

**casaruṭa**, to scold.

**casavu**, grass. *gaddi* is commoner.

**casāyi**, butcher. Hindustani. *casāyi-vyāpāram*, butcher's trade, used also metaphorically.

**casbā**, principal town in a district. Hindustani.

**cashāyamu**, a decoction, any extract prepared by boiling or evaporation.

**cashāyi**, the colour of holy men's garments—a dirty yellow or yellowish red. Skt. *sanyāsi cashāyi vastramulanu dharintsuconi vachchināḍu*, the hermit came in his yellow robes.

**cashṭamu**, difficulty, work. Skt. *vāni vrāta tsāduvūṭa cashṭamu*, his writing is difficult to read; *vāḍu cashṭamulōn unndādu*, he is in difficulties. *'cashṭē phalī' y'ani n'aṭṭu modāṭaṇ grama paḍuvāru, venuca sukhamu chenduduru*, 'cashṭē phalī', as the saying goes, those who at first exert themselves will afterwards attain comfort.

**cashṭapaḍaṭa**, to be in difficulties, in want.

**cashṭapaḍaṭa**, to work. *bangāru golu-sulu vidhulalō doracuṭann appuḍu iccāḍa evvarunmī cashṭapaḍan accara lēdu*,

as gold chains are said to be found about in the streets no one need work (or be in want).

**casi**, spite. *nā casi tirsu conṭānu*, I will vent my spite.

**castūri**, musk. Skt.

**castūritilacamu**, patch of musk put as a beauty-spot. A famous stanza on Krishna begins *castūritilacam lalāṭa phalacē*, which means 'the lovely spot of musk on the forehead'.

**caṣum ani**, growling; onomatopoeic.

**caṭacata**! alas!; also contracted to *caṭā!*

**catamuna**, because of. Used chiefly in books, the books will say *aṭṭacata-muna*, while people will say *andū cōsam*.

**caṭācshamu**, favour.

**caṭācshintsuṭa**, to favour.

**catha**, story, riddle. *a catha savistaramugā cheppu*, tell that story from end to end.

**catthanamu**, telling.

**caṭhinamu**, hard, severe. Skt. *caṭhi-nahrūdayuḍ'aina*, hard-hearted.

**caṭhinatvamu**, harshness.

**caṭhinuḍu**, hard man.

**caṭhōramu**, severe, terrible. Skt. *carnācaṭhōramugā*, terrible to the ear.

**caṭica**, downright. *caṭica chīcaṭi*, pitch darkness; *caṭica mundavḍḍu*, an utter scoundrel; *caṭica daridruḍu*, a very poor man.

**caṭicavāḍu**, butcher.

**-caṭla**, affix meaning 'at'. *tellavāru-caṭla*, at dawn; more usually *tellavāru-gaṭla*; *edurucaṭla*, in front.

**caṭlapāmu**, Russell's viper.

**caṭnamu**, present, especially marriage present.

**caṭṭa**, bundle, sheaf; from *caṭṭuṭa*, to tie.

**caṭṭa**, embankment; from *caṭṭuṭa*, to build; more usually *gaṭṭu*.

**caṭṭacaḍa**, **caṭṭacaḍapaṭa**, at the very end; from *caḍa*, end, reduplicated.

**caṭṭadamu**, a building; from *caṭṭuṭa*, to build.

**caṭṭe**, scoundrel. *vāḍu siggumḍina caṭṭe*, he is a scoundrel lost to shame.

**-catte**, feminine affix. *panicatte*, maid; *chelicatte*, playmate.

**caṭṭelu**, firewood.

**cattera**, scissors; also *catteracōla*.

**catti**, knife, sword. *viṭtsucatti*, drawn sword.

**caṭṭintsuṭa**, to get built; from *caṭṭuṭa*, to build.

**caṭṭipeṭṭuṭa**, to stop (transitive); from *caṭṭuṭa*, tie, and *peṭṭuṭa*. *a bedarimpulu anni caṭṭipeṭṭandi*, stop all those threats.

**caṭṭipidi**, knife-handle.

**cattirintsuṭa**, to cut. *vāḍu dōrala tarahāgā tala cattirintsu cunnāḍu*, he has cut his hair like a European; *vatti coḍi cattirintsu*, trim the wick.

**caṭṭivēyūṭa**, to class; from *caṭṭu*, bond. *mimmaṇni ḍḍaḍāni cinda caṭṭi vēstāru*, they will class you as a woman.

**caṭṭu**, bond, knot, band, bund. *naḍi-caṭṭu*, waistband; *cōla lēni peṭṭu*, *tāḍu lēni caṭṭu*, striking without a stick, tying without a rope, in fact, moral influence; *chēnucu caṭṭu ṭrici caṭṭu v'unḍa valenu*, a field requires a bund and the village a bond.

**caṭṭu**, strike. *vāru caṭṭu caṭṭināru*, they struck work.

**caṭṭu**, union. *vaca caṭṭugā*, unanimously.

**caṭṭubāḍi**, settlement of land tenure, articles of service. *caṭṭubāḍi* peons were feudal retainers who got inams in return for military service; *coḍucumu nā vadda caṭṭubāḍi naucarici v'unchināḍu*, he articulated his son to me.

**caṭṭubaṭṭalu**, the clothes you stand up in; from *caṭṭuconuṭa*, to wear, and *baṭṭalu*, clothes. *caṭṭu baṭṭalātō pāri pōyināḍu*, he ran away with nothing but the clothes on his back. Also *caṭṭuguddalu*.

**caṭṭuconuṭa**, to wear, put on. *baṭṭa caṭṭuconuṭa*, to put on clothes.

**caṭṭuconuṭa**, to marry. *caṭṭuconna bhārya*, one's wedded wife; *āru samvatsaramula pillanu caṭṭuconḍanu*, I married a girl of six.

**caṭṭuconuṭa**, to take upon oneself, e.g., *appulu*, debts, *pāpamu*, blame.

**caṭṭupaḍuṭa**, to be tied down, to be articulated; more usually *caṭṭubaḍuṭa*.

**caṭṭupāṭu**, regulation, bye-law. Used in books to translate 'convention'.

**caṭṭuṭa**, to tie, harness, connect. *baṇḍi caṭṭu*, get the carriage ready; *naḍumu*



*caṭṭu*, gird your loins; *gāyamu caṭṭu*, dress the wound; *catti caṭṭu*, put on your sword.

**caṭṭu**, to pay. *pannu caṭṭu*, pay the tax; the ordinary word for to pay or levy taxes.

**caṭṭu**, to assess, impose. *pannu caṭṭu* means to impose a tax as well as to pay it.

**caṭṭu**, to strike a total. *ipaddulu verasi caṭṭu*, strike the total of these items.

**caṭṭu**, to restrain, stop. *dōva caṭṭi*, stopping the road; *caḍuṇu caṭṭu*, restrain your appetite.

**caṭṭu**, to build. *āḍadi boncité gōḍa peṭṭinaṭṭu*, *mogavāḍu boncité taḍica caṭṭinaṭṭu*, a woman's lies are built up like a wall, a man's like a mat partition. In the example it is easy to see how *caṭṭu*, to tie, passes into *caṭṭu*, to build. *caṭṭinavāṇici vaca y'illu*, *caṭṭani vāṇici veyinḍlu*, a man who builds a house has one house, a man who does not build has 1,000 houses.

**caugalintsuṭa**, **caugalintsuconuṭa**, to embrace. *caugalintsuconi muddu peṭṭuconi*, embracing and kissing.

**caugili**, chest. *caugiṭa chértsu*, take to the chest, i.e. embrace.

**caulu**, agreement. Hindustani, especially an agreement with a cultivator to let him have land tax free for a period of years while he is bringing it under cultivation.

**cauludāruḍu**, a cultivator who holds land under cowle or *emphyteusis*.

**caumāramu**, bloom. Skt., from *cu-māra*, young.

**causalamu**, skill. Skt., from *cuṣalata*, cleverness.

**cauzu**, partridge; also *camuzu*.

**-cava**, pair. Used in composition in the form *gava*, as *camugava*, pair of eyes; *tsanmugava*, pair of breasts.

**cavachamu**, armour.

**cavalapillalu**, twins; also *amaḍalu*, *amaḍabiḍḍalu*, *cavalalu*, *cavalavāṇḍlu*.

**cavanamu**, poetry, composition.

**cavāṭamu**, door. Skt. Used in books for *talupu*.

**cavi**, poet. Skt. The Sanskrit word means 'a maker' like the English, which is derived from the Greek for 'to do', 'to make'.

**cavisina**, covered with; in composition *gavisina*. *nūuru gavisina nippu vale*, like fire under ashes, unappreciated talent.

**cavitvamu**, poetry.

**caviyuṭa**, to rush upon, fall upon.

**caviṣvaruḍu**, prince of poets. Skt., from *cavi* and *iṣvara*, Lord.

**cavvamu**, churning-staff. *golladi cavvamutō chilucunu*, the shepherd-caste woman churns with a stick.

**cazzūrapu cheṭṭu**, date tree. This is the Arabian date tree; the Indian date tree, which yields no edible fruit, is *ita*. The Arabian date won't grow in India, it is not hot enough.

**cazzūrapu pandu**, date.

**-cā**, affix forming adverbs. It is the root of *aṭa*, to become; becomes *gā* in composition. *sukhamu*, health; *sukhamuḡā*, healthily.

**cābaṭṭi**, therefore; from *cā*, becoming, *paṭṭi*, according to. Also *ganuca*, from the same root *cā*.

**cābōlu**, **cābōlunu**, I suppose; from *cā*, becoming, and *pōluṭa*, to seem. *mīru tsālā dūrāmu nunchi vachchindru cābōlunu*, I suppose you have come a long way.

**cāca**, hot; from *cāḡuṭa*, to be hot. *vāṇidi cāca ṣartramu*, he is of a hot habit of body; *cāca curupulu*, heat boils; *cāca māṭalu*, hot words.

**cāca**, not being, without, besides; negative participle of *aṭa*, usually lengthened to *cācunḡā*.

**cāca**, not being able to stand, disliking; negative participle of *aṭa*. *nā mīda cāca idi chēsinaḍu*, he did this because he could not stand me.

**-cāca** or **-gāca**, affix meaning 'besides'. Also from root *cā*. *idicāca* or *idigāca*, besides that.

**-cāca** or **-gāca**, affix meaning 'may you be'; optative from root *cā*. *cāca* is added to the second person. *sukhamuḡā unḡuvuḡāca*, may you be happy.

**cācapōtē**, if it is not.

**cācapōvuṭa**, to fail; from *cāca*, negative of *aṭa*, to become, and *pōvuṭa*, to go.

**cāca yēmi?** why not?

**cāci**, crow; onomatopoeic. From the cawing sound, just as the Khond word for cat is *mīau*. *cāci pilla cācici muddu*,

the young crow is a darling to the crow; *cáci cávu cávum anuts unnadi*, the crow caws.

**cáribangáramu**, false gold, tinsel. **cácuñdā**, without, besides; from root *cā* and *unñuṭa*. *intē cácuñdā*, besides this.

**cácuñtē**, if not. *aitē ádiváramu cácuñtē sōmaváramu*, if Sunday won't do Monday will.

**cáda**, at. *inñicáda*, at home.

**cáda**, stalk.

**cáda**, is it not? *adi manchidi cáda?* is it good or is it not?

**cádi**, yoke; plural *cāñdlu*, *cāllu*. *nícu y'enni cálla pašuvul'unnavi?* how many pairs of cattle have you?

**cádici**, at the rate of. *padi rūpáyala cádici*, at the rate of Rs. 10.

**cádinunchi**, since. *modaṭi peḷli aina cádinunchi*, since his first marriage.

**cádó**, whether it is not. *idi tappidam aunó cádo mícu bágd telusunu*, you know very well whether it is wrong or not.

**cádu**, no, not; negative 3rd person present of *aṭa*, to become. *dlu cádu adi vrādu*, she is not his mate but his fate; in the masculine, *cádu ocar'iddarini tsampitēñe cáni vaidiyuḍu cádu*, a doctor is no doctor till he has killed one or two.

**cádu**, does not agree. *vānici náci cádu*, he and I do not get on.

**cádu**, funeral pyre, cemetery. *cāṭici cállu tsātsuconi*, one foot in the grave.

**-cádu**, affix meaning male person, usually inferior; becomes *gádu* in composition and talk. *atagádu* from *atamu*, he. *Rámigádu* will be a labourer while *Rámayya* will be a farmer; *vēshagádu*, actor, impostor.

**cáfi**, coffee. English. *cáfi hoṭélu*, café.

**cágaḍá**, torch; from *cáguṭa* to be heated. *cunḍaló peṭṭina cágaḍá*, hiding one's light under a bushel.

**cágá**, by means of. *tamaru cágá idi ságinadi*, this has been accomplished under your auspices.

**cágáné**, as soon as it is done or becomes; from root *cā*. *vātri cágáné*, as soon as it became night, at nightfall; *penḍli cágáné*, as soon as the marriage was over.

**cágítamu**, paper. Hindustani, *cágas*. *ā cágítam incutsunnadi*, this is an absorbent paper.

**cágu**, pot used for boiling.

**cáguṭa**, to be hot, boil, be angry; *vádu cági tsallárina pálu*, he has sown his wild oats.

**cálacramamugá**, periodically. Skt., from *cālam*, time, and *cramam*, order.

**cálacshēpamu**, occupation, pastime, waste of time. Skt., from *cālam*, time, and *cshēpam*, scattering. *manam i vrūdhā cálacshēpam māni vēsi mana paṇi tsūsucunḍāmu*, let us stop wasting time and get on with our work. *vidyā vishayica cálacshēpamu*, literary pursuits.

**cáladharmamu**, a phrase for death. Skt., from *cālam*, time, and *dharmam*, duty owed. *cáladharmamun' onḍuṭa*, to pay the debt of nature.

**cálaharanamu**, waste of time. Skt., from *cālam*, time, and *haraṇa*, lapse. *ūrice cálaharaṇam auti v'unnadi*, it is a simple waste of time; *cālamahima*, portent. Skt., from *cālam*, time, and *mahima*, greatness.

**cālamu**, time, season. Skt. *varshācālamu*, the rains; *sitacālam*, the cold weather; *eṇḍa cālam*, the hot weather; *eṭḷā cālam sarupucon'unnāru?* how do you pass the time? *cālam vrūdhāga gaḍuṭa vaddu*, time must not be frittered away; *gulābi puvvulu yella cālamī v'unṭavi*, roses are always in season; *vachché cālamu cannā vachchina cālamu mēlu* (*laudator temporis acti*), old times are the best.

**cālamuchēyuta**, to die.

**cālapu**, the adjective of *cālam*. *vānā-cālapu tsaduṇu valla vidya rā nēradu*, you can't get an education by studying only in the rains.

**cālayāpanamu**, waste of time. Skt., from *cālam*, time, and *yāpanam*, passing. *vrūdhā cālayāpanam*, simple waste of time.

**cálá!** an expletive, bother! damn!; from *cāluṭa*, to be hot. To wish a thing to be cold (*tsallagá*) is a blessing in Telugu, to be hot is a curse. This comes of living in the tropics; similarly *sūryuḍu*, sun, is masculine in Telugu, but *Sonne*, the German word, is feminine, because in Germany the sun is weak and mild. *cālá* is used at the end of the phrase, *vāhi garvamu cálá!* curse his pride!

váđi y'amma cađupu cála! may he and his mother's womb perish!

**cálára**, cholera. English.

**cálavasánamu**, death. Skt., from *cálam*, time, and *avasánam*, end.

**cáldári**, footpath; from *cál*, foot, and *dári*, way. *cáliđonca* may also be said.

**Cáli**, the goddess *Káli*. Skt.

**cálibanđu**, foot-soldier; from *cál*, foot, and *banđu*, soldier.

**cálimadama**, heel.

**cálivéllu**, toes; from *cál*, foot, and *vélu*, finger or toe.

**cáli**, vacancy. Hindustani; also *kháñi*. The Collector's usual answer to applicants for appointments: *kháñi lédu*, there is no vacancy.

**cáliu**, legs, feet; plural of *cálu* or *cál*, leg, foot. *ná cállu buradaló chiccínavi*, my legs are stuck in the mud.

**cáločhitamu**, opportune. Skt., from *cálam*, time, and *uchitam*, fit. *manamu cáločhitamugá pó valenu*, we must be opportunists.

**cálpintsuđa**, to have something burnt; causal of *cáltsuđa*.

**cálpu**, a shot; from *cáltsuđa*, to shoot. **cáltsuđa**, to burn (transitive), to smoke (a cigar), to fire (a gun). *teđđu v'un-đagá cheyyi cáltu con'añtu*, like burning your hand when you have a ladle (a silly thing to do); *pistólu pañtuconi cáltuśiđđ'emo*? will he take a pistol and shoot?

**cálu**, foot, leg. *cáli coddí*, up to your legs; *caligité cállu muyyi léca póte mócállu muyyi*, dress yourself down to your feet if you can afford it, down to your knees if you can't (cut your coat according to your cloth). Mahatma Gandhi can only afford to dress down to his knees. *cálu zárúta* is to slip, lose one's footing.

**cálu**, quarter. *cálu taccuwa éđu ganťalu* is 6.45 hours (quarter less seven).  $\frac{3}{4}$  is *muccálu*.

**cálubalamu**, infantry; from *cálu*, foot, and *balam*, force.

**cáluťa**, be hot, be cursed. *mivanti musaliváđru miđ'énđla pillanu penđli chésuconuts'undagá, vayasuló n'urn'ap-puđu penđli chési conaca y'unđuťacu strila grahacháram émi cálinadi*, what a cursed fate is that of women in their

prime who can't marry when old men like you marry children of three?

**cáluva**, channel, canal. *nannu vípu mida vésuconi cáluva dáťinchinđu*, he carried me across the canal on his back.

**cámamu**, lust. Skt. *nađi vayasuló n'unna bála vidhavalu cáma báđhacu lóbađuťa dšcharyamá?* is it surprising if women widowed in their youth and still not past their prime should respond to the goad of their prurient instincts?

**cámadhénuvu**, the cow of plenty (in heaven). Skt., from *cáma*, desire, and *dhénuvu*, cow. The mythological cow that gives all you want.

**cámandu**, master. Hindustani. *bhú-cámandu* is landowner.

**cámágni**, fire of lust. Skt., from *cámam*, desire, and *agni*, fire.

**cámándhuđu**, blind with lust. Skt., from *cámam*, desire, and *andhuđu*, blind.

**cámerlu** or **cámála rógamu**, jaundice.

**cámintsuđa**, to desire (carnally). Skt. *nivu nannu cámintsađamú, nannu vívadžam chésucóvadamú cáđá pariýđchicá-nicé cáđu gáđá?* was it only a joke that you loved me and wanted to marry me?

**cámpu**, delivery; from *canuđa*, to give birth.

**cámucudu**, lover. *cámuculú vrásé v'uttarálu*, love letters; also *pranaya-lékhalu*. Used in books.

**cámuđu**, the god of love, Cupid. Skt. Also *cáma-dévuđu*.

**-cámuđu**, affix meaning 'desirous'. *cirti cámuđu*, desirous of fame, ambitious (cf. the Virgilian *laudis immensa cupido*).

**cána**, therefore. The more common form is *gamuca*; also *cávuna*, *cáđatti*.

**cánapađuťa**, to appear; also spelt *cánabađuťa*, another form of *cána-pađuťa*, which is commoner.

**cánavatstsuđa**, to appear; *cánuđa*, to perceive, and *vatsuđa*, to come.

**cáncsha**, wish. Skt.

**cáncshintsuđa**, to desire. Skt. **cáncshitamu**, desire. Skt. *cáncshítam'aina mélu*, the desired benefit.

**cāṇḍru**, tiger's roar.

**cāni** (gāni), though, but. *adi y'antayu mi y'upadēsamunu baṭṭiyē cāni mari y'ocandu chēta gādu*, this all comes from your teaching and nothing else.

**cāni**, wrong (adj.); from root *cā* and *ni* the negative suffix (the thing which is not). *munḍalu tinḍi tini tinnagā v'unḍa lēca caṇḍa cāvaramunacu lō-baḍi cānīpanulu chēyuduru*, widows who live on the fat of the land will grow randy and wanton and do wrong things.

**cāni** (gāni), (adv.) unless. *vastēnē cāni*, unless he comes; *ocarini y'iddarini tsampitēnē gāni vaiḍyūḍu cādu*, a doctor is no doctor till he has killed one or two.

**cāni**, not before. *rēpu cāni rāḍu*, he won't come before tomorrow.

**cāni**, besides. *intē cāni nēn ēmi y'eruganu*, I know nothing more than this.

**cāni**,  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna, 3 pies, a coin. Also *paśā* in Ganjam, *ḍabbu* in the Godavaries and *boṭṭu* in the Ceded Districts.

**cāni**, or not. *ayind cāni*, whether it is or not.

**cāni cālamu**, one's bad time; from *cāni*, not, and *cālamu*, time. *cāni cālamucu carra pāmu autundi*, in your evil hour your stick will become a snake to you.

**cāni-cāni** (gāni-gāni), either, or. *adi gāni, y'idi gāni*, either this or that.

**cāni panulu**, wrong acts; from *cāni*, not, and *pani*, act.

**cānitanamu**, enmity; from *cāni*, not; not being able to stand a person.

**cāni**, let it be done, go ahead; from root *cā*, become, and *i*, the imperative of *iṭṭuṣa*, to give, allow. *dāni māta taruvāta tsūtsucundāmu gāni mundugā manamu vachchīnapani cān' iyyaṇḍi*, we will see to that later, meanwhile let us get on with the work in hand; *āpani mundara cāni*, let that work be done first.

**cāntā**, fair one, fair lady. Skt., meaning 'a shining one'. A word for woman used in books, especially in addressing a lady. *ō cāntā!* fair lady!

**cānti**, light, lustre, complexion. *enḍalō dēha cānti chedunu*, exposure to the sun spoils the complexion; *ninḍa*

*cāntigala vajram*, a diamond of the finest water.

**cāntsūta**, to bring forth; from *canuṭa*, which is commoner.

**cānuca**, present, especially one made to a superior and touched and remitted; from root *canu*, to see. It is a present which the superior casts his glance over.

**cānupu**, bringing forth, bearing; also *cāmpu*.

**cānuṭa**, to see, foresee; another form of *canuṭa*. *ṣila bhōgam, sthala bhōgam, nara bhōgam cāna rācu*, the luck of a stone, of a place, of a man, cannot be foreseen (one may become a god's image, the other the site of a palace, the third a king).

**cāpari**, watcher, herd; from *cātsuṭa*, to tend. *pandula cāpari*, swineherd; also *cāparivāḍu* or *cāpalācāḍu*.

**cāpaṭyamu**, deceitfulness. Skt.; *capaṭamu* is commoner. *lōcamlōni cāpaṭyamu antayu mūrtibhavinchī āyana rūpamuna avatarinchinadi*, an incarnation of all deceit.

**cāpāḍuṭa**, **cāpāḍuconuṭa**, to guard, to save. *vēla coladi jamula prāṇamula cāpāḍenu*, he saved lives by the thousand.

**cāpu**, man of the chief cultivating caste and in general a peasant proprietor. The head-ryot in the village is often spoken of as *pedda-cāpu*.

**cāpu**, guarding. *caṇḍlacu reppalu cāpugā v'unnavi*, the eye-lids guard the eyes.

**cāpuramu**, residence, domicile, the husband's house. *i chimma pillal'edigi cāpuramunacu rāru*, these small children will not grow up to live with their husbands; *ā pilla y'incā maganitō cāpuramu cheyya lēdu*, that girl is not living with her husband yet.

**cāpurasthuḍu**, inhabitant. The usual word in petitions, A. B, *cāpurasthuḍu*, inhabitant, of village C, in Taluk D, prays. . . .

**cāpurasthurālu**, female inhabitant.

**-cāracamaina**, suffix meaning 'causing'. Skt. Used in books. *duhkhacāracamaina*, causing grief.

**cāracuḍu**, **cāraculu**, causer, author. Skt. *dāni duravasthac'antacumu crūsh-*

*ṇa śāstri cāracuḍu*, Krishna Shastri is the author of all her ills; *ī calaham-nacu cāracuḍacu nīvu*, you are at the bottom of this quarrel; *ā paṇic'antā nivē cāracurāḍacu*, you are at the bottom of it all.

**cārāgrūhamu**, prison. Skt.; also *che-raṣāla* and *bandikhāṇā*, but the English *jailu* is commoner than any of these words.

**-cāramu**, affix denoting making or doing. *zumcāramu*, humming.

**cāramu**, pungency.

**cāraṇamu**, cause. Skt. *cāraṇaṁ lēca cāryamu puṭṭadu*, no effect without a cause.

**cārāchitstu**, forest fire.

**cāremu**, the hollowed palm which is the chief component part of a picottah or water-lift.

**-cāri**, suffix meaning 'causing'. Skt. *dōshacāri*, sinful; *drōgyacāri*, wholesome (health-giving).

**cārizamu**, liver.

**cārkhāṇā**, factory, workshop. Hindustani.

**cārpaṇyamu**, spite. Skt.

**cārticamu**, the 8th month, about November. Skt. Also *cārticamu*.

**cārtsuṭa**, to make to flow, as tears; causal of *cāruṭa*. *cāmīru cārchi*, letting eye-drops flow.

**cāru**, tongs; also *paṭacāru*. *sutte munda cāru munda?* which came first, hammer or tongs?

**cāru**, brackish, saline. *cāru nīḷu*, brackish water; *cāru nēla*, saline soil.

**cāru**, black, withered. *cār'ācu*, a withered leaf.

**cāru**, not; 3rd person plural, root *cā*. *vāru vachchindāru cāru*, they have not come = *vāru rālēdu*.

**cārucālamu**, harvest time.

**cārucūṭalu**, abuse. *pedda manushyula vishayamai y'ituvāṇi cārucūṭalu cū-yacu*, do not use such language about respectable people.

**cāruṭa**, to flow. *cāmula munda nīru ārinadi*, tears flowed from his eyes; *pīpā cārutsunnadi*, the cask leaks, but 'the roof leaks' is *cūriyutsumnadi*, from *cūriyūṭa*, to rain.

**cāruvāsana**, strong smell, often bad, as the smell of tar.

**cāryacarta**, agent, assign. Skt., a legal term.

**cāryacramamulu**, programme, proceedings. Skt., a legal term.

**cāryadarṣuḍu, cāryadarṣi**, secretary. Skt. Secretary of a society, &c. Used chiefly in newspapers; *secrīṭa* would be used in speaking. *gaurava cāryadarṣi*, honorary secretary.

**cāryamu**, act, use, effect, anything which is done or ought to be done, business, success in business. Skt. *cāraṇamu lēca cāryamu puṭṭadu*, no cause no effect; *Jānacini nindinchina cāryamu lēdu*, it is no use blaming Janaci; *cāryacāryamulu teliyaca*, not knowing right from wrong; *nācu jayam calugutund' ani micu nammacam v'unṭē cāryam ain' aṭṭe*, your confidence is equivalent to success.

**cāryanirvāhacuḍu**, manager. Skt., from *cāryam*, business, and *nirvāhamu*, management. *Cācindaḍalō pedda mēdalō peṭṭina campenici nīru cārya-nirvāhaculugā v'unḍa lēda?* are you not employed as manager of a company in a big building at Cocanada?

**cāryaniyuctuḍu**, person appointed, assign. Skt., from *cāryam*, business, and *niyuctam*, appointed. A legal term.

**cāryasiddhi**, success. Skt., from *cāryam*, affair, and *siddhi*, success.

**cāryasthānamu**, place of business. Skt., from *cāryam*, business, and *sthānam*, place.

**cāsamu**, cough. Skt. The Telugu is *daggu*.

**cāsāramu**, lake. Skt. Used in books.

**cāsepani**, mason's work, brick-laying.

**cāsevāḍu**, mason, bricklayer.

**cāsthāmu**, funeral pyre. Skt. word for wood.

**Cāsi**, Benares. Skt. *tana muḍḍi cāca pōtē Cāsi dāda dēcam annāḍi*, he advised sliding to Benares on your hams, so long as it wasn't his own hams.

**cāśicōca**, a strong girdle of narrow cloth made of muslin.

**Cāsmīramu**, the Land of Cashmere.

**cássépu**, a little time; from *cāsta*, little, and *sépu*, time. Also *contasépu*. *cās-sépu v'ūrucō*, be quiet for a minute. *contasépu* would be a longer period.

**cásta, cástalési**, little.

**cásu**, a coin, especially the smallest, a pie, and the biggest, a gold sovereign. *uri mida nīru paḍḍa carānamu mida cásu paḍadu*, if the village pays 100 rupees the *carānam* won't pay even one pie of it; *dási coḍuc aind cásu galavāḍu ráju*, though he be a slave-girl's son, the man with coin is king; *nā tsandugā peṭṭilō miḍu vandala cásul umnavi*, I have 300 sovereigns in my trunk; *cásula péru* is a necklace of gold coins; so is *cásula danḍa*.

**cátacamu**, famine; also *caruvu*.

**cátá**, ledger. Hindustani.

**cátá**, large scales; the large scales in the treasury are *cátá*, the small ones *trāsu*.

**cáthinyamu**, severity. Skt., from *caṭhinam*, severe.

**cátlacucca**, biting dog; from *cātu*, bite, and *cucca*, dog. *cátlacucca lágu mana mida paḍutāḍu*, he attacks us like a mad dog.

**cátuconuṭa**, to wait. *nā coracu cátsu-connḍu*, he was waiting for me.

**cátuṭa**, to boil (transitive).

**cátuṭa**, to bear fruit. *cheṭṭu viraga cáchinadi*, the tree is in full bearing.

**cátuṭa**, to shine. *aḍavi cáchina ven-nela*, moonlight in the jungle (wasted energy).

**cátuṭa**, to watch. *jitamú batyamú lécundá tóḍelu mécalu cástān'annattu*, like the wolf offering to watch the goats without pay or perquisite.

**cātu**, bite. *cappacu cátu brāhmaṇunici pōṭu lédu*, the frog has no bite, the brahmin no fight; *cátlacucca*, a fierce dog.

**cātuca**, lamp-black used for adornment of eyes by darkening around them. *cātuca carātam* or *cātuca-barine* is the little box a woman keeps her lamp-black in. Only the lamp-black of castor oil is used for such a purpose; kerosene is never used.

**cávaḍi**, the shoulder-yoke; also *cávaḍi*. **cávaḍibadda**, the stick of the *cávaḍi* or shoulder-yoke for carrying 2 pots; from *cávaḍi* and *badda*, piece of thin wood.

**cávalasina**, what is wanted, necessary; from root *cá* and past participle of *valayuṭa*, the ordinary word for 'neces-

sary'. There are also various Sanskrit words, *acasaram*, *agatyam*, &c., which will be found in English-Telugu dictionaries, while *cávalasina*, the ordinary word, is not given at all.

**cávalasinanta**, as far or as much as necessary.

**cávalenu**, it is wanted; from root *cá* and *valenu* for *valayumu* from *valayuṭa*. It is used with the dative: *nācu cávalenu*, I want; *nīcu cávalenu* or *cávāli*, you want. In speaking it is usually shortened further to *cávāla*, or *cávāli*. Perhaps the commonest word in the language. Tamil, *vōṇḍum*. Although about the commonest word in the language it will not be found in the dictionaries.

**cávalenu**, belongs to, is related to. *Rāmāyaṇam antā vīni*, *Rāmudici Sita yēmi cá valenu ani aḍigin aṭṭu*, like asking what relation Sita was to Rama after hearing the whole of the Ramayana.

**cávāli**, watch, custody; from *cātuṭa*, to watch. *velupala pōlisuvāriṇi cávāli peṭṭi vachchināmu*, we placed a watch of police outside before we came.

**cávalilōnuntsuṭa**, place in custody; from *cávāli*, guard, and *untsuṭa*, to place.

**cávalisté**, if necessary. This very common word will not be found in the dictionaries.

**cávaramu**, flesh, pride of flesh. Skt. Used in books in conjunction with *canḍa*, flesh. *canḍacávaramu*, concupiscence; *vayasu cávaramu*, the vigour of youth.

**cávātstsunu**, it may be, perhaps; root *cá* and *vatstsuta*, to come, often shortened to *cávāttsu*. One of the commonest words in the language; will not be found in the dictionaries.

**cávāla, cávāli**, it is wanted; short for *cávalenu*.

**Cávéri**, the river Caveri in the south; also a feminine name.

**cávésamu**, spite. Skt., also *āvēshi*.

**cávi**, a colour, russet or tawny.

**cávidi**, shoulder-yoke with 2 pots. Also *cávaḍi*. *calimi lēmulu cávaṭi cunḍalu*, ups and downs are like the two pots of the yoke (i.e., they alternate); *canchi-*

*cāvaḍi*, mendicants borne by men in a yoke. It was a custom with village schoolmasters to order a *canchi-cāvaḍi* of defiant children refusing to attend school; the child will be made to lie down flat and will be carried by lifting up his limbs. It is rarely practised now, but its terrors still survive. Also *ganji-cāvaḍi*.

**cāvintsuṭa**, to do; causal from root *cā*. A word which the newspapers use to avoid writing anything so common as *chēyuta*.

**cāvu**, cawing; onomatopoeic, pronounced *cāu*.

**cāvuna**, therefore. *ganuca* and *cābaṭṭi* are commoner; they are all from *cā*, the root of *aṭa*, to become.

**cāvyamu**, poetry. Skt., from *cavi*, poet.

**cāya**, green fruit, berry, nut, anything round. A fruit is either *paṇḍu*, such as an orange or ripe plantain, or a *cāya*, such as an unripe plantain, a coconut, or an onion (*ullicāya*).

**-cāya**, affix, adding nothing to the meaning. *talacāya*, head; *pillacāya*, child; *chempacāya*, slap; *gontuccāya*, throat.

**cāyacsuṭa**, to harden (one's hands with work). *vāḍi chētulu cāyalu cāchinavi*, he is a horny-handed son of toil.

**cāyamu**, body. Skt. Used chiefly in composition. *cāyapushṭi*, full habit of body; *cāyclāṣamu*, asceticism.

**cāyamu**, tonic (usually administered to a woman in child-bed). *cāyamupēṭṭi*, *lancaṇamulu caṭṭi*, giving a tonic and prescribing a fast.

**cāyamu**, permanent. Hindustani. *kāyamu* is commoner.

**cāyasthuḍi**, a man belonging to the writer's caste. Skt. The writer's caste, still called *Cayastha* in Bengal, corresponds to the *karnams* in Madras, who are, however, of different castes, usually brahmins in the Telugu country and Pillais in the Tamil.

**cāyilāḡā**, ill. Hindustani. *cāyilā*, illness. The commonest word for ill; the dictionaries do not give it at all.

**cāyuṭa**, to shine. *eṇḍa cāstunnadi*, the sun shines.

**cāyuṭa**, tend. *toḍēṭini gorrela cāya*

*peṭṭinaṭṭu*, like putting a wolf to tend sheep.

**cem-** or **cen-**, prefix meaning red. *cem-mōvi*, rosy lip; *cen-dāmara*, red lotus (amaranth); *cen-dūli*, red dust—all used in books.

**cempu**, ruby; from root *cen*, red.

**cendāmara**, amaranth; from *cen*, red, and *tāmara*, lotus.

**cenzáya**, red complexion; from *cen*, red, and *chāya*, colour.

**cēca**, cry, of human and animal cries; any loud and shrill cry, e.g. the peacock's. But the lion's roaring is *garjintsutsumnadi*, the wolf's howling is *cīyutsunnadi*, the dog's bark is *morugutsunnadi*, the horse's neighing is *sacilintsutsumnadi*. *cēcalatō inṭi mīda nālugu penculu y'egiri pōyinavi*, tiles flew off the roof with the noise they made; *cēcalu vēyūṭa*, to shout, scream; *'dongalu dongal' ani vidhilo cēcalu vēstānu*, I will shout 'thieves, thieves!'; *evārō nannu vidhi gummamulō cēcalu vēyutsunnāru*, someone is shouting to me from the street door.

**cēlu**, hand; literary for *cheyyi*.

**cēndra**, central. Skt. Used in the newspapers in such expressions as *cēndra prabhutvamu*, central government; *cēndra rāshṭramulu*, Central Provinces.

**cēpumāri**, a rogue, a swindler. Tamil. *cēpumārī sāmājacamu*, a fraternity of swindlers.

**cēraḷamu**, the country called Malabar or *Malayālam* on the West Coast, including Travancore and Cochin.

**cēṣamulu**, hair. Skt. Used in books for *ventrucalu*.

**cēsaramu**, lion's mane; a filament. Skt.

**cēsi**, towards. *āme cēsi tsūtsutsu*, looking towards her.

**cētanamu**, flag. Skt.

**cētuvu**, a mythological dragon, a flag. *dūima cētuvu*, a comet, 'being smoke-tailed', i.e. having a trail of smoke.

**cēvalamu**, simple, mere, altogether.

Skt. *cēvala māya*, simple illusion.

**cēvu**, freight. Hindustani.

**-ci**, affix forming the dative; also *-cu*.

**ciccirisi**, crowded; also *ciccirisi*.

**cichchili chēṭṭu**, orange-tree.

**cichchili paṇḍu**, orange. More commonly *nārinjā paṇḍu*.

**cīfāyatu**, profit. Hindustani. *nīcu tsāld cīfāyatu chēyistānu*, I will get you a big profit.

**cīlacila**, sound of laughing, twittering, &c.; onomatopoeic. *cila-cila nāvūṣa*, to laugh aloud.

**cim**, what. Skt. *cim antē cam ana lēdu*, he can't say boo to a goose.

**cimmatu**, price, value. Hindustani. *nūru rūpāyila cimmatu chēsē peraḍu*, a house-site worth Rs. 100.

**cincarūḍu**, slave. Skt. *yama cinca-rulū*, the emissaries of death.

**cinda**, under; also *crinda*. *atani chēti cinda*, in his power; *d cartsu cinda padi rūpāyilu vrāsinaḍu*, he wrote Rs. 10 under that expense.

**cinda**, below, on the ground. *cinda parunḍuṭa*, to lie on the ground.

**cindaṭa**, ago. *nela cindaṭa*, a month ago.

**cindaṭi**, last. *cindaṭi nela*, last month.

**cindi**, downward, following (adjective). *cindi tsūpu*, a downward look; *cindi prasna*, the following question.

**cindici**, downward; also *crindacu*. *cindici pōyindru*, they went downward.

**cinnera**, lute. *canṭham cēvalamu cin-nera svaramu*, his voice is really lute-like.

**cintsa**, chagrin. *manassulō cintsa paḍ-ḍanu*, I felt chagrin.

**cipāyatu**, **ciphāyatu**, profit. Hindu-stani. Same as *cīfāyatu*.

**ciranamu**, ray. Skt. *sūrya ciraṇamula vēḍimi chēta samudramulōni, nadula-lōnū, maḍugulalōnū, v'undē ntru āviri rūpaṅga paici lēchi, vaca tsōta cūduconi, paini gālilō mēghamgā y'ērapadumu*, the water in the sea, rivers, and lakes is heated by the sun's rays, goes up as steam, gathers together and forms clouds in the upper air.

**Cirastāni**, **Ciristānu**, Christian, Eng-lish.

**cirāta**, cruel, wild.

**cirātuḍu**, a cruel man, a wild man of the forest. Skt. *cirāta crūtyamulu*, cruel deeds; *dora vaṭṭi cirātuḍu*, the Collector is a very cruel man.

**ciritamu**, crown. Skt.

**cirōsin**, the oil which is called kerosene in India and paraffin in England and petroleum everywhere else.

**cirru-cirru**, creaking; onomatopoeic.

*nā cheppulu cirrucirru* 'anutsunnavi, my shoes are creaking.

**cirrupurugu**, cicada.

**cisti**, instalment of land revenue. Hindustani. These instalments are 3 to 4 in number, payable by the 10th of the months January to April or February to April after the harvest.

**cistibandī**, list of instalments of the *kisti*. Hindustani.

**citābu**, title. Hindustani. The Telugu is *birudu*.

**citici**, window.

**citsacitsa**, squeaking, chirping noise made by person tickled; onomato-poeic. *citsacisalāḍuṭa* is used of a mouse, sparrow, monkey, and *citsa-citsapeṭṭuṭa* is to tickle.

**ciṭṭuṭa**, to get on with. *ciṭṭanivāḍ evarō*, some enemy. Also *giṭṭuṭa*.

**cī-**, prefix meaning under; from *cinda*.

**cīḍu**, evil. *cīḍ'ENCHI mēl entsa valenu*, consider both sides of a question; *iṭuvanti dushcāryālālō pravēṣistē y'tcīḍu mīḍacunḍā v'ūrice pōtundā yēmiṭi?* if you get into such bad ways do you think you will get off without some misfortune?

**cīḍu-mēḷḷu**, both sides of a question.

**ciganti tsūpu**, downcast looks, ogle.

**cīlu**, a joint (of a thing of the body). *Pantulugārici cīḷ'anni noppulugā v'un-navi*, Mr. Pantulu has pains in all his joints.

**cīlubomma**, puppet.

**cīlucatti**, claspknife.

**cīlutsāpa**, tarpaulin. This is not from *cīlu*, joint, but from *cīlu*, a mixture of tar, &c., used for caulking boats.

**cīnīda**, under-darkness, i.e., shade under a lamp, &c.; from *cinda*, below, and *nīda*, shade. *cī* becomes lengthened to *cī*; also in *ciganti tsūpu*, down-cast look.

**cirtana**, hymn (song to the glory of God). Skt. *vāḷḷu pādē bītucūtala cantē haricrtanalu pādīstē bāgā v'undāda?* would it not be better if they sang hymns and canticles instead of bawdy songs?

**cirti**, fame. Skt.

**cīṭamu**, worm; also *cīṭacamu*. Skt. In speaking you say *purugu*; this is used in books, especially figuratively, *manushya cīṭamulu*, we worms.



**clēsamu**, affliction. Skt. One of the numerous words for grief of which *duḥkhamu* is the most common. *cāya clēsamu* is mortification of the body, asceticism.

**clūptamu**, contracted, abbreviated. Skt. *manam'ikha appu chēvaca clūptangā vāducundāmu*, in future we won't make debts but practise thrift.

**cobbaricāya**, coconut. *cōtici cobbaricāya doricinaṭṭu*, a monkey with a coconut (no use to him but he won't give it up, dog in the manger); *cobbaricāya cōṭṭa vaddu*, don't open the coconut.

**cobbaricheṭṭu**, coconut palm.

**coccemu**, buckle, hook.

**coccu**, bandicoot (big rat); also *pandi-coccu* (*pandi*, pig), from which bandicoot is derived. *gāde cindi pandi-coccu*, the bandicoot inhabiting a granary (a term of abuse applied to a parasite); *gāde cinda pandi-coccu lāguna vār intlō tega tini pogaru baṭṭi v'unnāvu*, you have fed upon him and have grown impudent.

**codava**, the remainder, deficiency.

**codavali**, scythe, sickle. *chēnū codavali nī chētici y'ichchinānu*, I have given field and sickle (i.e., full title).

**-coddi**, affix meaning as much as, up to; also *coladi*, from *colutsuṭa*, to measure. *mīcu tōchina coddi*, as much as you think proper; *vāni balamu coddi chesināḍu*, he did it as well as he could.

**coddi**, a few, a little. *coddi dindlacu*, in a few days; *vāḍu coddilō antā tanḍri pōlica*, he is just his father in miniature.

**coddigā**, slightly.

**coddimandi**, a few people.

**codi**, tip. *vatti codi cattirintu*, snuff the candle.

**coḍucu**, son; the Telugu word. Sanskrit *cumdrūḍu* is also common. *penḍli coḍucu* is a bridegroom; *dihū lēdu tsūhū lēdu coḍucu pēru Sōmalingam*, counting your chickens before they are hatched; *oca cannu cannu cādu, vaca coḍucu coḍucū cādu*, eyes and sons should be in pairs; *vāni coḍucunu nā vadda caṭṭubaḍi naucarici v'unchināḍu*, he articulated his son to me.

**cojjā**, eunuch. Hindustani.

**cola**, measure.

**colacarra**, measuring rod.

**coladi** (*nī*), according to. *nēnu tondara paḍina coladini*, in proportion to my haste.

**colanu**, lake; also *maḍugu, sarassu*.

**colata**, measurement.

**colatavēyūṭa**, to survey.

**colici**, loop. *cannu colici*, corner of the eye.

**colimi**, forge.

**colimititti**, forge bellows.

**colipintsuṭa**, to get measured; causal from *colutsuṭa*.

**colla**, pillage.

**collaconuṭa, collacoṭṭuṭa, collapeṭ-ṭuṭa**, to plunder.

**collapōvuṭa**, to be plundered.

**collari**, bandit.

**collu**, plunder.

**colupuṭa**, to egg on, more usual in the compound *uscolpuṭa*. *cuccalanu uscolipināru*, they set the dogs on.

**colutsuṭa**, to measure.

**colutsuṭa**, to serve. The noun is *coluvu*.

**coluvu**, service.

**coluvuśāla**, Durbar Hall.

**coluvuṭa**, to serve, especially God. *dēvummi coluvacuṇḍā*, without serving God.

**comma**, branch. *mudi comma van-gadu*, the old branch will not bend; *commānu tēne tuṭṭe paṭṭinadi*, the bees swarmed on a branch. *paṭṭucomma* is used figuratively for a handle, something to take hold of.

**commu**, horn; also a musical horn. *peḍḍa cēcalu vēsi, commulu v'ūdi, ḍap-pulu vāyinchī*, shouting loud, sounding horns, beating drums.

**commuvāḍu**, trumpeter (a horn blower).

**compa**, our (their) miserable house (fortune). *peḍḍāpōṭe vāḷḷu compa tisi-vēstunu*, otherwise I should have ruined them; *adi telisi v'unn' aṭṭ aite y'idi varacē nā compa munigēdi*, if this had been known, I should have been ruined already; *compa gundam vēsucu pōyinadi*, the family is ruined; *compa cālū v'untē nuyyi tavvin'aṭṭu*, digging a well when the house is on fire (un-availing exertion in distress).

**cona**, end, tip, top. *conachevi*, tip of

the ear; *tsantiṭona*, nipple; *cheṭṭucona*, top of tree; *pustacamulō cāgitamula conalanu maṇaga n'iyya vaddu*, do not dog's-ear the book.

**conaconuṭa**, to try.

**concanacca**, a small fox, an awkward figure.

**concaravancara**, twisted and twirled. *concaravancara-māṭa*, an awkward word.

**conchemu**, a little. *nēnu conchem aité paḍē vādanē*, I nearly fell.

**conchemuconchemugā**, little by little.

**conḍa**, hill. *conḍa tavvi yelucanu paṭṭi n'aṭṭu*, digging up a hill to catch a mouse; *dūrapu conḍalu nunupu*, distance lends enchantment to the view; *conḍ'anta ḍṣa*, great desire; *conḍanta chīcaṭi*, mountainous darkness.

**conḍachiluva**, hill python.

**conḍachīma**, hill ant.

**conḍa - muttsu**, the lion-tailed monkey; also an ugly person. *vāḍu conḍa-muttsu lāguma v'unṇāḍu*, he is like an ape.

**conḍanāluca**, uvula. *conḍanālucaṇu mandu vēstē, unna nāluca uḍi pōyin aṭṭu*, like loosening your tongue to apply medicine to your uvula (the remedy worse than the disease).

**condaru**, a few people; contracted from *contavāru*, but always used in the contracted form.

**conḍāḍuṭa**, to praise; also *coniyāḍuṭa*.

**conḍemulu**, slanders.

**conḍetanamu**, back-biting.

**conḍi**, sting. *duraḍagonḍi*, stinging nettle; *tēlu conḍi*, scorpion's sting.

**conēvāḍu**, customer; from *conuṭa*, to buy.

**conga**, heron and similar birds. *pūconga* is a flamingo and *collēṭiconga* a pelican.

**congu**, end of cloth, used to tie up money, &c. *angōstramu conguna*, at the end of the upper cloth; *nā boḍḍu congu rūpāyalu*, the rupees in the knot of my cloth over my navel.

**conipōvuṭa**, to carry away; the full expression, *tisi conipōvuṭa*, is common.

**coniyāḍuṭa**, to praise.

**connāḷḷu**, a few days; from *coni* and *nāḍu*, day. *chīcaṭi connāḷḷu*, *vennela connāḷḷu*, moonlit and dark days (i.e. joy and sorrow) succeed one another.

**conni**, some (plural).

**conta**, some (singular). *contavāḍi*, *conta cālamunacu*, *conta sēpaṭi*, *conta sēpu*, for some time.

**contamaṭṭucu**, to some extent.

**conṭe**, mischievous, naughty. *i gurramu daggira conni conṭe chēsṭalu v'unnavi*, this horse has some bad tricks.

**conṭe bommalu**, obscene sculptures.

**conṭe chēsṭalu**, lewd tricks.

**conṭecunca**, lewd fellow.

**conṭe-padigaṭṭu**, a mischievous rogue.

**conṭetanamu**, naughtiness, mischief. *indulō yēdō conṭetanam unnadi, nā jāgrata mīda nēnu v'unṇānu*, there is some mischief behind this, I will be on my guard.

**conṭe-vrāṭalu**, obscene writings.

**conubaḍi**, cost price. *nācu conubaḍi mīda vānda rūpāyalu naṣṭam vacchīnadi*, I sustained a loss of Rs. 100 on the cost price.

**conuconuṭa**, to buy (for oneself). *vāḍu tanacu paici baṭṭa lēca pōyinā sarē gāni pustacamulu conuconṭē tsālun anuconṇāḍu*, he denied himself clothes to buy books (contrast the length and clumsiness of the Telugu phrase with the brevity of the English).

**conuṭa**, to buy. *amma bōtē aḍavi cona bōtē coravi*, when he went to sell it was jungle, when he went to buy it was a firebrand (loss both ways; in proverbial expressions Telugu instead of being clumsy is pithy).

**conuṭa**, to take, to get; changes to *gonuṭa* in speech and in books. *dcālī gonuṭa*, to be hungry; *daya gonuṭa*, to feel pity; *prabhuvu vāru, mā y'andu daya gona vālema*, your Honour, please show a little mercy.

**-conuṭa**, auxiliary verb forming the middle tense. *illu caṭṭināru*, they built a house; *illu caṭṭuconṇāru*, they built a house for themselves. But this distinction is not always made and **-conuṭa** is often added to a verb as a matter of course, without altering the meaning. Thus *tisuconirā* (usually abbreviated to *tiscrā*) is 'bring' and more often 'bring for me' than 'bring for yourself'; the auxiliaries *vēyuṭa* and *conuṭa* are both used in this way without adding anything to the meaning.

Thus you do not say *āpu*, stop, but *āpei* (*āpi-vēyumu*) or even *āpēsei* (*āpi-vēsi-vēyumu*). You do not usually say *comu*, buy, but *conucco*. You do not say *peṭṭu*, put, but *peṭṭuco*. You do not say *paṭṭi*, having caught, but *paṭṭuconi*. *tetsuconuṭa* is 'to get for oneself'; *vāḍu prānamula midacu tetsuconnāḍu*, he endangered his own life; *vāḍu ṭicālu vēyintu connāḍu*, he got himself vaccinated.

**coṇuzu**, a tick.

**coṇuzu-chīma**, a kind of ant that stings sharply.

**copparamu**, the hump of an ox.

**coppu**, female top-knot. *coppu midanu rommu midanu buccā pōsi rudduṭa*, to rub powder on one's top-knot and back; *cadupu cūṭici y'ēdistē coppu pūlacu y'ēdchin' aṭṭu*, the hair cried for flowers when the belly cried for food (it is usual for women to put flowers in their hair when they dress up); *coppu paṭṭuconi pīcināḍu*, he caught her by the topknot and pulled (the topknot is a convenient article to catch hold of in a quarrel; men also catch hold of one another's *zuffu*, tuft).

**cora**, what remains, balance. *coray' ūpiri*, the last breath.

**cora-cantsu**, a firebrand. *vaṭṭi cora cantsu nippatstsarāpu munḍcoḍucu*, the beast of a scoundrel, a cut-throat villain.

**coracatsts**, firebrand. Same as *cora-cantsu*.

**cora cora**, anger, hate; onomatopoeic. *ddmici y'eppuḍu cora cora*, she is always peevish.

**coracoralāḍuṭa**, sound of anger, gnashing teeth; onomatopoeic.

**-coracu**, affix meaning 'for', same as *cōsamu*. *Lacshmi coracu y'eduru tsūtsuts'umṇānu*, I am expecting Lakshmi; *cōṭi vīḍalū cūṭi coracē*, all arts are for getting your food; *Andhrulu pratyēca rāṣṭramu coracu prayatnam chēstunvāru*, the Andhras are trying to get a separate province.

**coraḍā**, whip. *camchi* is the commonest word for whip, but *coraḍā* is also common. *ninnu gurrapu coraḍātō vīpu baddalu coṭṭutānu*, I will horse-whip you.

**coraḍupōvuṭa**, to be benumbed, to

become callous; also *coraḍubāri-pōvuṭa*. *vāḍu durnadāta y'andu coraḍubāri pōyināḍu*, steeped in villainy he has grown callous.

**coragāmi**, fruitlessness, unbecoming conduct. Used in books. *nā y'ēḍuṭa nannu tsūchi navvuṭa vaṭṭi coragāmi*, it is sheer impertinence to laugh at me.

**coramālina**, worthless.

**coramānu**, (*briedalia spinosa*), a large tree.

**coramuṭlu**, tools. *panimuṭlu* is commoner.

**corapani coyya**, a worthless wretch, a villain.

**corapōvuṭa**, to be choked, to swoon.

**corata**, defect, remainder, unfinished.

**Coravalu**, the Coravas, a tribe of hillmen.

**coravanji**, gipsy dance.

**coravi**, firebrand; also *corivi*. *vāḍu compalu cālchē corivi*, he is a disturber of domestic tranquillity; *ill ecci corivi tippin' aṭṭu*, like getting on the house (a thatched one) and waving a firebrand about (smoking in a powder magazine); *ammabōtē dāvi*, *conabōtē coravi*, a wilderness when he sold, a firebrand when he bought.

**cornā** or **cornāsi ganḍu**, the hyaena.

**corralu**, the Italian millet (*panicum italicum*).

**corru**, hook, spike, thorn.

**corrupaṭṭina**, torn. *ī baṭṭa reṇḍu nelala cindaṭanē corrupaṭṭinā*, *y'ī cāsta chinugū cuṭṭucōn aind cuṭṭucō lēdu*, though this cloth has been torn for the last 2 months, I have not mended the small tear.

**corucu**, a venereal disease, syphilis.

**corucuṭa**, to gnash. *yēmayyā dīd paḷlu corici vēstū v'umḍavu? nannu coḍatdā v'ēmiṭi?* what sir, gnashing your teeth? are you thinking of assaulting me?

**cotta**, new, fresh. *cotta vintā*, *pāta rōta*, fresh news is rare to the ears, stale news excites disgust; *mangali pāta*, *tsācali cotta*, stick to the old barber, choose a new washerman; *chēpala ducḍanam mīda* 'cotta *chēpalu iccāḍa ammutāru* ani bōṛḍu caṭṭiri, they placed a board over a fish-shop with the legend 'fresh fish are sold here'.

**coṭṭamu**, shed.

**cottaníru**, floods (new water).

**cottarícamu**, novelty, shortly after. *ní alluḍu póyina cottarícamuló*, shortly after your son-in-law died; *chérina cottarícamu*, shortly after arrival.

**cottimíra**, **cottimírí**, coriander grass used as a spice seasoning a dish made of vegetables; some call it *cottamalli*, from *cotta*, new, and *malli*, jasmine.

**coṭṭintsuṭa**, have (a person or thing) beaten; causative from *coṭṭuṭa*.

**coṭṭivéyuṭa**, strike off, e.g. to strike a case off the file or dismiss a petition; *nén anna máṭa coṭṭivéyacu*, don't disregard my advice.

**coṭṭu**, storehouse.

**coṭṭu**, cell, jail. *coṭló peṭṭuṭa*, put in jail.

**coṭṭuconipóvuṭa**, be carried away, drift.

**coṭṭuconiveḷḷuṭa**, to carry away, as a stream carries away a man.

**coṭṭuconuṭa**, to beat oneself, feel anxious, lament. *yémi teliyaca coṭṭuconutsunnánu*, I am perplexed.

**coṭṭuṭa**, to strike; also used as an auxiliary verb. Changes to *goṭṭuṭa* and *coḍuṭa* in composition and talk. *chinna pámun' aíná pedda carrató coṭṭa valenu*, even a small snake should be struck with a big stick; *í níru campu coṭṭutsunnadi*, this water stinks; *ídi castúri vāsana coṭṭutsunnadi*, this smells of musk; *dérá coṭṭuṭa*, to pitch a tent; *saicilu coṭṭu*, pump the bicycle; *atṭsu coṭṭuṭa*, to print; *dongalu coṭṭínáru*, thieves robbed me; *údagotṭuṭa*, to loosen; *chedagotṭuṭa*, to spoil; *télagotṭuṭa*, to set afloat; *digagotṭuṭa*, to drive in; *íta coṭṭuṭa*, to swim; *pagalagotṭuṭa*, to break; *pógotṭuṭa*, to lose.

**coválu**, police-officer. Hindustani; the old word. English words are now used.

**covvu**, fat, insolence.

**covvuṭa**, to grow fat, insolent. *peṭṭela nínḍa dhanam milugutú covvi v'unnáru*, their boxes got filled with money and their bodies with pride.

**coyya**, wood (noun and adjective). *coyyacálu*, a wooden leg; *coyya pinuga*, no man but a block of wood devoid of pity.

**-có**, imperative affix from the auxiliary, *conuṭa*, short for *conumu*. *tisicó* is take; *músicó*, shut; *cheppucó*, guess and find out if you can.

**cóca**, woman's cloth. *caṭṭu cócató vacchinadi*, she came in the clothes she stood up in.

**cócila**, cuckoo.

**cóḍalu**, daughter-in-law. *atta tsasté cóḍalu y'eḍchinaṭṭu*, like the daughter-in-law who cried when the mother-in-law died (a strange phenomenon); *attá vacar' inṭi cóḍalé*, the mother-in-law was a daughter-in-law in someone's house (and is now getting her own back). There are many similar proverbs in Telugu, just as there are many jokes about mothers-in-law in the European languages; but in Europe it is the man's mother-in-law that is unpopular, in India the woman's. The woman living with her husband is referred to as '*attavár inṭi cóḍalu*', a very hard place indeed.

**cóḍarícamu**, daughter-in-law-ship.

**cóḍi**, fowl, hen; plural *cóḷlu*, poultry. *nénu cóḍi cuyyagá bailudérinánu*, I started at cockcrow; *cóḍi có-có-có ani ciyunu*, the cock crows co-co-co.

**cóḍicúta**, crowing.

**cóḍicúta-véla**, dawn.

**cóḍipilla**, chicken.

**cóḍipunzu**, cock.

**cóla**, rod. *cóla léni peṭṭu*, *táḍu léni caṭṭu*, hitting without a rod, tying up without a cord, i.e. government by soul force.

**cóláhalamu**, uproar. *lópala cóláhalamu vini*, hearing an uproar inside. **cólátamu**, dance in a ring with sticks which are struck together (*cóla*).

**-cólu**, affix turning verbs into nouns, from *conuṭa*; common in plural *cóḷlu*. *moṭṭucóḷlu*, lamentations; *véḍiconuṭa*, to pray; *véḍicólu*, prayer (plural, *véḍicóḷlu*).

**cóluconi-póvuṭa**, to plunder. *colla-peṭṭuṭa* and *dótsuconuṭa* are commoner. **cóluconuṭa**, recover. *duḥkham mara-chi póyi nela dinamulacu conchem cólucománu*, forgetting my grief I recovered to some extent in a month.

**cólupaḍuṭa**, to be lost, ruined. *dhanamu cólupóyi*, losing money.

**cólupáṭu**, loss, ruin.

**cólupóvuṭa**, to lose.

**cómalamu**, comely. *édenimidi éḷla cindaṭa nenu y'intacanté cómalangané*

v'unnānu, 7 or 8 years ago I was even better looking.

**cômaṭi**, the merchant caste, merchant. **cômaṭi nizamu**, a merchant's truth; **cômaṭi viṣṭānu**, the faith of a merchant; **cômaṭi sāshyam**, the evidence of a merchant, are all proverbial phrases indicating that in the opinion of the Telugus merchants are deceivers ever. They are also supposed to be cowards: **cômaṭi pirici cōṭṭitē v'urici**, the merchant is a coward, if you beat him he flees.

**côna**, **cônamu**, corner.

**côṇangi**, buffoon. **côṇangi chēshtalu**, the tricks of a buffoon.

**côneru**, stone-faced tank with steps.

**côpadrūshṭi**, angry look. Skt., from *côpam* and *drūshṭi*, look.

**côpagintsuṭa**, to be angry.

**côpamu**, anger. Skt. *eccum' antē yedducu côpam*, *digum' antē cuntivādici côpam*, if you say get up the bullock is angry, if you say get down the lame man is angry; *nī côpamunu anatsucō*, keep your temper.

**côpapaḍuṭa**, to be angry.

**côpāvēsamu**, heat of passion. Skt., from *côpam* and *āvēsam*, passion. **côpāvēsam chēta voḷḷu teliyaca**, out of his mind with fury.

**côpi**, angry man. Often compounded with the word *muccu*, nose; *muccôpi*, a man flinging himself into a passion without cause.

**côpishtṭi**, angry man. *itanu vaṭṭi côpishṭi*, he is a churl.

**côra**, fang, tusk. **côra-pandi**, a boar with tusks.

**côráḍuṭa**, to purr.

**côrica**, a wish, desire. **côrica tīrtsucôca**, not being able to satisfy one's desires; *gontemma côricalu*, castles in the air.

**côrtu**, court (law, tennis). English; the usual word for a law court. *nyāya-sthānam* is an artificial word used only in books.

**côru**, share, especially of the crop. *sangōru* is half share, *irugōru* both shares, i.e. those of the landlord and of the tenant.

**côruconuṭa**, to request, beg. *cshamā-pana côrucuntānu*, I will beg pardon.

**côruṭa**, to wish, choose, elect (to

legislative council, &c.). *ocaḍu manacu yēld chēya valen ani côrudumō manam ocarici dāgē chēya valenu*, do as you would be done by.

**côsamu**, for. *dāni côsamu*, on that account.

**côṣamu**, sheath, envelope. *svāṣa-côṣamulu* are lungs; *annacôṣamu* is stomach.

**côsaramu**, for; not as common as *côsamu*.

**côsu**, 2 miles. Four *cô*s make one *dmaḍa*, the usual way of reckoning distance before the English mile came in and still used.

**côṭa**, fort. All the Dravidian languages have this word, Tamil *cōṭṭai*, Can. *cōṭe*, Malayalam *cōṭṭa*, and it occurs in the names of many famous towns, Palamcotta, Pudukotta, Samalkot.

**côṭa**, cutting; from *côyuṭa*.

**côṭacālamu**, harvest.

**côṭi**, monkey. *cōṭici adam tsūpin'aṭlu*, like putting a glass in front of a monkey; *cōṭi chēti pūladanda*, a flower-garland in a monkey's paw; *cōṭi chēti pāmu vale*, a snake in a monkey's paw. A monkey does not appreciate mirrors and flowers and is afraid of the snake but won't let it go. *tā chedda cōṭi vanam ella cherachina aṭlu*, like one bad monkey infecting the whole grove.

**côṭi**, a crore, 10,000,000; 100 lakhs. Skt. *nūtici peṭṭi cōṭici gorinchevāḍu*, one who grinds down a crore of people to feed 100; *cōṭi vidyalu cūṭi coracē*, there are a crore of professions but the object of all is food; *vāḍu cōṭici paḍa-gettināḍu*, he is a millionaire.

**côṭu**, coat. English. *i cōṭucu anni cuttle*, this coat is all seams.

**côvela**, **côvila**, temple. A word common to all the Dravidian languages and found in the form *coil* in the names of many towns and villages; in Telugu *gudi* or the Sanskrit *dēvalayam* are commoner.

**Côya**, the Koyas are a hill tribe in the Godavari Agency.

**Côyadora**, a Koya chieftain.

**côyila**, cuckoo.

**côyuṭa**, to cut, reap. *vāḍu gontu côṣē-vāḍu*, he is a cut-throat; *āme tōṭalo*

*pushpamulu cōyutsumadi*, she is picking flowers in the garden; *dumaca tsallitē cōyaca paṇḍinadi*, the field sown without ploughing was harvested without reaping (i.e. there was no crop).

**craccuṭa**, to vomit; also *caccuṭa*.

**cramacramangā**, gradually.

**cramamu**, regularity, propriety, justice.

**crammuṭa**, to spread, swell. *sandhyachicāṭi crammutsuṇḍenu*, twilight spread.

**crauryamu**, cruelty. Skt., from *crūram*, cruel.

**crayacuḍu**, buyer. Skt. Used in books.

**crayadhanamu**, purchase money.

**crayamu**, a purchase, a price. Skt. *cālacrayamu*, the current price.

**crayamu chēyūṭa**, to sell, dispose of; more commonly *vicrayintsuṭa*.

**crayapatrica**, purchase deed.

**crayavicrayamulu**, buying and selling.

**crayintsuṭa**, to buy. Skt. The Telugu is *conuṭa*.

**criccirisi**, crowded; also *ciccirisi*.

**crimi**, animalcule. Skt. The word used to translate *bacillus*.

**crinda** (and derivatives), down, below, past, &c., are other forms of *cinda*, *cindaṭa*, *cindaṭi*. *crindala* or *crindutala*, head downwards; *talacrindala*.

**criya**, act. Skt.

**criḍa**, sport, play. Skt.

**criḍintsuṭa**, to sport. Skt.

**criḡaṇṭi tsūpu**, ogle, downcast look.

**croṭta**, new; another form of *cotta*.

**crovṇu**, fat, pride; another form of *cōvṇu*.

**crōdhamu**, anger. Skt. *cōpamu* is the common word.

**crōḍicarintsuṭa**, to abridge. Skt. *dharmasāstrāl anni samagrangā tsadṭvi*, *crōḍicarinchi*, *sāram tisi*, having read all the Scriptures, abridged them, and drawn out the juice from them.

**cruccuṭa**, to stuff, cram.

**crummaruṭa**, to wander over. *Pal-nādu antayu crummaritini*, I wandered all over the Palnad.

**crunguṭa**, to bend (intransitive). *attagāriṇi tsūchi nivera paḍi lōlōna crungenu*, seeing his mother-in-law he

crouched in dismay; *i apacirti chēta crungi pōyi*, bending under this disgrace.

**crūramu**, cruel. Skt. *ā crūra rācsha-suni nāṭi sāyanāla bhōjanamunacu nēnu pradhama cabālam agudun' aniyu tōchi*, thinking I would provide the cruel giant with his first morsel for the night's supper; *crūra crūyamulu*, cruel deeds.

**crūratvamu**, cruelty. Skt. *nīzu y'ip-puḍu crūratvam anēdi āyanacu taginanta viṭēcam lēcapōṇaḍam valla ta-taṣṭham auti v'unmadi*, what you now call his cruelty results from want of sense.

**crūruḍu**, a cruel man. Skt.

**crūshi**, agriculture. Skt. *crūshitō nāsti durbhicham, japatō nāsti pātacam*, agriculture annuls famine, penance cancels sin.

**crūshi**, exertions. Skt. *bharta viyōgam sambhacinchi imē crūshi saphalam ainadi cādu*, as she had lost her husband her exertions were vain; *sangitāmulo gattigā crūshi chēsi*, having worked hard at singing.

**Crūshna**, the river Krishna or Kistna named after the god who is *Crūsh-nuḍu*, *Crūshna* being the adjectival form. Skt. *Crūshmacu varada vachchinadi*, the Kistna is in flood; *Crūsh-nuḍu Rādha yocca paṭṭanu tolaginchināḍu*, Krishna removed Radha's breastcloth; *vāḍu Crūshna vēshamu vēsināḍu*, he acted Krishna in the play.

**crūshintsuṭa**, to pine away, grow thin. Skt. *lōlōpalanē crūshinchi*, inwardly pining; *ā duhkhāmutōṭē crūshistu v'unḍagā*, pining away with that sorrow.

**crūtaghnata**, ingratitude. Skt., from *crūtam*, act, and *ghnata*, destroying.

**crūtaghnūḍu**, ungrateful person.

**crūtagnyata**, gratitude. Skt., from *crūtam*, act, and *gnyata*, recognizing.

**crūtagnyuḍu**, grateful person.

**crūtam**, act. Skt.

**crūṭayugamu**, the age of creation, the golden age. Skt., from *crūtam*, act, and *yugam*, age. *crūta yugam nāṭi munchi vastū v'unna sadāchāram*, a good custom dating from the beginning of the world.

**crütáarthata**, success. Skt. *M.A. paricshalo crütáarthuḍ ai*, having come out successful in the M.A. examination.

**crüti**, dedication. Skt. *vādu á dāyamu nu rāzucu crüti y' ichchināḍu*, he dedicated that poem to the king.

**crütrima**, false, fabricated. Skt. *māyalunnu, crütrim dlochanalunnu*, illusions and false ideas.

**crütyamu**, deed. Skt. *miru chēsina ghōra crütyamunacu ná śarīramu pulacarintsutsumadi*, I shudder at your cruel deed.

**csh-** is commonly pronounced *ṣh-*, q.v. **cshama**, patience. Skt.

**cshamāpaṇa**, forgiveness. Skt. *nācu bahu vichārangā v' unnadi, nēnu cshamāpaṇa vēducuntānu*, I am very sorry, I beg pardon; *nēnu chēsina aparāddham cheppinaṭṭ aiṭe nēnu venṭanē nī cālla mīda paḍi cshamāpaṇa cōrucuntānu*, if you will tell me what I have done wrong I will at once fall at your feet and beg pardon.

**cshamintsuṭa**, to pardon. Skt. *cshamintsu vaḷenu*, please forgive me.

**cshāyam**, instant. Skt. *nēnu vēḷi sahāyam tisuconi cshānamlō vastānu*, I will go to fetch help and be back in an instant.

**cshatamu**, wound. Skt. Used in books for *gāyamu*.

**cshatriya**, the kshatriya or warrior caste. Skt., from verb for 'to strike'.

**cshauramu**, shaving; also spelt *cshavaramu*. The ordinary words for shaving are *paṇi chēyūṭa*, *goruḡūṭa*, but this also is common especially in a figurative sense. *nīvu andarini sva-janānmi chēristē nī taruvāta vachchina-vāḍu vāḷḷ andarici cshavarāḷu chēstāḍu*, if you put in all your caste men the man who comes after you will shave them all.

**cshayarōgamu**, consumption. Skt., from *cshayamu*, wasting away.

**cshāmamu**, famine. Skt.; *caruvu* is the Telugu word.

**cshānti**, patience. Skt.

**cshāramu**, salt. Skt. A book word for *uppu*.

**cshātramu**, Kshatriya's duty. Skt.

**cshēmamu**, health, happiness. Skt.;

ordinary word in enquiring after health, &c. *yōgacshēmamulu vichārintsuṭa* is to make such usual enquiries.

**cshētraganitam**, geometry. Skt.

**cshētram**, place of pilgrimage. Skt.

**cshētram**, field. Skt. *cshētram erigi vittanam*, *pātram erigi dānamu*, sow seed to suit the field, give charity to the deserving.

**cshinamu**, decline, decay. Skt. *cshina daśalō 'n unnāmu*, we are on a downhill course; *dyuch cshinamu*, the decline of age; *dhana cshinamu*, decrease of wealth.

**cshinintsuṭa**, to waste away. Skt. *bēnga peṭṭuconi adi ā dinam*, *canna ā dinam cshininchī dēham antā pālipōyi*, in her distress she wasted away day by day and grew pale.

**cshīra**, milk. Skt.; book word for *pālu*.

**cshōbha**, grief, trouble. Skt. One of the numerous words for grief; the shade of meaning is agitation. *sancshōbhamu*, agitation; *chittacshōbhamu*, trouble of mind; *jailulō yēnta cshōbha paḍḍādu!* what distress he felt in jail! *cshōbhapeṭṭuṭa* is to distress, trouble; *chinmadānmi nannu nishcāraṇangā y' ilāḡu cshōbha peṭṭadām cante crīra crütyam lōcamlō yēdi v' unḡadu*, there is nothing more cruel in the world than to oppress a poor girl like me in this way.

**cshōbhintsuṭa**, to be distressed. Skt.

**cshudha**, hunger. Skt. Book word for *dcali*, used in compounds such as *cshudbādha*, pains of hunger.

**cshudra**, petty, low, trifling. Skt. *manam cshudrālu pāṭigā paṭṭa rāḍu*, we should not pay attention to trifles.

**cubjuḍu**, hunchback.

**cucca**, dog. *arachē cucca carava nēraḍu*, barking dogs don't bite (Italian proverb, *cane che abbaia non morde*); *cucca vastē rāyi doracādu*, *rāyi dōricitē cucca rāḍu*, when the dog comes there is no stone, when you find the stone the dog isn't there; *chandruni tsūchi cuccalu y' ēḍṭsumu*, dogs bay at the moon; *incō janmānīci mī y' inlō cuccan ai puḡutānu*, I will be born as a dog in your house at a re-birth (gratitude); *moruḡuṭa* is to bark.

**cuccuṭa**, to crush. *amē pēlu cuccutsun-*

*nadi*, she is cracking lice (a common occupation in India, where delousing is one of the arts of peace). The term *cuccina pénu* is often applied to a person eating humble pie.

**cucshi**, stomach. Skt. Book word for *caḍupu*, used especially in compounds. *vādu nirasharacucshi*, he is an illiterate boor; *vādu vaṭṭi cucshimbharuḍu*, he cares only for his personal comforts.

**cudi**, eating. Used in books.

**cudi**, right (hand). It is in vain that the motorist will say *cudi chétici tōla cuḍadu*, y' *edama chétici tōl āli*, drive on the left, not the right; for the rule of the road is not observed in India.

**cudichi**, after eating. *cūdu cudichi curtsō lēca goppalu cheppuncūṭādu*, he spends the leisure after dinner in blowing his own trumpet.

**cudiripōvuṭa**, be obtained. *āyanacu nā mīda nammacamū cudiri pōyindi*, he got faith in me.

**cuduca**, scale (of a balance).

**cudupu**, food.

**cudurtsuṭa**, to settle, cure. *ā uttaramundacu chittu cudirchinānu*, I have settled the draft of that letter; *vāru pitṭsa cudirché vaidyulu*, they are doctors who cure madness.

**cuduru**, a garden bed.

**cudurupaḍuṭa**, to be settled.

**cudurupāṭu**, cure, settlement.

**cuduruṭa**, to recover; ordinary word for recovering from illness. *micu cudirindā?* have you recovered?

**cuduruṭa**, to be arranged, settled, obtained; also, of handwriting, formed. *nā pedda cumārtecu varuḍu cudirindādu*, my eldest daughter is engaged (a bridegroom has been engaged for her); *vṛāta cuduruṭa*, forming the handwriting; *cudirina vṛāta*, a formed hand; *antā bāgā cudirindi*, all has been settled.

**cudutapaḍuṭa**, to be settled.

**cudutsuṭa**, to feed. *duḍā cudistēnē cāni āvu chēpadu*, if the calf is not fed the cow will not give milk.

**cudutsuṭa**, to eat, suck (of babies). *ā pillacu tsannu cudutsuṭa mānpināru*, they have weaned that child.

**cuduva**, pledge. *cuduva peṭṭuṭa*, to pledge, pawn.

**cugrāmamu**, twopenny halfpenny village. Skt., from *cuttsitam*, vile.

**cuhi-cuhi**, whistling sound of reeds; onomatopoeic. *vāni gontucalō cāsa rōgam valla cuhi-cuhi y'āni dhvani avuṭu v'unnadi*, he is afflicted with a cough and whistles in his throat.

**cuhuv-cuhuv**, the cry of the cuckoo, which is a favourite theme of Indian poets; in books it is also known as *cuhūt-cāram*.

**culabhrashtuḍu**, expelled from caste. Skt., from *culam*, caste, and *bhrashtam*, fallen. *maḷli peḷli chēsuconi culabhrashtulai*, expelled from caste for remarrying.

**culadharmamu**, caste observances. Skt.

**culahinuḍu**, of low caste. Skt.

**culamu**, caste. Skt. *culam erigi tsuṭṭamu*, *sṭhalam erigi vāsamu*, marry into the caste you know and live in the place you know. (Italian proverb: *moglie e buoi dai paesi tuoi*, wife and oxen from your own place.)

**culasthuḍu**, member of a caste, fellow casteman. Skt.

**culastrī**, a good woman, family woman. Skt. *jāriṇula y'ōdda sangitam v'unḍaḍam chēta culastril ādi nīchangā y'enchi sangitam nērtsucōru*, because music is practised by prostitutes respectable women look down on it and will not learn it.

**culavṛitti**, the caste profession. Skt. *vyabhichāram viḷḷacu culavṛitti*, fornication is their caste profession.

**culāchāramu**, caste custom. Skt.

**cullāyi**, cap, wig. Hindustani.

**cullipōyina**, rotten.

**cullu**, rotten. *putṭsu vancāyalū, tsatṭsu biracāyalū, cullu aratipandlū*, decayed brinjals, dead cucumbers, rotten plantains.

**cumārte**, daughter. Skt. The Telugu is *citurū*.

**cumāruḍu**, son. Skt. The Telugu is *coḍucu*.

**cumbhamu**, pitcher. Skt. *cumbha-pōtagā* (or *cumbha vṛuṣṭigā*) *curiyutsumadi*, it rains pitchers (cats and dogs).

**cummarasāna**, potter's wheel.

**cummari**, potter. Skt. *cumhāra*.



**cummarintsuṭa**, to pour out.

**cummu**, ashes. *adi dummu, idi cummu*, from the frying-pan into the fire (from dust to ashes).

**cummuca chéyūṭa**, to abet. Hindu-stani.

**cummulāṭa**, a fight.

**cummuṭa**, to butt.

**cumpati**, stove, firepan.

**cumpini**, company, especially the East India Company. English.

**cumulūṭa**, to waste away. *lólópalanē crīṣinchi cumulutsu*, pining and wasting away.

**cuncuḍuchettu**, soap-nut tree. The soap-nuts are *cuncuḍcūyālu*.

**cuncuma**, the common cosmetic of women made chiefly of turmeric. *pasupū-cuncuma*, a woman's pin-money; *pasupū cuncam tinnagā v'unṭē*, if her saffron and rouge are provided for; *cuncam barīṇe*, rouge-box.

**cuncuṭa**, to set (of sun and moon); also *cruncuṭa* and *cūcuṭa*. *baṇḍacunca* is a term of abuse.

**cunḍa**, pot. *illālu guḍḍid aité y'inṭi cunḍalacu chēṭu*, if the housewife is blind it is ruin to the pots; *calimi lēmulu cāvaṭi cunḍalu*, life has its ups and downs.

**-cunḍa**, affix meaning 'without'. *viḍu-vacunḍa*, without ceasing; *cācunḍa*, besides. *lēcunḍa*, without.

**cunḍalamu**, ear-ring. *nēnē pillan iyayaca pōtē nā chevul' avi cunḍalālu cāvu, nēnu tsaduvuconnadi śāstramu cādu*, if I don't give the girl, what is in my ears are not ear-rings, what I have read is not Scripture; *cunḍalāla zōḍu chéyinchi vēstānu*, I will have a pair of ear-rings made.

**cundēlu**, hare. *cundēṭini cuccalu paṣi paṭṭinavi*, the dogs are on the scent of the hare.

**cunicipātu, cunucu**, forty winks, a nap. *vacca cunucu pōyi*, dropping off into a doze; *jaḍji vimarṣa chēsēt' anta sēpu balla mīda cūrtsunḍi cunicipāṭlu paḍēvād'āṭa*, they say the judge was asleep all the time he was sitting on the bench holding trial; *cunicipāṭlu vastū v'unnavi*, I am getting sleepy.

**cunṭa**, pond.

**cuntamulu, cuntalamulu**, tresses.

Skt. A book word for *ventrucalu*, hair.

**cunṭenacatte**, procuress.

**cunṭenagāḍu, pimp**.

**cunṭhlu**, abuse.

**cunṭhuḍu**, a boor.

**cunṭi**, lame.

**cunṭivāḍu, cunṭu**, a lame man. *ūḷḷō cunṭi aḍivilō lēḍi*, lame in the village, a deer in the jungle; *eccum antē y'edduco cōpam, digum' antē cunṭi-vānīci cōpam*, if you say get up the ox is angry, if you say get down the lame man is angry; *cunṭicālu*, a lame leg; *guḍḍivāḷlacu, cunṭivāḷlacu dānam chéyūṭa*, charity to the blind and lame. **cuntsamu**, a grain measure, of which four go to one *tūmu*.

**cunṭuṭa**, to limp. *cunṭu cunṭi vastū v' unṇāḍu*, he comes limping.

**cunucu**, nap.

**cunucuṭa**, to nod.

**cuppa**, heap. *cuppālō māṇicyamu*, a diamond in a dunghill.

**cuppateppalugā**, abundantly.

**curchi**, chair. Hindustani. This word is spelt *curichi* in the dictionaries, but no one says *curichi*.

**curiyūṭa**, to rain, to leak. *vāna curu-stōndi*, it is raining; *paicuppu curistundi*, the roof leaks; *varshālu curisind curiyaca pōyind*, whether it rains or not.

**curra**, young, little.

**curradi**, girl.

**curratanamu**, childhood.

**curravāḍu, boy**. *curra muṇḍā coḍucul' antā bottigā pāḍ'autū v' unṇāru*, the present generation of boys are all going to the devil.

**curulu**, curls.

**curupu**, a boil. *curupu chiticinadi*, the boil has burst.

**curūpamu**, ugly. Skt.

**curūpi**, ugly person. Skt., from *cuts-ta*, vile, and *rūpam*, form. *tala gorinchi curūpini chēsi*, shaving her head and making her ugly.

**cusa-cusa**, onomatopoeic of jolting. *yeguḍu diguḍu rōḷla mīda baḷḷu cusa-cusal dāmu*, the carts jolt on the roads.

**cuṣalamu**, welfare. Skt. *cuṣala praṣ-nalu*, enquiries after health.

**cuṣalata**, ability. Skt. *mṛu mahā*

*budhi cuṣalata galavāru*, you are a very clever man.

**cuṣamu**, sacrificial grass. Skt.

**cushtharógamu**, leprosy. Skt.

**cuṣini**, kitchen. Portuguese. There are only two Portuguese words in Telugu, this and *camízu*, shirt; and only one Dutch, *cáccus*, latrine, in spite of the long connexion of the Portuguese and Dutch with India.

**cuṣnivaḍu**, cook.

**cuṣanca**, cavil. Skt. *ituvānti cuṣancalu cheyyacu*, don't make such silly objections; *anninṭici cuṣancalu chēsi*, raising frivolous objections to everything.

**cutica**, gullet, throat; also *cutuca*.

**cuṭīramu**, hut, bower. Skt. *latā cuṭīramu*, harbour.

**cuṭra**, plot. Skt. In the 1922 No-tax campaign in Guntur a village headman observed, *idi brāhmaṇa cuṭra*, this is a brahmin plot.

**cuṭrapuvāḍu**, tailor; from *cuṭṭuṭa*, to stitch.

**cuttsitamū**, vile. Skt.

**cuttsu**, tassel.

**cutticāya**, Adam's apple.

**cuṭṭintsuṭa**, to get something sewn; causal of *cuṭṭuṭa*.

**cuṭṭu**, seam, stitch, also a stitch in the side. *ā cōṭucu anni cuṭṭilē*, that coat is all seams.

**cuṭṭuṭa**, to sew, pick. *paṇḍlu cuṭṭucunūta*, to pick the teeth; *cheppulu cuṭṭēvāḍu*, a cobbler.

**cutuca**, throat; also *cutica*.

**cuṭumbamu**, family. Skt. *nēmu pedda cuṭumbamu galavānni*, I have a large family to support, is a common phrase in petitions.

**cuṭumbicuḍu**, a man with a large family. A man of high family is *goppa vamsasthūḍu*.

**cutūhalamu**, eagerness, curiosity. Skt. *yuctil ēmaina vīna valenani nā manassu miccili cutūhala paḍutunnadī*, I am full of curiosity to hear any witty sayings.

**cuyucti**, fraud, a wicked device. Skt., from *cu-*, bad, and *yucti*, device. *mīr anniṣu cuyuctulu chepput'unnāru. nava nāgaricula cuyuctula nammi, mīr evvarunnu śūdrula vidyāc āngicarimpa cūḍadu*, you must not believe in the

fallacies of the modernists and admit sudras to learning (the orthodox view is that learning must be confined to brahmins).

**cūca**, a cry, shout. Used in books.

**cūcalu vēyūṭa**, to scold. *vāḍu bhāryanu cūcalu vēsināḍu*, he scolded his wife.

**cūcuṭa**, to set (of sun and moon). *pōḍḍu cūcinadi*, the sun has set. Also *cuncinadi*, which is more common.

**cūcuṭa**, to sit down. Vulgar for *cūr-tsundūṭa*, but very common; *cūcō*, sit down.

**cūḍa**, **cūḍā**, together; also, even, with. *atanitō cūḍā vachchināḍu*, he came with him; *nīḷlu cūḍā y' ivvaru*, they won't even give you water.

**cūḍadu**, mustn't. *nīvu peddalatō hās-yam chēya cūḍadu*, you mustn't joke with your elders; *rīṇa śēṣham, vṛaṇa śēṣham agni śēṣham v'untisa cūḍadu*, you should not keep the remains of debt, a sore, fire.

**cūḍali**, union, joining. A word used in newspapers to translate the English union (political union); also *saṅghamu, sammēlanamu. cūḍalidāri* is four crossroads; *cūḍalirāyī*, corner-stone.

**cūḍani**, not fitting. *cūḍani māta*, an inappropriate expression.

**cūḍapeṭṭuṭa**, to put together, amass. *nā jītamlō nunchi nūru rūpāyalu cūḍa peṭṭinānu*, I put together Rs. 100 out of my pay.

**cūḍānu**, also. An emphatic form of *cūḍa*. *vāḍu ābaddham dēvāḍu, paigā tēgubōtu cūḍānu*, he is a liar and a drunkard to boot.

**cūḍu**, food. *māla cūḍu*, foul (pariah) food; *vānīci cūṭici lēḍu*, he is starving.

**cūḍuṭa**, to meet, fit, be able, collect, be connected, assemble. *indulō cūḍina pani*, a connected matter; *dommi cūḍi vachchināru*, they came in a mob; *idi cūḍac' unte*, if this can't be done.

**cūḷā**, goglet. Hindustani.

**cūjītamū**, the cries of birds. Used in books. *cūta* is commoner.

**cūlapaḍuṭa** or **cūlipōvuṭa**, to fall, collapse. *pedda yuddhamlō modāṭa Austria tarvata ḡarmanī cūlipōyīnavi*, in the Great War first Austria then Germany collapsed.

**cúlatróyuṭa** or **cúlavéyuṭa**, to thrust down.

**cúli**, wages. *cúlici chéyuṭa*, to work for hire.

**cúlimanishi**, labourer, usually female.

**cúlináli**, drudgery.

**cúlivádu**, labourer.

**cúllu**, plural of *cúdu*, food, victuals. *cannacúllu*, any victuals available.

**cúluṭa**, to lie down. *cúli nidra paṭṭaca y'édchinadi*, she lay down sleepless and cried.

**cúna**, a young one, usually of animals, but may be used, like our kid, of human young. *pasicúnal eppudó y'edigi cápu-ram chéstu sukham paḍudur' ani manam santósha paḍa valasinadi*, our kids must grow up sometime, marry, be happy, and give us joy.

**cúni**, murder. Hindustani; also *khúni*.

**cúpamu**, pit, hole, vorago. Skt. *yamácúpamu* is hell. The word is a literary one; *randhram* is the usual word for hole and *goyyi* for pit.

**cúralu** or **cúragáyalu**, vegetables. *ácu cúralu* are leafy vegetables, *cúragáyalu* (*cáyalu*) those with *cáyalu* or pods. *talliléni pillu, v'ulli léni cúra*, a motherless child and onionless vegetables; *ná bhárya cúra poga tsúra peṭṭinadi*, my wife has smoked the curry. **-cúrchi**, affix meaning 'about'; more usually spelt *-gúrchi*, and *-gurinchu* is commoner.

**cúrpu**, joining, seam, edition of a book, from *cúrtsuṭa*, to join.

**cúrtsunda peṭṭuṭa**, to give seats to.

**cúrtsunduṭa**, to sit. *tana talupu tisi porigintici peṭṭi, rátri antá cuccalu*

*tólutú cúrtsunn' aṭṭu*, like the man who took his own door down to give to his neighbour and spent the night driving away the dogs; *parugétti pálu tráge canṭe, cúrtsoni ntru trágité mélu*, better to sit and drink water than run for milk.

**cúrtsuṭa**, to join (transitive), to convene, to bring together.

**cúrucu**, dropping off to sleep. *vánici cúrucu paṭṭutsunnadi*, he is dropping off.

**cúruṭa**, to load (a gun), cram. *brúhmanulu penḍilól poṭṭa nindá cúrutáru*, brahmins cram their stomachs at weddings.

**cúsamu**, snake's slough.

**cúsu**, inferior. *abhydsamu cúsu vidya*, practice is an inferior sort of learning.

**cúta**, a cry, crow, bray, &c. *piṭṭa conchem, cúta ghanam*, small bird, big cry (of ambitious men); *i páta y'édisin'atṭe v'unnadi, gáḍida cúta lágu unnadi*, this singing is wretched, like a donkey braying; *nanmu tiṭṭi addam' aina cáru cútalú cúsinádu*, he abused me in any horrid language that occurred to him.

**cúṭamu**, meeting-hall; from *cúḍuṭa*, to assemble.

**cúṭasácshi**, false witness. Skt., from *cúṭam*, false. *vállu cúṭasádcshul aináṭṭu spashtam ainadi*, it became clear that they were false witnesses.

**cúтуру**, daughter. *penḍlicúтуру* is a bride.

**cúyuṭa**, to cry, crow, bray, hoot, quack, cackle or howl of cocks, geese, ducks, owls, donkeys, wolves.

## Ch

**chaccara**, sugar; also *tsaccera*, *pantsadára*.

**chacóramu**, large partridge of North India. Skt. Used in books. *chándra chacóra nyáyamu*, great friends.

**chacracé**, the sugar plantain. *chacracéli arati pállu veyyacu, avi tsála priyam*, do not serve sugar plantains, they are very expensive.

**chacramu**, wheel. Skt. Vishṇu's

wheel, i.e. his thunderbolt which he hurls like a quoit, is called *chacram*. A small copper coin still used in Travancore is also called a *chacram*.

**chacravarti**, emperor. Skt. The King Emperor of India; also *sárva-bhaumuḍu*.

**chachshuvu**, eye. Skt. Used in books for Telugu *canmu*.

**chaitramu**, the 1st month, April-May.

Skt. *chaitra māsamu Englishu nelaló Ēpriyalu-Mé nelalacu sari y'ainadi*, chaitra corresponds with the English April-May.

**chalanamu**, shaking. Skt. *chalachittuḍu*, a man of wandering mind.

**chalāmaṇi**, current; from *chelluṭa. i nāṇemulu ippuḍu chalāmaṇi cāru*, these coins are not now current.

**chalāná**, memo., especially memo. of payment into a treasury. Hindustani. The memo. of payment is on a printed form in duplicate; one copy is retained by the payer and serves as a receipt.

**chaláyintsuṭa**, to make current or valid; same as *chellintsuṭa*.

**chalintsuṭa**, to shake, tremble. Skt.

**chalitamu**, trembling. Skt.

**chamatcāramu**, adroitness. Skt.

**champacamu**, chrysanthemum. Skt.

**chanchalamu**, trembling. Skt.

**chanchalintsuṭa**, to tremble. Skt.

**chandanamamu**, sandal. Skt.

**chandāluḍu**, pariah. Skt. *parian* is the Tamil generic word, the Sanskrit word is used in Telugu; the particular pariah tribes in the Telugu country are *mālas* and *māddigas* (leather-workers), now commonly classed as '*ādi-āndhras*'. *yeccaḍa leni chirācūmu vacchi namu chandāluni tsūchin'* aṭlu tsūtsumu, he pulls a face of the utmost disgust and looks me up and down as if I were a pariah.

**chandra-**, prefix meaning 'moonlike'. Skt., from *chandra*, moon. *chandra-hāramu* is a necklace; *chandrahāsamu*, the sword of *Rāvaṇa*; *chandranāca*, a crescent worn in the hair; *chandra-śāla*, a roof room; *chandramukhi*, a moon-faced woman; *chandrācāntapu rāyi*, moonstone.

**chandrōdayamu**, rising of the moon. Skt., from *chandra*, moon, and *udayam*, rising.

**chandrūḍu**, moon. Skt. Moonlight (*vennela*) is a Dravidian word, but the Sanskrit word is used for the moon itself. *laśha nashatramul ainā vaca chandrūḍu cādu*, 100,000 stars don't make one moon. The moon rising is *udayintsuṭa*, setting is *astamintsuṭa*.

**chapalāchittuḍu**, a crack-brained man. Skt., from *chapala*, lightning.

**chapalatvamu**, whimsicality. Skt., from *chapala*, lightning.

**charamu**, moving, trembling. Skt. **charaṇamu**, couplet. Skt., from *charaṇam*, foot.

**charāsti**, moveable property. Skt., from *charam*, moveable, and *āsti*, property. *sthirāsti* is immovable property; these are the common legal terms.

**charchintsuṭa**, to discuss. Skt., from *charcha*, search.

**charitārtham**, purpose. Skt., from *charita*, conduct, and *artham*, meaning. Commonly used to denote success. *charitārthhuralu* is a woman who gains her ends.

**charitramu**, story, history.

**-charituḍu**, affix meaning 'conducting oneself'. Skt. *iṣvara bhācti gala y'udāra charitulacu lōcam antayū cūṭumbamē*, to pious persons of liberal conduct the whole world is their family.

**charmamu**, skin. Skt.

**charya**, procedure. Skt. root *char*, to move. *mī charyalu tsūste nācu sāhāsam v'unḍacundā v'unmādi*, seeing the way you go on all my daring is oozing out of me; *mīcu cōpam vastū v'unnaṭṭu mī mukha charya valla canapaḍutū v'unnādi*, from your expression it looks as if you were getting angry. *charya* is also the legal translation of 'procedure'.

**chatura**, dexterous. Skt. *chaturulu*, trickish men.

**chatur**, **chatush**, four. Skt. Used in compounds as *chaturthi*, 4th day of the lunar month, *chaturdaśi*, the 14th day of the lunar month. *chaturbhujuḍu*, four-armed, an epithet of Vishnu; *chaturmukhuḍu*, four-faced, an epithet of Brahma; *chatushpāda jantuvulu*, four-footed creatures.

**chavittali**, stepmother; corrupted from *savati-talli*. The derivation is from Skt. *sapatni*, co-wife.

**cháciri**, menial service. Hindustani *cháciri. guruṭulu śishyula chēta cháciri chēyintsu conī vastāru*, spiritual teachers have menial services done for them by their disciples; *aḍḍamaina vēṭṭi cháciri chēstāmu*, we do all kinds of unpaid drudgery.

**chácu**, pen-knife. Hindustani. *ná chácu truppu paṭṭinadi*, my pen-knife has rusted.

**chádastamu**, bigotry, ceremonialism. *ná cóḍalu cāpurānī vacchina taruvāta y'inṭō vāṭṭi māla ciḍu calustū v'unnadi*, yēmainā antē y'eduruc' eduru ndcé chādastam antāru, it is all pariah food since my daughter-in-law came to the house, if I say anything I am countered with accusations of bigotry.

**chādastuḍu**, a bigot, a person wedded to caste customs.

**chāmāntipuvvu**, chrysanthemum, an ornament in the form of a chrysanthemum; also *chēmāntipuvvu*. *pēllāmu chāmānti puvvu tācaṭṭu peṭṭi*, pledging his wife's chrysanthemum.

**chānchalyamu**, agitation. Skt., from *chanchalam*. *atanī conchem chitta chānchalyam*, he suffers a little from mental agitation.

**chāndinī guḍḍa**, awning, canopy. Hindustani.

**chāpālyamu**, caprice. Skt., from *chapalam*.

**chāru**, pepper water. Always served with the last dish of rice. *reṇḍu pūrilu tīni miriyāla chāru tāgaṇḍi*, eat a couple of wheat cakes and drink pepper water.

**chāruḍu**, spy. Skt.

**chāya**, colour. Skt.; also *chhāya*. *baṅḍāru paṣimī chāya*, the yellow colour of gold.

**che-**, prefix meaning 'tender', 'pretty', short for *chennu*.

**checca**, piece, of wood, or of similar things. *pōca checcalu*, pieces of areca nut. They are usually chewed with betel leaves and spices after dinner.

**checcili**, **checcu**, cheek.

**checcuṭa**, to engrave, pave, set (jewels). *checcuṭaddamu* is a framed looking-glass.

**checumuci**, flint. *checumuci rāyi*, flint-stone; *checumuci tupāci*, flint musket.

**cheḍa**, bad; more commonly spelt *cheḍḍa*. Compounded with verbs it intensifies rather than pejorizes. *cheḍatīnuṭa* is to over-eat; *cheḍa trāguṭa* is to get drunk.

**cheḍagottuṭa**, to spoil; from *cheḍa* and *cottuṭa*.

**chedalu**, white ants. In the singular and in compounds, *cheda*. *bongucu cheda paṭṭinadi*, the bamboo has been eaten by white ants.

**cheḍapōruṭa**, to fight violently. *cheḍa* is commonly used in such compounds; e.g. *cheda-aratsuṭa*, to cry aloud; *cheḍatīnuṭa*, to over-eat. *nīvu poṭṭa baddal' ayēḷ' aṭṭuḍ cheda-tinnāvu*, you ate enough to burst your stomach.

**chedaragottuṭa**, to disperse, defeat; from *chedaruṭa*, to be scattered, and *cottuṭa*, to beat.

**chedaruṭa**, to be scattered, (with *cannu*) to be dazzled. *cannu chedaru n'aṭṭuḍ occa sari nīru cāsulu tīsiconi vēḷi tahassiluddāru gāri bhārya chētīlō pōsi*, taking 100 sovereigns at once to dazzle her eyes and laying them in the hands of the tahsildar's wife.

**cheḍḍa**, bad, naughty; short for *chedina*, from *cheḍuṭa*. *manchi cheḍḍalu*, good and bad; *cheḍḍa pilla*, naughty child. Tamil and Canarese *ceṭṭa*, Malayalam *chitta*.

**cheḍḍatanamu**, wickedness.

**cheḍuṭa**, to be spoiled. *nī rūpam conchem mārinḍ, andam cheḍa lēdu*, though your features have changed a little, your beauty has not been spoiled; *matī cheḍi*, perplexed; *vānīci matī cheḍi pōyinadi*, he is crazy.

**chelaguṭa**, to frolic.

**chelama**, pit, spring, especially a pit dug in a dry river-bed for drinking-water.

**cheli**, **chelicatte**, **cheliya**, girl's female playmate.

**chelicāḍu**, male playmate, pal.

**chelimī**, friendship.

**chellani**, not current.

**chellelu**, **chelli**, younger sister.

**chellintsuṭa**, to pay.

**chellubaḍi**, authority.

**chellubaḍicāni**, inoperative, a legal term.

**chelluṭa**, to pass (as of money or time) (intransitive). *ī rūpāyi paici manchiḍi lāḡe canapaḍutū v'unnadi*, *chellutundi gāḍā?* this rupee looks all right, is it a current one? *taruvāta vayasū chelli bādha paḍēṭ' appuḍu*, when the ills of

old age are upon you; *ā tsattam cheladu*, that law is not in force.

**chemartsuṭa**, to sweat.

**chemata**, sweat. *vall' antā chemata pōsinadi*, I sweated all over the body; *vall' antā chemata pattētattugā parugettutū v'unnādu*, he is running so as to sweat all over the body; *mī māṭalu vintē nācu vallu chemata paḍutū v'unnadi*, your words make me sweat. When we say 'I sweat', the Telugu say 'my body sweats'.

**chematacāyalu**, prickly heat.

**chembaḍivāḍu**, fisherman.

**chembu**, the indispensable small metal water pot that everyone carries.

**chemma**, damp.

**chemmabhūmi**, marsh.

**chempa**, cheek, cheek of a mango.

**chempacāya**, slap on the cheek.

**chenduṭa**, to befall, be experienced. *chendina bhayamu*, the terror experienced.

**chengāvi**, reddish; from *chennu*, slight, and *cāvi*, tawny.

**chengu**, edge, border of cloth. *chengu paṭṭi aḍuguṭa*, to seize by the lapet of the coat and ask. The bride and bridegroom are tied together by the *chengus* of their cloth, so *ā paṇici chengu vēsinādu* means he is wedded to that business.

**chenguchenguna**, suddenly.

**Chennapaṭnam, Chennapuri**, Madras. The Telugu name of Madras has always been *Chennapaṭnam*; in the old English records it is Madraspatnam or Madraspatam, from *paṭnam*, town. The Madras Presidency is sometimes called *Chennarāshṭramu*.

**chennāruṭa**, to be beautiful, bloom. This word is used in books of a smiling country or a fine town, &c. It is derived from *chennu*, beauty, and *āruṭa*, to teem with; *chennārina, sompārīna, alārīna*, are synonyms.

**chennu**, beauty; a word used in books. *andamu, saundaryamu, rūpamu* are the common words.

**chenta**, by, near.

**Chentsu**, a hill tribe found in Kurnool, Cuddapah, Kistna, and Nellore. Their language is corrupt Telugu.

**cheppintsuṭa**, to get someone taught

or to get something said; causal from *cheppuṭa*. *vānici tsaduvu cheppinchinānu*, I got him educated; *vānici paṇi cheppinchinānu*, I got him a job.

**cheppu**, clog, sandal, slipper. *cucca cāṭucu cheppu debba mandu*, cure a dog's bite with a slap from a slipper (the dog here meaning a slanderer); *chittamu Siveuni mida, bhacti cheppula mida*, his mind on Siva but his real devotion to his slippers (left outside the temple); *vācīlō cheppula tsappuḍ agutsunnadi*, I hear a noise of clogs on the threshold; *ninnu cheppu tisucuni coḍutānu*, I will take off my slipper and beat you with it (a most gross insult since leather pollutes); *cheppula zōḍu* is a pair of shoes; *cheppulu chinnavi ani cālu tega cōsucō vatstsunā?* will you cut off your feet because your shoes are tight? *cheppulu toḍuguconna vānici lōcam antā tōlūtō cappabaḍḍ' aṭṭu tōstundi*, the man who wears sandals thinks the whole earth is covered with leather (does not feel for others).

**cheppuconuṭa**, to say; middle form of *cheppuṭa*. The meaning is the same practically; *cheppuconuṭa* is more commonly used; 'to speak' is *māṭlāḍuṭa* (use words). *cheppuconmānu*, I said; *vānitō māṭlāḍindnu*, I spoke to him.

**cheppuṭa**, to say. *āḍigēvānici cheppēvāḍu lōcuva*, it is easier to ask questions than to answer them; *cheppina buddhi, cāṭṭina tsaddi niluvadu*, the spoken advice and the tied up rice won't keep.

**chera**, captivity.

**cheracu**, sugar-cane; also *cherucu*.

**cherapattuṭa**, to capture, to rape; also *cheratsuṭa*.

**cherapōvuṭa**, to go to jail.

**cheraśāla**, jail.

**cheratsuṭa**, to spoil, rape.

**cheri**, prefix meaning 'each'. *cherisagamu*, half each; *cheri y'ocaṭi*, one each.

**cheripivēyuṭa**, to ruin. *vēnācāṭi tahassildāru mammul andarini cheripivēsinādu*, the last tahsildar ruined us all.

**cherucu**, sugar-cane; also *cheracu*. *cherucu v'unde tsōṭici chimalu tāmé vastavi*, ants come of themselves

where the sugar-cane is; *cherucu gaḍa*, the cane.

**cheruguṭa**, to winnow.

**cherupu**, ruin. *bāpalla vyavasāyam bāpalla cherupu*, brahmin tillage, brahmin ruin.

**cherupuconuṭa**, to spoil, to rub off. *cuḷam cherupucuntārd?* will you spoil your caste?

**cheruvu**, tank, i.e. reservoir, artificial lake, not in the usual English sense of tank, i.e. an iron cistern, for which there is no precise word; *inuṇṇa totti*, iron tub, might be used. In India artificial reservoirs for irrigation and drinking are among the commonest features of the landscape; a small one is called *cunṭa* rather than *cheruvu*. Other words are *colamu*, which may also mean a natural lake, and *maḍugu*, which is rather a depression in the ground. *cheruvu ninditē cappalu chērutavi*, the frogs assemble when the tank fills.

**chertta**, sweepings. *chettachedāramu*, trash and dirt.

**cheṭṭa**, by the hand. Used in books; from *cheyyi*, hand.

**chettapaṭṭālu**, **chettālu**, holding hands. *manam cheṭṭāl vēsucuṁ y'i tōṭalō tirugutū v' undaga*, while we were walking about the garden hand in hand.

**chettapaṭṭuconuṭa**, to take by the hand, shake hands.

**chettapaṭṭuṭa**, to marry. Used in books; *penḍli chēsiconuṭa* is commoner.

**cheṭṭu**, shrub, tree; usually translated 'tree', but is used even oftener of shrubs. *cheṭṭu āi vanganidi mānu āi vangund?* if a plant won't bend when it is young, will it bend when it is a tree? *ā cheṭṭu viraga cāchinadi*, that tree is in full bearing; *cheṭṭu cheda calānīcu cuccamūti pinde*, the dying shrub produces measly berries (by their fruits ye shall know them).

**chevi**, key. *tālamchevi*, ear of the lock.

**chevi**, ear. *oca sārī daggiracu vachchi*, *chevilōmāṭa cheppedamu*, *vinī pō*, come here a minute and I will say a word in your ear and then you can go; *gōḍalacu chevil umavi*, walls have ears; *nā māṭalu chevin iḍucona lēdu*, he did not listen to my advice.

**cheviti**, deaf; from *chevi* and *aviṭi*, crippled.

**cheviti-mūga**, deaf-mute.

**chevuḍu**, deafness, deaf. *itanici chevuḍu rāvaḍam tsūtē zālī vastū v' unnadi*, seeing he is deaf one pities him; *canē guḍḍi*, *vinē chevuḍu*, eyes have they but they see not, ears have they but they hear not.

**chevulapilli**, hare; from *chevi*, ear, and *pilli*, cat.

**chevulāra**, with all one's ears; *chevulāra vinuṭa*, to listen with all one's ears.

**chevvācu**, ear-ring, ear-pendant.

**cheyi**, **cheyyi**, usually translated 'hand', but it just as often means 'arm', also 'sleeve'. *aracheyyi* is the palm, *muncheyi* the wrist, and *mōcheyi* the elbow. The *e* is lengthened in the inflected forms: genitive *chēti*, locative *chēta*. *chēti sommu* is cash in hand; *chētipam*, handwork; *chēvūḍu*, handwriting (often signature). To feel the pulse is *cheyi tsūtsuṭa*; *chēti cindi mānishi* is a dependent servant. For 'he gave to me' the Telugus will usually say *nā chēṭici ichchināḍu*. There are various proverbs in which the word occurs: *āḍāḍani chēti arthamū*, *mogavāni chēti biḍḍā bratacadu*, a child will not live in a man's hands or property in a woman's; *dchāryuni talachi nippulō chēyi peṭṭitē cālād?* thinking of your priest will not prevent your hand burning if you put it in the fire; *cōti chēti pāmu vale*, a snake in a monkey's paw (afraid of it but won't let it go); *teḍḍu v'undagā cheyyi cāltsuconm'aṭṭu*, like burning your hand when you have a ladle (a silly thing to do); *chēyan ani chētilō chēyi vēyyi*, give me your hand on it that you won't do it.

**ché-**, prefix, being an abbreviation of *cheyi*, hand.

**chébadulu**, unsecured loan.

**chébiyyamu**, rice that is cleaned by the hand; frequently applied to coarse rice. *boṭlērūvōḍu manam y'ichchina praśastham'aina sama biyyam yeccaḍanō dāchi*, *yeccaḍivō mutaca chēbiyyam vanḍi peṭṭi*, *doragāritō tahassiludāru ilāganṭi pādu biyyam pampinchināḍ' ani cheppinḍaḍ aṭa*, the butler

hid our best quality fine rice somewhere, cooked and served some coarse rice and, so they say, told the Collector the tahsildar had sent bad rice.

**chéccatti**, small knife but longer than a penknife, which is *chācu*.

**chéccattu**, a particular kind of bracelets made of gold and coral beads alternately.

**chéconuṭa**, to accept, take.

**chécūruṭa**, to come to hand.

**chéda**, water-bucket. *chédubāvi* is a draw-well, *chédēdunīllu* is a bucket of water; *chéda* is also the bucket-rope.

**chédastamu**, bigotry; also *chādastamu*. *mīru chédastam chēta ivi tina cūḍad anī, avi tina cūḍad'anī mānūtāru*, you abstain from this or that food out of bigotry.

**chédastuḍu**, bigot; also *chādastuḍu*. *y'i brāhmaḍu vaṭṭi chédastuḍu*, this brahmin is a dreadful bigot.

**chédu**, bitter. *adi cherucu pippēnā?* *nāluca chédugā v'ummaṭṭ'ummaḍi*, is this sugar-cane fool? it seems bitter to the taste.

**chéduḍubāvi**, draw-well.

**chéduṭa**, to draw up hand over hand (as a bucket).

**chémantipuvvu**, chrysanthemum; also *chāmantipuvvu*.

**chémiri**, sour milk used to curdle; also *tōḍu*.

**chéntāḍu**, **chéntāḍu**, (*chéda* + *tāḍu*), well-rope.

**chénu**, field. *āu chēnulō mēstē dūḍa gaṭṭuna mēsundā?* if the cow grazes in the field, will the calf graze on the bank? *chēnū, coḍavalt nī chēta y'ich-chindānu*, I have given you field and sickle (i.e., full powers). Another common word for field is *palam*.

**chépa**, fish. *chépa pillacu y'ita nēṛpa valenā?* has a young fish got to be taught to swim?

**chépaḍuṭa**, to be caught.

**chépalavāḍu**, fisherman.

**chépaṭṭuṭa**, to marry (to take by the hand).

**chépuṭa**, to give milk. *dūḍa cuḍistinē cāni dvu chēpaḍu*, the cow won't give milk unless you feed the calf.

**chéra**, hollow of the hand.

**chéragilapaḍuṭa**, falling back against;

also *jēlapaḍuṭa*. *gōḍacu chēragila pāḍi cannulu mūsicomāḍu*, he fell back against the wall and shut his eyes.

**chérapaṭṭuṭa**, to bring close.

**chéreḍu**, handful. *tsachchinavāḍi cannulu chēr'eḍ'ēsi*, death widens the eyes.

**chérica**, union, familiarity. *alāganṭi paṇi chēyyaḍānīci chērica v'unda vale-nu*, to carry through a thing like that you must be united among yourselves.

**chértsuṭa**, to join (transitive).

**chéruḍaḍi**, union, familiarity.

**chéruconuṭa**, to join (intransitive).

**chéruḍaḍa**, nearness.

**chéruṭa**, to reach, approach, be included, come under. *cāḍiḍi yenni vancalu pōtēn' ēmi y' illu chēritē sari*, however many bends the yoke may make, if it reaches the house that is enough; *brāhmālālō yevāru goppa v' udyogālālōci vachchinā vāllu tama-vārinē gāmi manavārinī yevārinī āḍisulō chēran'īyyāru*, if brahmins hold the high appointments they won't allow any of us, but only their own lot, into the office; *idi ā tsāṭṭamlō chēraḍu*, it does not fall under that rule; *Baḷḷārici chērināḍu*, we arrived at Bellary.

**chéruva**, nearness.

**chésaiga**, sign, beckoning. *ramm' ani chēsaiga chēyutsumnāḍu*, he is beckoning you to come.

**chéshṭalu**, pranks. *pillachēshṭalu*, childish behaviour; *marcaṭuchēshṭalu*, monkey tricks.

**chéšiconuṭa**, to procure.

**chéstēnēcāni**, unless you do.

**chéta**, by means of.

**chéta**, locative of *chēyi*, hand, used idiomatically for ability, possibility. *niē'i paṇi chētan'āun'ēmō cheppu*, say whether you can do this; *nāc'i paṇi chēta cādu*, I can't do it.

**chéta**, deed; from *chēyūṭa*.

**chéta**, winnow (basket or fan).

**chétaḍāni**, impossible, useless, vile.

**chétanāina**, as far as possible. *nā chētan' ain' anta prayatnam chēstānu*, I will do my best.

**chétanaitē**, if possible.

**chétaṭṭu**, clerical error; from *ché-*, hand, and *taṭṭu*, mistake.

**chétibadulu**, loan without security.

**chétibīḍḍa**, baby.



**chéticarra**, walking stick.

**chétiguḍḍa**, handkerchief.

**chétipani**, handwork.

**chétisommu**, cash in hand.

**chétrāḍu**, well-rope.

**chéṭu**, disaster. *illāḍu guḍḍid'aitē intī cunḍalacu chéṭu*, if the housewife is blind disaster to the pots; *pagati māṭalu paniči chéṭu*, *rātri māṭalu ni-dracu chéṭu*, talking by day spoils business, talking by night spoils sleep.

**chéṭucālamu**, one's bad time, period of misfortune.

**chéva**, heart or core of a tree. "mudi mānu chéva, heart of oak.

**chévrālu**, handwriting, signature.

**chéyintsuṭa**, to get done; causal from *chéyuta*.

**chéyitsutsuṭa**, to feel the pulse.

**chéyuta**, to do, to be worth, to make, to put. *béramu chéyuta*, to make a bargain; *appu chéyuta*, to make a debt; *svādhinamu chéyuta*, to put in charge; *vartacamu chéyuta*, to trade; *cā-chéyuta*, to misappropriate; *rūca lénivāḍu pōca chéya lēḍu*, a man without cash is not worth an areca nut; *vanṭa chéyuta*, to cook; *nannu āḍadānmi chéṣi*, looking upon me as a mere woman; *vānīci zālubu chéṣinādi*, he caught a cold.

**chhandāluḍu**, pariah. Skt. Also written *chāṇḍluḍu* and *chāṇḍluḍu*.

**chhāgamu**, goat. Skt. Used pedantically in books for *mēca*. It amuses the authors of plays and even novels to write *chhāgamu* instead of *mēca* and *aṣvam*, Skt. for horse, instead of *gurram*; and the readers can understand just as English readers will understand 'equitation test' for 'riding test', and will usually know the derivation of Capricorn.

**chhādasuḍu**, ritualist, textualist. Skt. The more common word *chā-dasuḍu*, bigot, is a corruption of this.

**chhāya**, colour. Skt.

**chhēdanamu**, cutting up. Skt.

**chhēdintsuṭa**, to cut up. Skt.

**chhidrapu**, schism, fault. Skt. *chhidram*, hot. *grūhachhidramu* is domestic scandal.

**chiccintsuconuṭa**, to obtain; causal middle from *chiccuṭa*. *chétilō chiccintsuconnānu*, I got it into my hands.

**chiccu**, tangled (adj.); from *chiccuṭa*. *chiccu zaḍalu*, tangled plaits of hair.

**chiccu**, perplexity, mess, troubles. *t pedda manishi yēdō chicculō v'unnaṭṭu cana paḍutū v'unnaḍu*, this gentleman seems to be in some mess; *t chiccul' anni lēcunḍa maharāzu vāle v'unḍi v'unḍuru*, you will be like a maharaja without all these troubles.

**chiccuconuṭa**, to involve, get entangled. *dāramu naḍuma chiccucconnadi*, the string got entangled between.

**chiccuṭa**, to become lean. *gurramu nā samsthānam valenē chiccinnadi*, my horse has got lean like my estate, as a dispossessed zamindar said as he came riding up on a scarecrow.

**chiccuṭa**, to be found, to be caught. *t v'uttsu y' itani chétulacu vēsi biginchi-nām' antē y' itaḍu manacu chiccinnatṭē*, we have as good as got him if we get this noose round his hands; *vāḷḷa chétilō chiccindi*, it has got into their hands.

**chicilicallu**, luring eyes.

**chicitsa**, medical treatment. Skt. Though Sanskrit this is the usual word and very common.

**chidimuḍi**, peevishness.

**chidumu**, itch. *vāḍici vaḷḷ' antā gajji chidumū paṭṭinadi*, he was smarting and itching all over.

**chidumuṭa**, to nip. *gōṭa chiduma taginadi goḍḍanta narucuṭa*, taking an axe to cut what you could nip with the nail (breaking a butterfly on a wheel).

**chigirintsuṭa**, to spout.

**chiguru**, gum (of the teeth), quick (of the nail); plural *chiguḷḷu*. *vāḍu nā gōru chigur antā cōsināḍu*, he cut my nail to the quick.

**chiguru**, (adj.) tender. *chigur' ācu*, tender leaf.

**chihnamu**, sign, symptom, "characteristic. Skt. *mukha chihndānu baṭṭi tsūstē*, judging by the symptoms in his face; *tamaru parācu paḍaḍamē dharmam' anḍi*, *adi maharāzu chihnamu*, it is right for your Honour not to remember, that is a sign of nobility, as the diwan said to the zamindar when they were going through the accounts (*noblesse oublie*).

**chilaca**, parrot; also *chiluca*.

**chillara**, petty, retail, small change. *chillara ducānam* is a retail shop; *padi rūpāyilu pai chillara*, ten rupees odd; *nī daggira chillara undā?* have you any change? *mānjāru veyyi rūpāyilu cāchēśādu, pustacamlō ēmani vrasēdi?* *chillara khartsul ani rāyi*, 'The manager has misappropriated Rs. 1,000, under what head do I put it?' 'Petty expenses.'

**chilli**, hole.

**chilligavva**, a broken cowry (shell that was once used as money). Now used in such phrases as: *chinnāyanagāru tana āstilo nācu chilligavvainā y'irvaru*, my uncle won't give me a penny; *i rātri bhōjānāni aind chilligavva lēdu*, I haven't a farthing even for to-night's supper; *ḍabbucu venudā mundū tsūdāca rūpāyi chilligavvagā khartsu chēsīnāmu*, we spent a rupee as though it were a pie without caring for money.

**chillipaḍuṭa**, **chillipōvuṭa**, to go into holes.

**chiluca**, parrot. *palleṭūri nunchi vachchina śācshici bōdha chēsēt'appaṭici śācshyam antā vācīca pañjaramulō v'umna chilucacu cūḍa vachchinadi*, after he had instructed a rustic witness the parrot in its cage on the threshold had the whole evidence by heart.

**chilucacoyya**, peg.

**chilucuṭa**, to churn.

**chilumu**, verdigris, slang for money. *i niru chilumu campu coṭṭutsumadi*, this water tastes of brass; *chilumu vadilītē chhidramu vadulutundi*, no tin, no household broils.

**chimidipōvuṭa**, to over-boil (of rice). *i lōgā annam chimidi pōyindi*, meanwhile the rice got over-boiled.

**chimmachīcaṭi**, pitch dark.

**chimmana**, pop! onomatopoeic.

**chimmānagōṭṭamu**, squirt.

**chimmeṭa**, moth.

**chimpi**, a tear, rag.

**chimpuṭa**, to tear; also *chintsuṭa*, *chimpivēyūṭa*. *viluva chīral ichchinamu marunāṭicē chimpivēyuduvu*, if I give you costly cloths next day you tear them.

**chimuḍuṭa**, to over-boil.

**chindapōyūṭa**, to spill (transitive).

**chindulu toccuṭa**, to dance.

**chinduṭa**, to be spilt, to spread.

**chinna**, small, young. *mukhamu chinnaṭutsuconuṭa* or *chēsūconuṭa*, to make your face small, means 'look ashamed'; *chinna tsūpu* is look of scorn; *chinna pāmuni aīnā pedda carratō coṭṭa vālenu*, though the snake be small take a big stick to beat it.

**chinnadi**, girl.

**chinnanāḍu**, one's young days.

**chinnapōvuṭa**, to be out of countenance. *vāni mukham chinna pōyīnadi*, he was out of countenance.

**chinnaṭutsuṭa**, to make one look small.

**chinnatalli**, aunt, being mother's sister; composed of *chinna*, little, and *talli*, mother. Also *pinatalli*, and *chinni* for short.

**chinnatanamu**, disgrace. *alā chēstē manac andarici bahu chinnatanam sumā*, if you do that we shall all be greatly dishonoured.

**chinnatanamu**, childhood.

**chinnavāḍu**, boy; also *curravāḍu*.

**chinnāyana**, uncle, being father's younger brother; also *pinatandri*.

**chinta**, grief. Skt. One of the numerous words for grief (the nuance is a musing or brooding grief). *mogani chinta chēta grāmamu vidichi lēchi pōyīnadi*, brooding over her husband she left the village and went away.

**chintacāya**, tamarind in the shell.

**chintacheṭṭu**, tamarind tree.

**chintanam**, reflection. Skt.

**chintapanḍu**, tamarind fruit, an indispensable ingredient in South Indian cookery.

**chintācrāntuḍu**, overwhelmed with grief. Skt.

**chintāmaṇi**, the wishing stone. Skt. from *chinta*, wish, and *maṇi*, gem. This was a ruby whose possession gave all one wished. It is also the name of a much advertised quack medicine. Skt.

**chintintsuṭa**, to grieve. Skt. *ayina paṇici chintinchēvāḍu alpa buddhi gala-vāḍu*, grieving over spilt milk.

**chintsuṭa**, to tear.

**chinucu**, a drop.

**chinuculu**, drizzle.

**chinuguṭa**, to be torn.

**chippa**, earthenware saucer, shell, pan. *mōcāli chippa* is the knee-pan; *tala chippa*, skull pan.

**chira**, long (of time). Skt.

**chirachiralāḍuṭa**, to be angry, sullen; onomatopoeic. *penimiṇiṇi tsūstē nēru dīlā chira chirāl dḍutū v'untāw ēmi?* will you growl at your husband like that?

**chiranjīvi**, long lived. Skt. Used especially in blessings on young people. It is prefixed to the names of young people in Telugu letters.

**chirata**, wedge. *chiratalu*, pincers.

**chirācu**, peevishness, disgust. *ame ēḍupu mogamu paḍi yeccaḍalēni chirā-cumu vacchi, nannu chaṇḍāluni tsūchin' aṭlu tsūtsunu*, making a crying face and looking me up and down with the utmost disgust as if I were a pariah.

**chiri**, small.

**chiricappa**, the small or chunam frog. **chirināluca**, uvula (small tongue).

**chirru**, expression of anger; onomatopoeic. *musalitanam vacchi mati pōyi prati dānicī chirru-bussum-anṭū v'untē*, when you are old and mad and growl and grumble about everything.

**chirugu**, **chirugula**, torn. *chirugu tsāpa vēsināru, manchi tsāpa lēdā yē-miṇi?* you have put a torn mat, haven't you a good one? *chirugula guḍḍalu*, torn clothes.

**chiruguṭa**, to tear.

**chirunavvu**, smile (small laugh). *chirunavvu naṇvi*, smiling.

**chirunāma**, address (on a letter). Hindustani; also *paivāldsamu*. *i v'ut-tarālu tisuconi vellī pai chirunāmdala pracāram yevārivi vāric ichchi*, taking these letters and distributing them according to the addresses.

**chirutapuli**, panther, cheetah.

**chirutindī**, light refection.

**chitacacōṭṭuṭa**, to beat into a jelly; from *chitucūṭa*, to be smashed, and *cōṭṭuṭa*.

**chitachīamanuṭa**, to crackle, to be vexed; onomatopoeic.

**chiti**, funeral pyre. Skt.

**chitī**, prefix meaning 'small.' *chitīpōṭi*, trifling; *chitī tsāpa*, small mat; *chitī vēlu*, little finger.

**chitīca**, snap or rap of the fingers, pinch of snuff. *nācu vaca chitīca poḍumu vēyi*, give me a pinch of snuff. **chitīcinavēlu**, little finger. *pāpishṭi tēlu yeccaḍanunchi vacchinadō cāni tsatuccuna chitīcinavēl anṭa poḍichinadi*, a beastly scorpion coming out from somewhere suddenly stung my little finger.

**chiticipōvuṭa**, to be smashed. *rāḷḷu veyyaḍam tsālā tappitam, illa mida penculu chitici pōtavi*, it is wrong to throw stones (at houses), the tiles will be smashed.

**chitlintsuṭa**, to break, to frown. *mu-khamu chitlintsuṭa* is to frown.

**chitracāruḍu**, painter. *rangulātō li-khintsuṭa* is to paint, *vṛḍyūṭa* to draw.

**chitramu**, novelty, wonder (properly 'speckled'). Skt. *oca chitramu zari-gindi, vimdrā?* a wonder has occurred, have you heard?

**chitrapaṭamu**, picture, drawing.

**chitrapupratima**, image. *manassu sthīraparichi tēripāra tsūchinād' anṭē yōgamidra chēta chitrapu pratima lāgu aipōtāḍu*, I concentrate my mind, stare at him, and will put him into a hypnotic sleep until he is still as an image.

**chitravastuvulu**, curiosities. Skt., from *chitram*, curious, and *vastuvu*, thing. Hence *chitra-vastu-pradarśana-śāla*, a very long word for museum, but people prefer to use the English word.

**chitrica**, carpenter's plane.

**chitrintsuṭa**, to paint (a picture), to limn. *vṛḍyūṭa, bommalu vēyūṭa* are more commonly used.

**chitsstu**, fire. Skt. *elucā mida cōpāna y'itici chitsstu peṭṭim'aṭṭu*, setting fire to one's house to spite a rat (biting off one's nose to spite one's own face). Also used of a fiery taste: *i tsalla chitsstu*, this buttermilk is sharp to the taste.

**chitṭachivaracu**, at the very last, reduplication of *chivara*, end.

**chittagintsuṭa**, to attend, consider; from Skt. *chittam*, mind. It is a word used to superiors; thus 'yours respectfully' at the end of a letter is *chittagintsa valenu*. *aṭlu chittaginchināḍu*,

the Collector or other authority came to this decision (heard this prayer); *chittaginta valenu* at the end of a petition means 'do me the favour to consider'.

**chittamu**, mind. Skt. *chittamu* *Si-vumí mīda*, *bhācī cheppula mīda*, his mind is on Siva but he is really thinking of the shoes he left outside the temple; *chittachānchalyamu*, agitation of mind.

**chittamu**, yes, Sir (your pleasure). It is what your peons say when you give an order.

**chittaruvu-vrāyūta**, to engrave, to paint. *āmenu panducōnn' aṭṭugā chittaruvu vrāśinādu*, he painted her in a recumbent position.

**chittā**, account book. *chittā* is the daily cash-book, *āvarśā* the ledger; the two accounts that every merchant keeps.

**chitteluca**, mouse; from *chiru*, small, and *eluca*, rat.

**chittu**, draft. *ā uttaramunacu chittu cūdirchinānu*, I have prepared a draft of that letter.

**chittu**, bran; also *tauḍu*.

**chitucū**, chirrup, any soft sound; onomatopoeic. *chīma chitucum antē nīdra mūḍi lēśādu*, he will wake up at the tread of an ant.

**chitucūta**, to be smashed, burst. *curupu chitcinādi*, the boil is burst.

**chivara**, end. *chittāchivara* is 'the very end'; *ūrichivara*, at the end of the village.

**chivāluna**, suddenly.

**chivāṭṭu**, scolding (from *chī!* *fiel!*). *rōzū tahassildāru gāru andari mundarā nannu chivāṭṭu peṭṭutāru*, the tahsildar scolds me every day before every one.

**chī! chī!** *fiel!* *fiel!* *aṭṭē pēlacu, nālugurū chī! chī! antāru*, people will say 'fiel! fiel!' to such nonsense.

**chicāṭi**, darkness. *ippuḍu chicāṭi paḍutū v'unnadi*, it is getting dark now; *chicāṭi connāḷḷu, vennela connāḷḷu*, some days dark, some days light (i.e. there are ups and downs in life); *conḍanta chicāṭi*, pitch dark.

**chicācu**, disgust.

**chicuṭa**, suck, smack with the lips.

**chīda**, rot, blight.

**chīḍapurugu**, any grub or worm that rots fruit, &c.

**chīḍuta**, to blow one's nose.

**chīla**, lynch pin.

**chīlamāṇḍa**, ankle; also *māṇḍa* only.

**chīlica**, splitting, a slice.

**chīltsuṭa**, to split (transitive).

**chīluṭa**, to split (intransitive).

**chīma**, ant. *cherucu v'undē tsōṭici chī-malu tāmé vastāvi*, ants will come by themselves to the place where there is a sugar-cane; *nīvu chīmāḷgu pācūtāru*, you are crawling as slow as an ant (as a snail, we should say).

**chīmiḍi**, snout of the nose.

**chīmu**, pus.

**chīmupōyūta**, to suppurate.

**Chīnā**, China.

**chīpurugaṭṭa**, a broom (*gaṭṭa* for *caṭṭa*, tied). *adigō Sōmidēvi chīpurugaṭṭa paṭṭucomi tsāvaḍilōmici vatsutsu-tsunṇadi*, see, Somadevi is coming into the hall with a broom in her hand.

**chīra**, a woman's cloth. *vīluva chīral ichchinānū marunāṭicē chimpicēyuduvu*, if I give you costly cloths next day you tear them.

**chīruṭa**, to tear.

**chīṭi**, a note (letter), certificate, the Anglo-Indian *chit*.

**chīṭḷu**, cards (playing).

**chivāḷḷu**, scolding; also *chivāḷḷu*. *bahu vidhāla chivāḷḷu peṭṭi bādhimpagā*, troubling with all sorts of scoldings.

**chōdyamu**, wonder. Skt.

**chōrī**, theft. Skt. The Telugu word is *dongatanamu*. However, *chōrī* is used in the official translation of the Penal Code and is familiar in police stations and law courts. *chōrīsottu* is stolen property; *chōruḍu* is never said for 'thief', it is always *donga*.

**chūdāmaṇi**, jewel worn on the head; figuratively any jewel. *īyane nīgarva chūdāmaṇi*, he is a jewel of modesty. *chūda* is the peacock's crest (Skt. *maṇi*, jewel).

**chúrnamu**, powder. Skt.

# D

**daba-daba**, audibly, soundly. *daba-daba cōṭṭināḍu*, he beat him soundly (with audible blows).

**dāba-dāba**, noisily. *vāḍu dāba-dāba vāḡutāḍu, cāni vāṭṭi ṣunṭha*, an empty fool but he makes much noise (empty vessels make most noise).

**dabbā**, small box; also *dabbī*. *poḍi dabbā*, snuffbox.

**dabbu**,  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna, money in general. *dabbu galavārici y'eppuḍumu y'ē velu-lunu rāvu*, there is no excommunication for people with money; *dabbucu vachchina cheyyi varahācu vastundi*, the hand that steals the penny will steal the pound; *dabbucu prāṇṇici lance*, there is a link between money and life; *dabbu irvanivāḍu mundu padava y'eccin'aṭṭu*, like the man who did not pay his fare but got first into the boat.

**dabbuna**, suddenly.

**dabhai**, 70; also *dēbhai, dēbbadi*.

**daccintsuṭa**, to preserve, secure. *illu tanacu daccintsuconṇāḍu*, he secured the house for himself. *mīru māṭa daccintsucō valenu*, you should get the credit of doing it.

**daccuṭa**, to be left or obtained, keep. *āstī anāḍa manaci daccutundi*, all the property will come to us; *dabbu cartsu cācunḍā pēru mīcu daccāḍānī vach-chināḍi*, you have got the credit without spending a penny; *nīvu mī y'inṭici vellī pō, mīru y'iccaḍa v'untē maryāda daccadu*, go home, you will lose respect if you stay; *dabbu kharṭsu cheyyaḍu cāni māṭa mātramamu tanacu daccḍānī tsūstāḍu*, though he does not spend anything over it he wants to secure the credit of doing it.

**dacshata**, protection. Skt. *mā talli pōvaḍam chēta y'inṭlō āḍa dacshata lēca*, deprived of female protection by my mother's death.

**dacshina**, present to a priest. Skt.

**dacshinamu**, south; from Skt. *dacshinam*, right-hand side (which is *cuḍi* in Telugu), because the south is on your right when you face the east.

**dacshuḍu**, clever person. Skt.

**daḍa**, trembling. *lōpala daḍa puṭṭi*, trembling inwardly; *vaḷḷu daḍa y'ettu-tōndi*, I tremble.

**dadduru**, weal.

**dafā**, a time. Hindustani. *oca dafā*, once.

**dafédāru**, head peon of an office. *duffadar*; a very important person in India, and a very common word which, curiously enough, will not be found in the Telugu dictionaries.

**dagā**, cheating. Hindustani. *mōsamu* is the Telugu word but *dagā* is very common.

**dagāchéyuta**, to cheat.

**dagdhamu**, burnt. Skt.

**daggira**, **daggara**, near, at, with. *nā daggira v'umadi*, it is with me, the way Telugus mostly say, 'I have'; *vadda* is an equivalent; in fact 'to have' does not exist in Telugu. *inṭi daggira* is 'at home'; *dūrapu conḍalu minupu*; *daggirici potē rāḷḷa guṇḍlu*, distance lends enchantment to the view.

**daggu**, a cough.

**dagguṭa**, to cough. *tātacu dagga nērpā valenā!* teach your grandmother to suck eggs; *vṛāyagā vṛāyagā carāṇamu*, *daggagā daggagā marāṇamu*, write and write you are karnam, cough and cough and you are a dead man.

**dahanamu**, burning. Skt. *ṣavamunu dahanam chēyintsuṭa*, to get a corpse burnt.

**dahintsuṭa**, to burn. Skt. *navamināḍu puḍacatō danta dhāvanamu chēsināṭṭ aitē, ēḍava tarāmu varacumu culāmunu dahintsu n' ani cheppabāḍi v' undagā inṭa pāpacāryam yenducu chēsinārō cheppāṇḍi?* whereas it is written that if you clean your teeth on the 9th day you destroy your caste to the 7th generation, why did you commit such a sin?

**dainyam**, meanness, humiliation. Skt., adjectival from *dinam*, low.

**daiva**, prefix meaning 'of God'. Skt., adjective from *dēvuḍu*, God. *daiva-dūshanam* is blasphemy; *daivādāntnam* is providence; *daivavāḍyam*, the word

of God; *daivagati*, act of God; *daivayatnamu*, decree of providence; *daiva-vaṣāttugā*, by the act of God, i.e. accidentally.

**daivamu**, God. Skt. *tsūda tsuṭṭamū*, *mocca daivamū leḍu*, no relation to visit, no God to pray to (i.e. complete destitution); *tān ocaṭi talachitē*, *daivam ocaṭi talachē*, man proposes, God disposes.

**daivatamu**, a deity. Used in books for *dēvata*, a god.

**daivicamugā**, by act of God; i.e. accidentally. *daivicamugā labhinchina samayamu*, a providential opportunity.

**daḷamu**, petal. Skt.

**daḷamu**, army.

**daḷavāyi**, a general; some families still have *daḷavāyi* as a hereditary title, e.g., the Dalavai Mudaliars of Tinnevely.

**daḷālī**, broker. Hindustani.

**daḷāyatu**, peon. Hindustani. A more honourable word than peon, which comes from the Portuguese (foot-soldier) or *banṭrōtu* (trooper); *daḷāyatu* probably does not come from *daḷamu*; it is also spelt *ḍhaḷāyatu*. *ḍhaḷāyatumu yenni māṭulu tsūchi rammani pampinchind dōragāru paṇi mīda v'umḍru*, however often I sent the peon to see, the Collector was always busy.

**dambhamu**, cheating, insolence. Skt. **dambhamu**, boast. *nī dambha vācyamulu vini mōsapōyindnu*, I was deceived by your boasts; *vāḍu vaṭṭi dambhāla rāyūḍu*, he is a vain-glorious man.

**dammidī**, a pie,  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna. *sommu chētulō paḍaḍamōṭē vacca dammidī migults-cōcunḍa yevaridī vārici paṇchi peḍatāru*, as soon as he gets the money he will distribute it all to the last pie.

**dammū**, wet ploughing (in rice fields).

**dammūchēyūṭa**, to plough wet.

**dammunāgālī**, plough used to plough in water.

**dampa sāgubadi**, wet cultivation.

**dampatulu**, man and wife, married couple. Skt., from *pati*, husband. The Telugu is *ālumagulu*.

**ḍancā**, drum. *ḍancā mīda debba coṭṭi cheppa galanu*, I can say it triumphantly.

**daṇḍa**, necklace, garland.

**daṇḍamu**, salutation, vulgarly *daṇṇam*; the usual salutation, hands folded before the breast. *dāsari tappu daṇḍamutō sari*, a dāsari's fault is wiped off with a salutation.

**daṇḍamu**, **daṇḍanamū**, **daṇḍana**, punishment. *daṇḍam daṣa guṇam bhavēt*, there is a ten-fold merit in chastisement; *maraṇadaṇḍana*, capital punishment; *daṇḍanāyacuḍu*, a general (Skt., from *daṇḍu*, army, and *nāyacuḍu*, leader).

**daṇḍayātra**, invasion. Skt., from *daṇḍu*, army, and *yātra*, expedition.

**daṇḍādhīpati**, a general. Skt., from *daṇḍu*, army, and *adhīpati*, commander. Also *daṇḍa-nāyacuḍu*.

**daṇḍārhuḍu**, deserving of punishment. From *daṇḍamu*, punishment, and *arhuḍu*, fit.

**daṇḍemu**, clothes-line; vulgarly *daṇṇemu*.

**daṇḍemulū-tīyūṭa**, to do press-ups.

**daṇḍettūṭa**, to raise an army, invade; from *daṇḍu*, army, and *ettūṭa*, to raise; colloquially understood, to attack.

**daṇḍintsūṭa**, to punish. Skt., from *daṇḍana*.

**daṇḍōra**, proclamation by drum.

**daṇḍōrāvēyūṭa**, to proclaim.

**daṇḍu**, army. Skt. *pūrvamu daṇḍulō coluvu chēsina vrūddha bhaṭṭuḍu*, an old soldier who had served in the army.

**daṇḍuga**, loss, forfeit. *atani chētīlō moṭṭamodaṭanē nāḷugu rūṇḍyilū peṭṭin' aṭṭ aṭṭē y'i daṇḍugal anni tappēv ēnā?* should we not have avoided all these losses if we had given him a small bribe to start with?

**daṇiyālu**, coriander; also *dhaniyālu*.

**daṇṇamu**, salutation; vulgar, but common, for *daṇḍamu*. *micu daṇṇam peḍutānu*, I salute, i.e. beg, you; *d' v' undrālḷu nā mundu peṭṭi*, *daṇṇam peṭṭi*, *dūrangā nilutsunḍi*, *bhacti canapartsu*, place the offerings before me, salute, stand at a distance and show devotion; *mahāprabhō! mēmu māṭḷādam' aṇḍi*, *micu daṇṇam peḍatāmu*, my Lord! we will not speak, we will do obeisance to you.

**daṇṇemu**, vulgar for *dandemu*, clothes-line.

**dantadhāvanamu**, cleaning of teeth. Skt., from *dantam*, teeth, and *dhāvanam*, cleaning.

**dantamu**, tooth, ivory. Skt. The Telugu is *paḷlu* or *pamu*. *dantamu* in the sense of tooth is used only in compounds; *dantapu durvena* is an ivory comb.

**dantsuṭa**, to pound (grain in a mortar); also metaphorically, to beat. *nēnu* 'donga donga' *ani cēca veyya-damtōṭe ā gadilo v' unna dushṭuṇṇi velupalici y' iṭṭsucuni vachchi mettagā dantis valem*, when I cry 'thief, thief' lug the scoundrel out of that room and pound him fine.

**danuca**, a book form of *dāca*, up to.

**danujuḍu**, demon, giant. Skt.

**dappi**, thirst. *nācu dappigā v' unnadi*, I am thirsty. The Skt. *dāhamu* is commoner.

**dappu**, drum. *dappu puttsuconī tāmā-tamā vēsē Mādigavāḍitō cheppu*, speak to the Madiga who takes the drum and makes tom-tom; *commulu v' ūdi dappulu vāyinchī*, blowing horns and beating drums; *mācu dappula pami lēca pōvaḍam chēta callu-nillaci lēca tsachchi pōtū v' unnāmu*, as we (Madigas) have no drumming to do, we are dying for want of toddy.

**dappuṭa**, for *tappuṭa*, to fail. Used in print, not speech.

**darakhāstu**, application. Hindustani. Used especially for an application for land.

**darbāru**, audience-chamber, government. Hindustani. To receive in *darbar* is to receive in public audience; the word comes to mean the audience itself and the person who grants the audience. It is sometimes applied to the rajah's ministers rather than to the rajah himself. *guḍḍi darbāru, nāvā darbāru*, the rule of any administrative officer that is a benevolent despotism.

**darbhalu**, sacred grass used in sacrifices. Skt.

**dari**, shore, refuge, limit. *dari chēruṭa*, to reach the shore, means 'to die'.

**darici**, **darigā darini**, near. *darici*

*chēracuṇḍa tarimi vēstū*, not allowing to come near but driving away; *iṇṇi darini* is 'near the house'.

**daricolpuṭa**, to set on fire. The commoner word is *tagala peṭṭuṭa*; this is used metaphorically also. *manassulō cāmāgnini daricolpina taruvāta, adi anṭuconi manāntū v'unṇē, maḷḷi drpi veyyaḍamu sādhyamu cādu sumā*, after the fire of passion is kindled in the mind and has caught on and is flaming it is difficult to quench.

**daridramu**, poverty. Skt. *tamarini tsustē nā daridra vimōchanam autundi*, (a beggar speaking) you will remove my poverty; *daridradaṣa*, condition of poverty.

**daridruḍu**, a poor man. Skt. *ataḍu caṭica daridruḍu, pūṭacūṭici gati lēdu*, he is an absolute pauper without money for a meal.

**darimilānu**, afterward. Hindustani.

**dariyāftu**, enquiry. Hindustani; commonly used of administrative investigations. *dariyāftu cheyyagā atani nizam'aina pēru Rāmāyya*, on enquiry his real name was found to be Rāmāyya; *nēnu paigā dariyāftu chēsindānu*, I made further enquiry.

**darji**, tailor. Hindustani. *darjivāḍu cutṭin anducu cūli puttsucōcuṇḍa v' unḍaḍu*, the tailor won't go without his stitching wages.

**darpamu**, pride. Skt. *darpam yerugaca*, having no proper pride; *atanici dābū darpamū yemi lēdu*, he has no pomp or pride.

**darṣanamu**, sight, visit. Skt. Properly sight, but the common use is 'visit'; as we say 'to go and see a person'. It is used all over India; large crowds gather to get a *darṣan* of Mahatma Gandhi. *āyana darṣanam chēyistānu*, I will get you an interview with him; *āviḍe darṣanam manac eccāḍa aṭṭundi?* where can we see her? *dūraṣṛavaṇa dūradarṣan' dāi ṣaṭtulu*, powers of hearing and seeing, &c., at a distance.

**daruvu**, time in music. *daruvu vēyūṭa*, to beat time; also *tālamu vēyūṭa*.

**daṣa**, condition, stage. Skt. *vārdhaca daṣa*, old age; *bāladaṣa*, childhood; *cshāma daṣa*, famine time; *graha daṣa*, influence of the stars; *agnyāna daṣa*,

state of ignorance; *yōgi reṇḍava daṣalo sampūrṇa gnyānamu pondutāḍu, mūḍava daṣalo y' indriya nigrahaṃ chēsi, chatur vargamulanu bhūtamanu jāyistāḍu*, the adept gets full wisdom in the second stage, sense control in the third stage, and conquest of the elements in the fourth.

**daṣabandha ināmu**, is a piece of land granted on favourable terms to a person who constructs an irrigation tank; the derivation is from Skt. *daṣa*, ten. The tax was  $\frac{1}{10}$ th the gross, which is much more than our usual tax; but the old ideas of a reasonable tax were very different from ours.

**daṣami**, the tenth day of the full moon or the new-moon day. Skt., from *daṣa*, 10.

**daṣara**, the ten-nights festival; from Skt. *daṣa*, ten, and *rātri*, night. The most important festival of the Hindu year in the Telugu country; it comes in October. One of the items is the *āyudha pūja* or worship of the implements of one's trade; the Collector's peons do homage to the stationery on his office table, his driver decorates his car, and so on.

**dascatu**, signature. Hindustani; the Telugu is *chēvāḍu*. *ica mundu bōgam mēlam tsūḍan' ani cāgitam mīda dascatu chēsināḍ' āṭa*, he is said to have signed a paper declaring that he would never go to a nautch party again.

**dastāvēzu**, document. Hindustani.

**dastramu**, papers tied up in a cloth. Hindustani. *Baḍē Sāhēbu mēnējāru gāri peṭṭi tsucuni vastū v'unṇāḍu; dastrāḍu vīppi y'ica mīru pani tsūtsucuntū v'unḍ āṇḍi*, (clerk speaking) Bādē Sahib is coming with the manager's box; open your paper bundles and be at work.

**dastu**, money, especially Government cash collections. Hindustani. *pūrvam nēnu tahassiludāru vēsham vēsi sarcāru grāmamulāṇē dastu vasīlu chēsināmu*, before I personated a tahsildar and made cash collections in Government villages.

**dastūri**, hand-writing. Hindustani. *tīcharu. nī dastūri bottigā bāg' unḍa lēḍu, bāgā rāyāḍam nērtsucō. bālūḍu.*

*bāgā rāstē mīcu tappul anni camipistāy' āṇḍi*. Teacher. Your hand is bad. Learn to write. Boy. If I write well you will see all my mistakes.

**daṭṭamaina**, thick, coarse.

**daṭṭamu**, thickness, crowd.

**dattata**, **dattu**, adoption. Skt., to give (connected with Latin *dare*).

**dattuchēsi** **conuṭa**, **dattutisiconuṭa**, to adopt.

**daḍa**, **davaḍa**, jaw, cheek. *daḍa paṇḍlu* are the grinders.

**daḍu**, gallop, invasion. Hindustani.

**daḥitruḍu**, daughter's son. Skt., from *duhita*, which is the same word as English *daughter* and German *Tochter*.

**ḍaulu**, dowle, an old word for the Government revenue demand.

**daurbalyamu**, weakness. Skt., from *dur*, bad, and *balam*, strength. *vāda daurbalyamu*, weakness of argument.

**daurbhāgyamu**, misfortune. Skt., from *dur*, bad, and *bhāga*, fortune.

**daurbhāgyuḍu**, wretch; used as an expletive. *ōri daurbhāgyuḍā! wretch! ā peḷli coḍucu vaṭṭi daurbhāgyuḍu*, that bridegroom is worthless.

**daurjanyamu**, violence, rudeness. Skt., from *dur*, bad, and *jan*, produce. *nīru ica mundu ituvāṇṭi daurjanyam chēsināvaṇṭē*, if I hear of your being so rude again; *ituvāṇṭi daurjanyam zari-gina y'i mīṅgulō pedda manishī aina-vāḍu yevāḍu v'unḍa cūḍadu*, no gentleman can stay at this meeting after such hooliganism.

**dautyamu**, ambassadorship. Skt., from *dūta*, envoy.

**daya**, grace, favour, mercy. Skt. A word much used in polite conversation. *daya chēyāṇḍi*, do me the favour, means step this way or take a seat according to circumstances; *nā yāḍu daya chēsi pedda manushyul'antā daya chēsi v'unṁāru*, all the gentlemen have done me the favour to come.

**dayādācshinyamu**, amiability. Skt., from *daya*, favour, and *dācshinyam*, kindness. *antaṭi buddhimanturāḍu y'i tsuttupaṭla dāvāḷḷalō mari yevvarū lēru, ā vinayam ēmī! ā calisicāṭṭutanam ēmī! ā dayādācshinyāḍ ēmī!* there is no such sensible woman among the



neighbours; such gentleness! such affability! such amiability!

**dayádrāhrūdayaḍaina**, tender-hearted; from *daya*, *drāma*, which is 'moist' in Skt., and *hrūdayam*, heart.

**dayáśūnyuḍu**, merciless. Skt., from *daya*, mercy, and *śūnya*, empty.

**dayyamu**, fiend; derived from *dai-vamu*, god. *dāga pōyina tsōta dayydlu paṭṭuonn' aṭṭu*, he went to hide and fell among devils; *dayyamu paṭṭina vāni vale*, like a man possessed by devils. In books *dayyamu* is also used as a term for God: *dayyamu y'etticōlu tudamuṭṭinadi*, the purpose of God is fulfilled.

**ḍābu**, pomp. *ḍābū darpaṁu*, pomp and pride.

**dāca**, up to, until. *endāca*, how far; *indāca*, up to this; *padi dāca*, up to ten; *indācaṭivāḍu*, the man who was here till now; *tellavārina dāca*, till it dawned.

**dāchipeṭṭuṭa**, to lay by.

**dāconuṭa**, to happen.

**dācshinyamu**, kindness. Skt. *dayā-dācshinyālu lēni*, unkind, discourteous.

**dāctaru**, doctor. English. Also *vaid-yuḍu*.

**dādāpugā**, almost, about. *dādāpugā mupṭṭadi dinamul ainadi*, it is about 30 days ago.

**dāḍi**, beard. Hindustani. Also *gaḍ-ḍamu*.

**dādi**, nurse.

**dādi**, invasion. Skt.

**dādicheyuṭa**, to invade.

**dādārvamu**, liberality. Skt., from *dā*, give; also spelt *dātrūtvamu*. *nelacu reṇḍu vandala riṭpāyālu tettsuon' v' udyōgasthulu cūḍā dādārvamulō mīlo sahasrāṁṣamainā pōlaru*, even officials drawing Rs. 200 a month are not one-thousandth part as liberal as you. *audāryam* is another word for liberality.

**dāgali**, anvil; from *calu*, stone, and *dāyi*, bench.

**dāgu**, stain. *proddunnē lēchi nṛucāvi dhōvati caṭṭucunnānu, ad antā pēmmil-latō dāgulu paḍḍadi*, I put on a yellow cloth when I got up this morning, it was all stained with dung water (not everyone is convinced of the cleansing

properties of dung water, the most purifying substance according to the orthodox Hindu).

**dāguḍumūṭalu**, blind man's buff; from *dāguṭa*, to hide.

**dāguṭa**, **dāgapōvuṭa**, to hide. *dāga pōyi talāri y' inlō dūrināḍ' aṭa*, like the thief who hid in the policeman's house.

**dāhamu**, thirst. Skt. *ēnuga dāhamucu tsūru nillā?* will eaves-drops quench an elephant's thirst? *conchem pālu dāham puttsucuntāṛā?* will you quench your thirst with a little milk? *mēghamulu vachchi samudramulō dāham tirtsuconunu*, the clouds quench their thirst in the sea (Hindu physics); *dyanacu dāham mahā viṣēṣhāḍā v'un-nadi*, *anta dāham nēnu tirtsa lēn andi*, he has got a great thirst (for bribes), I cannot satisfy so great a thirst; *dāhānīci pōyinaḍu*, he has gone for a drink.

**dākhalā**, proof. Hindustani. *goppa dākhalā*, it is a clear proof.

**dākhaluchēyuṭa**, to produce, file. Hindustani. A legal and administrative term for filing or putting in a petition or application.

**dāltsuṭa**, to take; for *tāltsuṭa*, in print not speech.

**ḍālu**, shield. *d' debbanu De Brassey tana ḍālu chē aḍḍaginchenu*, De Brassey parried the blow with his shield.

**dālvapanta**, an irrigated crop.

**dāmāshāmida**, on an average, on apportionment. Hindustani.

**dāmbhicuḍu**, hypocrite; also *dāmbi-cuḍu*. *manchivāḷḷanu dāmbhicul aninṇi asatyavḍḍul aninṇi, pāpātmul aninṇi, vantaṣul aninṇi, crūṛul aninṇi, nigh-antulō v'uma pāḍu pērl anṇi peṭṭi*, calling the good hypocrites, liars, sinners, cheats, cruel and by all the bad names in the dictionary.

**dāmpatyamu**, marriage. Skt., from *dampatulu*, man and wife.

**dāna**, gift (in composition). Skt. root *dā*. *dānadharmamulu*, gifts and graces.

**dānacarnuḍu**, liberal man. Skt. (as liberal as Carna in the Mahabharat). *mīru mahā bhagavantul aninṇi, dāna-carnul aninṇi*, saying you were very rich and generous.

**dānamu**, gift. Skt. *cshētram erigi vittanamū*, *pātram erigi dānamu*, sow when you know the soil, give when you know the character.

**dānapatramu**, deed of gift. Skt.

**dāni**, genitive of *adi*, she, it.

**dānici**, to it, her.

**dānimma**, pomegranate. *dānimma cheṭṭu*, the tree; *dānimma paṇḍu*, the fruit.

**dānini**, accusative of *adi*, she, it.

**dāpuramu**, nearness, coming into possession. *nācu capāṭa sishyud ocaḍu dāpuram aindāḍu*, a false disciple has thrust himself on me.

**dāra**, wife. Skt. Book word for *penḍlāmu*, *intidi*.

**dārabandamu**, door frame. Skt., also *dārabandamu*.

**dāramu**, thread.

**dārḍhyamu**, vigour. Skt., from *drūḍham*, strong. *dēhadārḍhyamu*, bodily strength.

**dāri**, way, road. *Baḷḷārici dāri iḷḷāḍ?* is this the way to Bellary? *iḷḷēnā?* is it not the way to Bellary?

**dāridryamu**, poverty. Skt. *itacu minchina lōṭṭu*, *gōchici minchina dāridryamu*, depth such that you have to swim, poverty reducing you to your drawers, there is nothing beyond that.

**dāruṇamu**, horrible. Skt. *Śiva drōhamu valana dāruṇam'aina naracamunu pondutsumnāḍu*, there is a horrible hell in store for traitors to Siva.

**dāsari**, Vishnu temple attendant. Skt. *dāsari tappu dandamutō sari*, a dāsari's sin is atoned for by a salutation.

**dāsitanamu**, slavery. Skt.; also *dāsitanamu*.

**dāṣṭicamu**, overbearing conduct. *dāṣṭicap-pantulu*, a nickname applied to any overbearing or cunning brahmin officer.

**dāsuḍu**, slave, servant. Skt.; the feminine is *dāsi* or *dāsidī*. *dāsi coḍuc aind cāsu galavāḍu rāzu*, though he be the son of a slave girl he who has the chink is a king; *nēmu yeppuḍi nī dāsumṇē*, ever your obedient servant.

**dāsyamu**, bondage, service. Skt. *conabāḍinavāḍ aind cāca pōyind sūdruḍu dāsyamu chēya valenu*, *ataḍu brāhmaṇuni dāsyamu nimitamē brahmaḍēvuḍi*

*chēta sriḷḷimpa baḍināḍu*, the sudra was created to be the brahmin's slave (Hindu religion and ethics).

**dātintsuṭa**, to pass over (transitive).

**dātipōvuṭa**, to pass. *appuḍē aīdu gaṇḷalu dātipōyinadi*, it was already past 5.

**dātrūtuvamu**, liberality. Skt., from root *dā*, to give; also *dādrūtuvamu*.

**dātsuconuṭa**, to hide or spare oneself. *cashṭapadi vōḷḷu dātsucōcundā bāḡā pātupadēvāḍu*, he was a hardworking man who worked without sparing himself; *marmam dātsuconuṭa*, to hide a secret.

**dātsuṭa**, to hide (transitive).

**dāṭuṭa**, to cross, transgress.

**dāvā**, lawsuit, complaint. Hindustani; also *vyājyamu*.

**dāvādāruḍu**, claimant, plaintiff.

**dāvādi**, related by the father's side. Skt. *dāvādi racta sambandhamu*, collateral consanguinity.

**dāvāduḍu**, paternal kinsman. Skt. It is the important relationship as property, primogeniture, and so on descend only in the male line; a widow inherits for life, but the ultimate heirs of the property are the *dāvāḍulu*.

**dāyi**, a giver. Skt.

**dāyi**, bench, anvil.

**debba**, a blow. *mandū mācū accara lēcundā*, *nāḷugu lankhaṇḍlu chēstē*, *vacca debbana paḍi rōzula nāṭici vaḷḷu mimmāṅgā v'uṇḍunu*, take no medicine but do a few fasts and you will be well in ten days at one blow; *cucca cāṭucu cheppu debba mandu*, for a biting dog a blow with the slipper; *manchi vānici vaca māṭa*, *manchi goḍḍucu vaca debba*, one word for a good man, one blow for a good bullock; *debba dēvendra lōcamu*, spare the rod and spoil the child; a proverb much quoted by schoolmasters.

**debbadi**, *debbhai*, 70; also *qabhai*.

**debbalutinuṭa**, to be beaten (to eat blows), to be wounded. The wounded are *debbalutininavāḍu*; if you wound a snipe, *debba tinindī* is the proper expression.

**decca**, hoof, claw.

**dendamu**, heart.

**deppu**, taunt.

**deppuṭa**, to taunt.

**deṣa**, side, quarter, condition. Skt. *diṣa*.  
**dēcuṭa**, to slide on the haunches.

**dēga**, hawk.

**dēhacānti**, **dēhachhāya**, complexion.  
*enḍalo dēhacānti cheḍunu*, the sun spoils the complexion.

**dēhamu**, body. Skt. The Telugu word is *voḷḷu* (*voḍalu*), but *dēham* is also common. *dēhamu manduṭa* is to be angry; *dēham viḍutsuṭa* is to die; *bādha tsuṣṭe voccoccapuḍu dēham viḍistē bāḍā v'untund'ani tōstundi*, in view of the pain I sometimes think it would be well to shuffle off this mortal coil; *dēhamulō zabbu vatṣuṭa*, to fall ill; *dēhamulu vēru gāni, prāṇamulu ocaṭē*, separate in body but one in soul.

**dēhaparityāgamu**, to shuffle off the mortal coil, death. Skt., from *dēham*, body, and *tyāgam*, renunciation.

**dēhasmrṛiti**, consciousness. *dēhasmrṛiti tappi pōyinadi*, he lost consciousness.

**dēhaṣrama**, bodily exercise. Skt., from *dēham* and *ṣrama*, labour.

**dēni**? of what? Inflected form of *ēdi*? which?

**dēnici**? to what? Dative of *ēdi*? which?

**dēnini**? which? Accusative of *ēdi*? which?

**dérā**, tent; also *dherā*. *doragāri dēra dagira vaḍigā māḷḷadutū v'unnārāni banṛōtulanu peṭṭi coṭṭinchi pōṭāru*, they will set the peons on us and have us beaten for talking loud near the Collector's tent.

**dēśabhāsha**, the vernacular. From *dēṣam*, country, and *bhāsha*, language.

**dēṣamu**, country. *pradēṣamu* is a region, place.

**dēśasthuḍu**, inhabitant of a country, fellow-countryman.

**dēśavāḷi**, belonging to the country. *sīma sārḍlu tāḡatāmu cāmi dēśavāḷi sārḍlu tāḡamu*, we drink foreign but not country liquor.

**dēśāchāramu**, custom of the country; from *dēṣam* and *āchāram*, custom.

**dēśādhipati**, king; from *dēṣam* and *adhipati*, ruler.

**dēśāntāramu**, foreign country; from *dēṣam* and *antāramu*, other.

**dēśāntāramu pōvuta**, -**velluṭa**, to emigrate. *ducci-t-eddu dēśāntāramu vellu-n-aṭṭu*, the ox that was wanted for the plough was away; *dēśāntāram lēchi pōḍānu*, I shall emigrate.

**dēśāntarayātra**, emigration.

**dēśāntaruḍu**, emigrant.

**dēśātanamu**, travelling.

**dēṣiyamu**, provincialism (in speech).

**dēva**, divine, of God. Skt.

**Dēvadattuḍu**, Deodatus, God-given. Skt., used as a name, etc.

**dēvadāruvu**, the deodar tree. Skt.

**dēvadāsi**, dancing-girl. Skt., from *dēva*, God, and *dāsi*, servant. These *dēvadāsīs*, also called *vēṣyaḷu* and *bhōgastrilu*, are married to the god and thereafter promiscuous; *dēvadāsi inams* or endowments in land are now being resumed and the practice of dedicating young girls has been made illegal.

**dēvadūta**, angel. Skt., from *dēva*, god, and *dūta*, messenger; hence the word is used by missionaries to translate angel.

**dēvara**, a form of address used, e.g., by the Collector's peons to the Collector; it is literally 'O god!', like *svāmi*, which is also used, but means no more than 'Sir'.

**dēvasthānamu**, abode of God, temple. Skt. *tsadivēdi rāmāyanamu, paḍa-gōṭṭēvi dēva sthaldlu*, what he reads is the Ramayana, what he knocks down are temples.

**dēvata**, god, goddess. Skt. *grāma dēvata* is the village goddess.

**dēvatārāchana**, divine service. Skt. *nī mida prēma chēta dēvatārāchanac ani inṭiṇṭa tirigi nityamunu manchi puvvulu techchi istānu*, I go about from house to house all out of love of you collecting nosegays for the god's service, so I say, and give them to you. In brahmin phraseology *dēvatārāchana* is understood as dinner, as worship of the household deity is a necessary precedent to a good dinner. *mīru mā y'inṭlō dēvatārāchanacu daya cheyya valenu*, please deign to take your dinner in our house. In the higher castes *dēvatārāchana* simply means filling one's stomach: *vāḍu*



The Author as an undergraduate at Oxford (1896)



*vaṭṭi devatārchana priyaḍu*, he is a glutton.

**dévālayamu**, temple. Skt., from *dēva* and *lāyamu*, abode. *mana devālaya-lālōṇō mari yē bahiranga sṭhalamulōṇō vārānīci reṇḍu sārḷu pīllal andaru pōg ayyē-t-aṭṭu chēsi contamandi paṇḍitula chēta mana matam bōdha chēyistū v'uṇḍa valenu*, all the boys should be collected in our temple or other public places and instructed in our religion by learned men twice a week.

**dévendruḍu**, Indra (*dēva* + *Indruḍu*).

**dēvi**, goddess, lady. Skt. *paṭṭapu dēvi* is a crowned lady, queen.

**dēvuḍu**, God. Skt. *andani pīlu dēvunīci arpaṇa*, offering to God flowers out of reach; *dicculēni-vānīci dēvuḍē diccu*, God, help of the helpless; *dēvuḍ' ittsunē gāri tinipintsunā?* God gives but does he put the food in your mouth? *dēvuḍu varam icchind pūjāri varam ivvaḍu*, though God grant the boon, the priest will not; *nīḷḷu pallam erugunu, nīzam dēvuḍ' erugunu*, water knows its level and God the truth; *dēvuḍā!* O God!, a common exclamation; but the translation in a Christian hymn book of 'O Lamb of God' as *gorrepilla dēvuḍā!* (O son of a sheep, God) has nothing to recommend it.

**dēvūḷaḍuṭa**, to struggle, be in trouble.

**dhagadhagamanuṭa**, glittering, flashing; onomatopoeic.

**dhairyam**, courage. Skt. *dhairya-mulēni rāzu yōchanalēni mantri*, to a courageless king a planless minister; *dhairyam sarva sādhaḥcamu*, through courage success.

**dhairyamuchēyuta**, to take courage.

**dhairyamuchepputa**, to cheer up (transitive).

**dhairyaśāli**, a brave man. Skt., from *dhairyam* and *śāli*, possessed of. *nīvu mahā dhairyaśālivigā v' unnāvē!* you are very brave!

**dhālāyatu**, peon, especially the Collector's; also *dalayatu*, *bantrōtu*. *dhālāyatutō yenni māṭṭu cheppinā vellī tsīchi doragāru paṇi mīda v' unnāru*, every time I asked a peon and he went to see, the Collector was at work.

**dhanahīnuḍu**, poor. Skt., from *dha-* *nam*, money, and *hīnam*, lacking.

*nēnu dhanahīnuṇṇi cāni sangati nīcu telusunu gaddā?* you know I am not a poor man?

**dhanamu**, money. Skt. *inṭlō dhanam milugutū v' unnadi*, the house is swimming in money; *stridhanam* is a woman's separate money, pin-money.

**dhanavantūḍu**, a rich man. Skt. *dhanavantul'ai garva paḍutū v' unṭāru*, they have become rich and proud.

**dhanicuḍu**, rich. Skt. *tsaduvuconna-vāru*, *dhaniculu*, *chellubāḍi calavāru*, educated, rich, and respected persons.

**dhanīyālu**, coriander; also *daniyālu*. *dhanīyāla jāti*, the coriander race, are the komatis or merchants because you have to squeeze them to get anything out of them.

**dhanuvu**, **dhanassu**, bow. Skt. The Telugu is *vīllu*. *Indradhanassu*, Indra's bow, is the rainbow.

**Dhanvantari**, Aesculapius. Skt. The gods' physician.

**dhanyuḍu**, fortunate man. Skt. *nanmu dhanyuṇṇi cheyyaṇḍi*, make me a fortunate man.

**dhara**, price; the usual word for rate, price of commodities, produce, &c., especially in the plural.

**dhara**, **dharani**, earth. Skt. *tappu lēnivāru dharanīlō lēru*, there is none without fault on earth; *tallini namminavāḍu*, *dharani namminavāḍu cheḍaḍu*, trust in your mother and trust to the earth (an agricultural proverb).

**dharāvatu**, valuation, deposit; from *dhara*.

**dharintsuṭa**, to wear. *sanyāṣi cādhāya vastramulanu dharintsuṇi vachchināḍu*, the sanyasi came in his yellow robes.

**dharma**, nature of things, matter, phenomenon (philosophy). Skt.

**dharmacarta**, temple manager. Skt.

**dharmamu**, virtue, privilege, duty, or characteristic of a caste or profession, law of nature, rightness, custom, charity. Skt. *rāzu yentō dharmam antē*, the people will be dutiful if the king is good; *lantsam pantsam tināḍam v' udyōga dharmam*, bribe-taking is an official privilege; *zūḍam rāzulacu dharmamē cāḍaṇḍi?* is not gambling a duty and privilege of rajas? *mī*

*cōṣam srūṣṭi dharmālu cottagā māravu*, the laws of nature will not be changed for you; *cāladharmam' onduṭa* is to pay nature's debt, to die; *dharmamā?* is it right? meaning it is very wrong; *cūladharmamu* is the law of your caste; *dānadharmamulu*, gifts and graces.

**dharmapatni**, lawful wife. Skt. *mīcu dharmapatni cāvalen antē*, if you want a wife.

**Dharmarāzu**, Plutus, the ruler of hell; also called Yama. Skt.

**dharmasāstramu**, law. Skt., from *sāstramu*, science, and *dharmam*, right.

**dharmasatramu**, rest-house for travellers or the poor. *satram*, choultry; *i grāmamulō dharmasatram vēyistē bāgā v'undumu*, it will be a good thing if you build a choultry in this village.

**dharmasūcshamamu**, point of (religious) law. Skt., from *dharmam* in the sense of religious law and *sūcshamam*, subtlety. *indulō y' incoca dharmasūcshamam cūḍā v' unnadi*, *nēnu brahmaṇṇi*, *agra janma racshaṇam andu cūḍā bonca vatstsunu*, there is another doctrinal point here, I am a brahmin, and we may lie in defence of the highest-born.

**dharmātmuḍu**, a charitable man. Skt.

**dharmishṭuḍu**, charitable. Skt.

**dhavaḷamu**, white, bright. Skt. A word used in books for *tella*.

**dhāca**, violence, onset. *indriyamula dhācac ōrtsuṭa*, to withstand the onset of the senses.

**dhāmantamu**, provocative conduct. *buddhi mālina dhāmantamu chēsindā antē mēnu sahinchēdi lēdu*, if you are foolish enough to provoke us we shall not stand it.

**dhānyāmu**, grain; especially rice in the husk. Skt. The various grains, wheat and gingelly are reckoned among the *dhānyālu*; not so the millets.

**dhāra**, stream, flow. Skt. *y'erra niṭi dhāralu*, courses of red water, i.e., bleeding scratches; *dhāradhāragā*, pouring (of rain); *vāḍu manchi vāc dhāra calavāḍu*, he has a good flow of words at his command.

**-dhāri**, suffix forming adjectives. Skt. *vishadhāri*, poisonous; *vēshadhāri*, a

person in disguise, from *vēshamu*, guise; *nīvu cabaṭa nāṭacamu' aḍutū v' umma vaṭṭi vēshadhāri ani nācu teliyad' anuconṇōd?* Do you think that I am not aware that you are playing a deceitful role?

**dhārālamugā**, Fluently, freely. Skt. *manasulō ummadi dhārālamugā cheppu*, speak freely what is in your mind.

**dhāṭi**, an assault, an invasion.

**dhāṭi-cala**, resolute, firm.

**dhāṭiga**, spiritedly, firmly. *vāḍu dhāṭiga manchi upanyāsd' istāḍu*, his speeches are forcible.

**dhēnuvu**, cow. Used in books, especially of the mythological cow that gives unlimited milk; commonly known as *cāmadhēnuvu*.

**dhērā**, tent; also *dērd*.

**dhiccarintsuṭa**, to scorn. Skt. More commonly *tirascarintsuṭa*.

**dhiccāramu**, scorn. Skt. More commonly *tirascdramu*. *nēnu y'ilāganṭi praṣṇa aḍigēṭ' appaṭici guru dhiccāramu chēsindā' ani nanmu tiṭṭinaḍu*, when I asked him such a question he scolded me for contempt of teacher.

**dhīmāntamu**, clever. Skt. *mana pūrvula pōlina dhīmāntalu*, clever people like our ancestors.

**dhīruḍu**, a brave man. Skt. *dhīruḍ' aina cā vale*, *dīnuḍ' aina cā vale*, what is wanted is either courage or humility.

**dhōraṇi**, manner, tenor. Skt. *itani māṭala dhōraṇi tsūstē yēḍō vintagā v'unnadi*, there is something curious about the tenor of his speech; *ā aḍa-gaḍam dhōraṇi tsūchindā?* did you notice the way he asked? *mari yoca dhōraṇilōci rā*, change the conversation; *mī dhōraṇici aḍḍu vatstsutsundnu*, I contradict you.

**dhōvati**, dhoty, being the cloth worn by men; also *dōvati*.

**dhṛūti**, firmness, valour. Skt.

**dhunī**, river. Skt. Used in books for *nadi*, *ēru*.

**dhūḷi**, dust. Skt. Used in books for *dummu*.

**dhūmamu**, smoke. Skt. Used in books for *poga*.

**dhūpamu**, incense. Skt.

**dhvajamu**, banner. Skt. *dhvajastambamu* is the common post in front of

temples with a symbolic flag made of wood at the top; *janḍa* is the common word for flag; *dhvajamu* is the word used metaphorically, e.g., *mana śatru-vula mida dhvajam etta valenu*, we must raise our banner against our foes.

**dhvani**, sound, noise. Skt. The Telugu is *tsappuḍu*, but *dhvani* is also used in speaking. *chināddēṣamulō cūḍā ghōra sarpamu vachchi paṭṭucunmad' ani bhērīlu vāyinchī gaṇṭalu cōṭṭi dānni bedara cōṭṭāṇici pedda dhvani chēś-tar' aṭa*, they are also said to think in China that eclipses are due to a terrible serpent coming and catching the sun or moon and they beat drums and ring bells and make a big noise to frighten it away.

**dhvāntamu**, darkness. Skt. A book word for *chicāṭi*.

**dhyanamu**, meditation, especially by looking at your navel. Skt. *rātrim-pagaḷḷu nācu dīni midanē dhyānam*, my attention is fixed on that night and day; *mēmu vacca dēvunē dhyānamu chēśtāmu*, we meditate on a single God.

**dibba**, mound, heap. *ervu dibba*, manure heap; *Olanda dibba*, the Dutch mound, is all that is left of the Dutch factory at Nagulavamsa.

**diccu**, quarter, side, refuge. Skt. *dicculu* are the points of the compass; *dicculēni* or *diccumālina* are the common words for helpless.

**dicculēnivādu**, helpless man. *dicculēni vārici dēvuḍē diccu*, God helps the helpless.

**diccumālina**, helpless, wretched; also as an expletive. *diccumālina vaidyuḍu*, the confounded doctor.

**diccunna-tsōṭu**, a place where one has any protection. *dī sāhēbu munḍa cōḍucu vāmi tsāva tanmi diccunna tsōṭa cheppu cōm'annāḍu*, that beast of a sahib kicked him within an inch of his life and bade him report to his benefactors if he has any.

**dicpālūdu**, a demi-god who rules one airt or point of the compass in the heavens; there are eight such rulers in the Hindu mythology.

**dicshanari**, dictionary. English. *ī māṭa nācu y'inglishu dicshanarilō yec-*

*cadā tsūchin aṭṭu gnyāpacam rā lēdu*, I don't remember ever seeing this word in the English dictionary.

**diddintsuṭa**, to make one correct a mistake.

**diddu, diddupāṭu**, correction.

**didduṭa**, to correct.

**diga**, down. This word, rather than *cinda*, is used in compounds. *digapa-ḍuṭa*, to get down; *digapaṭṭuconuṭa*, to drag down.

**digagoṭṭuṭa**, to knock down; from *diga* and *goṭṭuṭa*.

**digambaruḍu**, naked. Skt., from *dic*, sky, and *ambaruḍu*, clothed; an epithet of Siva. *disamola* is commoner.

**digantam**, an end of the earth of the heavens. *diganta-cirti*, one whose reputation has penetrated to the end of the earth; also *diganta-khyāti*. *cirti* and *khyāti* are Skt. words for fame. *cinimā rangamulō Chārli Chāplīn gārici diganta-khyāti v'unnadi*, in the film land Charlie Chaplin has attained a world-wide reputation.

**digapaḍuṭa**, to get down, bring down; from *diga* and *paḍuṭa*. *caḍupu diga baḍuṭa* is to procure abortion; *caḍupu digabaḍuṭac iyanē mand ichchināḍu*, he is the man who gave the medicine to procure abortion.

**digatīyūṭa**, to pull down. *ega tistē brah-mahatya, diga tistē gōhatya*, (witness in a case of a brahmin complaining of cattle-trespass) if I pull this way it is brahmin-murder, if I pull that way it is cow-murder (the two greatest sins in the Hindu law code).

**digavēyūṭa**, to weigh down. *monna monna chinna y' udyōgamulō pravēśin-chinavār andarū manasu vachchin'aṭṭu sampādinchī bhāryalacumu biḍḍalacumu dēhamu nindā nagalu digavēyutsumnāru*, men who have just entered service all pile up money as they like and load their wives and children with jewellery.

**digbhramamu**, stupor. Skt.

**digmandalamu**, the horizon. Skt.

**digulupaḍuṭa**, to be afraid.

**digulupartsuṭa**, to frighten.

**digulupāṭu**, fright.

**digumati**, importation; from *diga*, down (off the ship). *egumati* (up on to the ship) is exportation.



**diguṭa**, to come down, to get out at, take up a lodging. *eccum' antē y' ed-ducu cōpam*, *digum'antē cunṭivānī cōpam*, if you say get up, the bull is cross, if you say get down the lame man is cross; *satramulō digi y' unna yōgi*, the ascetic who has taken up a lodging at the choultry; in French and Italian also to descend at a hotel is used for going to a hotel after a journey.

**diguva**, below.

**digvijayamu**, world conquest, Skt.

**dimmarintsuṭa**, to pour over.

**dimme**, cone, stopple, bezel of a ring, nave of a wheel, stamen of a flower.

**dimmu**, giddiness. *tala dimmu paṭṭi-nadi*, I feel giddy.

**dimpuṭa**, to put down, unload; causal of *diguṭa*. *garbhamu* or *caḍupu dimpuṭa* is to cause abortion. *i rācshasini y' eḷu sanmārgamunacu dimpa galugudumu?* how am I to turn this she-devil to ways of righteousness?

**dinacharya**, diary. Skt.

**dinamu**, day. Skt. *dina-dinamu*, daily; *dinamu viḍichi dinamu*, every other day; *vāḍu dinam ella vṛstun-ṇāḍu*, he drives the pen all day long; *dinādina gaṇḍam veyy'ēṇḍlu āyussu*, threatened men live long; *dinamu manchiḍ' amī tellavārlū dongilin'aṭṭu*, like the thief who waited till dawn because he thought the day was a lucky one.

**dinavāramu**, funeral. Skt. *peddayya gārici vivāha mahōtsavamu cantē dīnavāra mahōtsavam chēstē bāḡḍ v'unṇundi*, it would be better to celebrate the old gentleman's funeral than his marriage.

**dinḍu**, pillow. *nā venucan unchina dīndunacu chēragila paḍi nēnu hāyigḍ nīdra pōyinānu*, leaning back on the pillow behind me I went comfortably to sleep.

**dintsuṭa**, to put down, same as *dimpuṭa*.

**dinuṣṭa**, article, especially in a shop. Hindustani.

**diruguṭa**, to turn, for *tiruguṭa* in print, not speech.

**disamola**, nakedness. *disamolavāḍi daggara digambaruḍu baṭṭal' aḍigin'*

*aṭṭu*, like the naked man trying to borrow clothes from the nude; *mantram v'upadēsam aina taruvḍta disamolatō velli puṭṭa mida v'unna jillēḍu cheṭṭu peḷḷaginchī dāni vēru gaṇḍham vṛstē y'eṭṭuvānti tēlu cuttinā pōtundi*, if you say the charm and go naked and pull up a swallow-wort on an ant-hill and rub on the juice from its roots it will cure the sting of any scorpion (Hindu medicine).

**dishtī**, the evil eye; corruption of Skt. *drīshṭi*, sight. *dishtī tagulutundi*, the evil eye will fall on us.

**diṭavu**, courage.

**diṭṭamu**, stout, firm, thorough. *diṭṭa-muḡa coṭṭuṭa*, to give a good thrashing; *nēnu vānini diṭṭangā zāḍinchindnu*, I gave him a good dressing down; *diṭṭangā bhōjanālu chēsi*, taking big meals.

**diṭṭaparatsuṭa**, to regulate.

**diṭṭatanamu**, pluck, spirit, firmness; also *diṭṭaritanamu*. *sarcāru-vāru paripḍanam'ippuḍu manchi diṭṭatanamutō nirvāhistū v'unṇāru*, the Government is carrying on the administration with a firm hand.

**divasamu**, day. Skt. A book word for *dinamu*, *rōzu*.

**divāla**, insolvency. Hindustani.

**divālayettuṭa**, **divālatīyuta**, to go bankrupt. *Bhimayya divālā tisi nīvu sampāḍinchina somm antā harinchī manchi paṇi chēsināḍḍa?* did Bhimayya act rightly when he went bankrupt and robbed you of all your savings?

**divāṇamu**, durbar hall of a raja, or a zamindar's palace. Hindustani. *pedda bāṭalō v'unna satram tisi vēyinchī pātra sāmānu divāṇamulōci techchindnu*, I abolished the choultry on the high road and brought the cooking vessels to the palace.

**divānu**, dewan, raja or zamindar's chief minister. Hindustani.

**diviṭi**, torch. *diviṭi cinda dīpamu*, a lamp under a torch (relatively insignificant); *tama mēlam v'unna taruvḍta yē mēlam yenducu?* *diviṭi cinda dīpālu*, after your nautch party why another nautch party? It would be lamps beneath a torch (an anti-climax).

**divve**, lamp. Skt. *divve tīsina gūḍu*

*vale*, like the lamp-niche without the lamp.

**divyadrūshṭi**, second sight. Skt., from *divyam* and *drūshṭi*, sight.

**divyagñānamu**, divine or esoteric knowledge. Skt., from *divyam* and *gñānam*, knowledge. *mahātmulācāṣa gamanamū chēta tama vaddacu vachchi māṭṭādi pōṭar' ani divyagñāna samājam vāru anna māṭa*, the statement of the esoteric knowledge society that mahatmas come to them by way of the sky and speak and go (of theosophy).

**divyam**, divine. Skt.

**divyāṅgā**, divinely, excellently. *Dēśicāchāryulavārini paṇḍitulanugā niyamistē bahu divyāṅgā v'untundi*, it will be an excellent thing to appoint Desicachari as a teacher.

**dīcsha**, vow. Skt. *dīcsha chēyūta*, *dīcsha paṭṭūta*, *dīcsha vahintsūta*, to vow. *mācu cūdu paḍagoṭṭi mīlach-chhēdam cheyyadānīci dīcsha paṭṭaḍam valla mīcu mah' āpratishṭha vastū v'unnadi*, you are greatly dishonoured by your vow to take our food from us and ruin us root and branch.

**dīnamu**, low, wretched, humble. Skt. *dīnam' aina nā mora ālacinchi*, hearing my humble complaint, is a common phrase in petitions; also *dīnamuḍ prārthintsutsumnānu*, I humbly pray.

**dīnatvamū**, humility. Skt.

**dīnuḍu**, a humble man. Skt. *dīnuḍ' aindā cāvale dīnuḍ' aindā cāvale*, either courage or humility.

**dīpamu**, **dīpica**, lamp. Skt. *diviṭi cinda dīpamu*, a lamp under a torch (sunlight puts out the fire); *āndhra dīpica*, the lamp of Telugu, is the title of a dictionary.

**dīpāvali**, the Dipavali festival. Skt., from *dīpam*, lamp, and *dvali*, row. The festival is held on the 14th day of the dark fortnight in *Aṣvayuja*, November; there is a great consumption of fireworks and squibs.

**dīrghamu**, long, deep. Skt., used especially in compounds. *dīrgha-darśanamū*, farsightedness; *dīrgha-vichārana*, deep examination; *dīrghālōchana*, deep thought.

**dīrghāyushmantuḍu**, long-lived.

Skt., from *dirgham* and *dyussu*, life, used in blessings. *miru dīrghāyushmantul' ai sukhapaḍandi*, may you live long and be happy; *dīrghāyushyamastu!* live long!

**dīruṭa**, for *tirūṭa*, to finish, in print, not speech.

**dīvana**, **dīvena**, blessing. *miru mammalini vacca māṭu dīrvadintsandi*, y' idē nācu mī ākharu dīvena, just bless us once, that will be my last blessing.

**dīvi**, island; *dīvipamū* is commoner.

**dīvintsūta**, to bless.

**dobbuṭa**, **dobbivēyūta**, to shove, to knock off (money, property), to ravish (a woman). *anna vēlacu lantsamu sommu dakhalu cheyya lēcapōtē monna vacca dēḷḷa siparendēntunū tisivēyinchī rendu vandala rūpāyilu puttsuconī d' pani marivacāḍici vēyinchinādu*, i cot-tarānīni cūḍā tīyinchī vēsi mūdu vandalu dobbi marivacanīci vēyinchinādu, recently a Delta Superintendent did not pay the bribe money on the date fixed and was dismissed for another man who gave Rs. 200, the new man was also dismissed and the post given to a third man for Rs. 300; *pīṭishanarlū, mirū v'ēcamai sarcaru sthālū bēvārsu sthālū dobbivēsinavi y'enni v'unnavi?* how many government and ownerless sites are there that you and the petitioners have not put your heads together to knock off?

**docca**, flank. *docca baddalu chēstānu*, I will break your flanks.

**doḍḍa**, nice. *i Cāmāyya bahu doḍḍa brāhmaḍu sumi*, this Kamāyya is a very nice brahmin; *nīvu mahā doḍḍa y'illālavu*, you are a very nice woman; *nā doḍḍatanam oṇṭā būḍidālō pōsina pannir aipōyindi*, my goodness is like pouring scent into ashes, i.e., wasted (throwing pearls before swine).

**doḍḍi**, court or yard at the back of a house. *goḍalu dūci doḍḷō pravēśinchi*, jumping over the wall and entering the backyard; *nēnu mā guruvu gāri vaddatsaduvcōṇē-t-appuḍu doḍḍi tavvi sanvatsarānīci cāvalasina cūralu paṇḍinchēvāḍāni*, when I was studying with my teacher I used to dig in his backyard and rear the year's supply of vegetables; *doḍḍēḍu goḍlanu don-*

*galu tōluconi pōtē, goḍḍu gēde Śrī Mahalakṣmī ainadi*, when thieves drove away the whole backyardful of cattle the barren buffalo became Mahalakṣmī (the goddess of wealth).

**dodḍicāḷḷu**, bandy legs.

**dolaguṭa**, for *tolaguṭa*, to retire; in print, not speech.

**dolluṭa**, to roll over; more commonly *dorluṭa*. *rāyi conḍa mīda nunchi crin-dici baḍabaḍam ani dolluṭsumadi*, the stone rolls rub-a-dub down the hill.

**dommari**, **dommaravāḍu**, mountebank (it is a caste name). *chēppēvi śrāṅga* (or *śrīraṅga*) *nītulu*, *chēśēvi māghasānāḍu*, *dūrēvi dommari guḍi-ṣelu*, what he says are moral sayings, what he does are ceremonial ablutions, what he enters are mountebanks' huts.

**dommi**, hubbub, mob. *brāhmalu lōpala dūri dommi chēstū v'umḍru*, the brahmins have got inside and are making a hubbub; *dommi cūdi vach-chināru*, they have come in a mob.

**dommulāḍuṭa**, to riot, fight; also *dommi chēyuṭa*. *mī Vāḍaghalī Tēngali khajjāḷu cālīpōnu*, *iccaḍa dommulāḍacāṇḍi*, confound your Vādagali and Tēngali disputes and don't fight here (the Vādagalis and Tēngalis, northerners and southerners in Tamil, are two sects of Vaiṣṇavite Brahmins who have been quarrelling at Conjeevaram for 400 years about such important matters as whether a hymn should be recited in Sanskrit or in Tamil).

**donca**, bramble.

**donca**, cattle path.

**donga**, thief, rogue. *inṭi donganu y'ṣvaruḍi paṭṭa lēdu*, God himself cannot catch the household thief; *dongacu talupu tisi doranu lēpināḍu*, he opened the door to the thief and then woke his master; *dongacu donga buddhi*, *doracu dora buddhi*, a thief has a thief's thoughts, a gentleman a gentleman's; *donganu tēlu cuṭṭin' aṭṭu*, as when a scorpion stings a thief (he will keep his mouth shut); *donganu donga y'erugunu*, thief knows thief; *dongalu tōlina goḍḍu yē rēvuma dāṭṭinā vacatē*, it is all the same by what ford the thieves drove the stolen ox;

*dongamu dongē paṭṭa valenu*, set a thief to catch a thief; *dongalacu guruvu*, thieves' attorney; *pāta donga paṭṭupa-ḍaca mānaḍu*, the confirmed thief will be caught at last; *pontsunḍē donga*, eavesdropper.

**donga**, false. *donga māṭalu*, deceitful words; *donga firyādu*, false complaint; *donga dāri*, a byeway; *donga bigamu*, a false key; *dongamunḍa*, a false jade.

**dongatanamu**, theft. *dongatanḍu ba-yalu paḍacuṇḍā dāchi lantsālu puttsu-cunēvāḷḷu condaru dhanavantu' ai garva paḍutū v'unṭāru*, some (police inspectors) have got rich and proud by taking bribes to prevent thefts coming out.

**dongilintsuṭa**, **dongiluṭa**, to steal. *talli bangḍam' aind camśāṭirāḍḍu dongilintsaca mānaḍu*, the goldsmith will steal even his mother's gold (when he is making it into jewellery).

**donne**, cup made of leaves. The *donne*, or cup of leaves, and *vistari*, or plate of leaves, are the simple table (but there is no table) apparatus of the Hindus.

**dontara**, **donti**, set or pile (of pots, cakes, &c.). *pūṛila dontara*, pile of cakes.

**dora**, **doragāru**, gentleman, especially a European, master. *nimishamḷō dora-nu jēbulō vēsucomāḍu*, it did not take him a minute to put the Collector in his pocket; *doragāru dēṛā daggira vaḍigā māḷḷāḍutū v'umḍāri ani banṭṛ-tulanu peṭṭi coṭṭinchi pōṭāru*, *pāri pōḍāmu randi*, let us run away before we are beaten by the peons for talking loud in front of the white man's tent. The Koyyas of the Godavari agency like to be called *conḍa doralu*, hill lords; zamindars also like to be called *doragāru*.

**doracipōvuṭa**, to be caught.

**doracuṭa**, to occur, be found, obtained. In Telugu you do not say you find anything, you say it turns up or occurs; another similar word is *chicuṭa*. *doracamḍi paṇci rādu*, what you don't get is no use (sour grapes); *cucca vastē rāyi doracadu*, *rāyi doricitē cucca rādu*, if the dog comes you can't find the stone, if you find the stone

the dog does not come; *tama darśanam doracādam valla nācu bahu santōshangā v'unnadi*, I am delighted at your receiving me.

**dorasāni**, lady; the feminine of *dora-gāru*.

**doratanamu**, government.

**doratanamuvāru**, the government, commonly used of the British Government.

**dorlintsuṭa**, to roll (transitive).

**dorluṭa**, to roll (intransitive). *rātri tellavārin dācā nidra paṭṭaca mantsam mida iṭu aṭu dorlutu*, all night till dawn sleepless and rolling about on his bed.

**doruvu**, a well near a tank. There are special rules for the charge for irrigation from *doruvu* wells.

**dōchipeṭṭuṭa**, to give for plunder. *ill' antayu vārici dōchipeṭṭutsumnadi*, the whole house is given to them to plunder.

**dōḍu**, for *tōḍu*, with. In print, not speech.

**dōlanamu**, swinging. Skt. *dōlāna mānasudai y' unnaḍu*, his mind is in a see-saw.

**dōlē**, palanquin. Hindustani.

**dōlu**, drum; also *bhēri*, *dhancā*, *maddela*.

**dōma**, mosquito.

**dōmatera**, mosquito curtain.

**dōne**, a boat made out of a dug-out palm. *dōne caḍupu* is a pot-belly.

**dōpiḍi**, **dōpu**, robbery.

**dōragilapeṭṭuṭa**, to tilt up. *chevulu dōragilapeṭṭināḍu*, he pricked up his ears.

**dōsacāya**, cucumber. The excellent melons of the Ceded Districts are also called *dōsacāya*.

**dōshacāri**, sinner.

**dōshamu**, sin. *calādōsham* (laches of time) is the legal term for prescription.

**dōshi**, guilty person.

**dōsili**, handful, the hands held together to form a cup.

**dōtsuconuṭa**, **dōtsuṭa**, to plunder. *tālūcā antā dōtsucumāḍu*, he (the tahsildar) plundered the whole taluk; *dongalu lōpala tsōrapaḍi nanmu nimi-shamiḷo dōtsuconi pō vatstumu*, thieves may enter and plunder me in a minute.

**dōva**, way, path. *oca v'ūrici veyyi dōvalu*, there are 1,000 ways to a

village; *cāsucu dōva lēdu nūṭici paravā lēdu*, he did not see his way to a penny but did not mind spending a pound.

**dōvati**, dhoti (male lower cloth); also *dhōvati*, *pancha*.

**dōyi**, a pair; used in books in compounds. *cannudōyi*, pair of eyes; *tsanudōyi*, pair of breasts.

**dravya**, substance (philosophy). Skt. **dravyamu**, money, property. Skt.

**dravyasahāyam**, subvention, contribution. Skt., from *dravyam*, money, and *sahāyam*, help.

**drācśhapandu**, grape.

**drācśhasārā**, wine.

**drācśhatige**, vine.

**dressaru**, dresser, doctor. English.

The class of medical officers now known as sub-assistant surgeons were formerly called dressers and hospital assistants.

**droccuṭa**, for *troccuṭa*, tread. In print, not speech.

**drōhamu**, treachery. Skt. *rājadrōhamu* is treason; *mēmu māṭlāduconna dānilō rājadrōham yēmi lēdu*, there was no treason in what we said.

**drōhi**, traitor.

**drūcpathamu**, point of view. Skt., from *drūṣ*, eye, and *patham*, path. A word used in newspapers. *prabhutva drūcpathamu* is the point of view of the Government.

**drūḍhamu**, firm, strong. Skt. *mā tandri gāru ḍṭṭē peddavāru cāru*, *mana andari canṭenu āyanē drūḍhangā v'un-nāru*, our father is not so old, he is stronger than any of us.

**drūṣṭamu**, visible. Skt.

**drūṣṭāntamu**, example. Skt.

**drūṣṭi**, look, evil eye. Skt. *yōga drūṣṭitō tsūchi y' itamini tacśhaṇam śānti parustānu*, I will quiet him by fixing him with a yogi's look; *cōpa drūṣṭitō*, with an angry look; *tana drūṣṭitici*, towards himself; *āntara drūṣṭi*, inward vision.

**drūṣṭibommalu**, scarecrows. *drūṣṭi tagalacundā n' unduṭacu gānu chēlalō drūṣṭibommalu peṭṭutāru*, they place scarecrows in the fields to ward off the effects of the evil eye (not like us to scare the birds).

**dubāsi**, dubash, interpreter. Skt. *dvi*,

two, and *bhāsha*, language. An old word scarcely in use now; in the old days the Company's dubashes were very important persons. Also *dvi-bhāshi*.

**dubbu**, stubble.

**ducānamu**, shop. Hindustani. The Telugu is *angaḍi*. *chēpala ducānamu mīda* 'crotta chēpalu iccaḍa ammutāru' *ami bōṛḍu caṭṭindru*, over the fish-shop there was a board 'fresh fish sold here'. *shāpu* (shop) is also used.

**ducci**, ploughing. *ducci v'untē diccu v'unnadi*, till well and all will be well.

**duccipolamu**, a ploughed field.

**ducciteddu**, a ploughing bullock. *ducci-t-eddu dēsāntaramu vellinattu*, like the ploughing ox having left the country.

**duḍḍu**, money, originally the name of a coin. *duḍḍugalavāru*, rich people.

**duḍḍucarra**, cudgel.

**duḍucu**, rash, silly. *duḍucu māṭalu*, hasty words.

**duḍucutanamu**, rashness, silliness.

**duhkhamu**, grief. Skt.

**duhkhintsuta**, to grieve. Skt.

**duluputa**, to dust. *ā pustacāḍ amṛitini Agnihōtrunici samarpaṇa chēstē nācu yentō santōshangā v' unṭundi*, *vīṭi purugulu dulupa lēca tsachchipōtū v' unṇānu*, I shall be very pleased if you offer all those books to Vulcan; I am half-killed dusting the vermin off them.

**dumadumalāḍuṭa**, to be angry; onomatopoeic.

**dummu**, dust. *adi dummu, idi cummu*, one is dust and one is ashes (from the frying-pan into the fire).

**dummu**, bone, more commonly *emuca*.

**dummulagonḍi**, hyaena (bone-eater).

**dumpa**, edible root. *dumpalamu phalālanu timutsu*, eating roots and fruits; *peṇḍalapu dumpa* is a yam; *baṅgāḍa* or *sīma dumpalu*, Bengal or foreign roots, are names for the potato, but *urlagaḍḍa* (the crumbling root) is more common.

**dumucuta**, to jump. *gōḍa paic ecci gadilōnici dūmicenu*, he climbed the wall and leapt into the room.

**duṇḍagḍu**, blackguard; plural *duṇḍa-ginḍru*.

**ḍunga**, block of wood.

**dunnapōtu**, male buffalo, also used as term of abuse, from *dunnuṭa*, to plough, and *pōtu*, male; also *enuṭōtu*. *eddu enḍacu lāga dunnapōtu nīdācu lāga*, the bullock was for pulling towards the sun, the buffalo towards the shade (bad yoke-fellows); *vaca clayntūtō rahasyangā māṭlādina māṭalu y'i dunnapōtu vinṇāḍu*, this buffalo eaves-dropped when I was conferring confidentially with a client.

**dunnuṭa**, to plough. *dunnaca tsallitē cōyyaca paṇḍinādi*, sowing without ploughing, no reaping at harvest (nothing is to be had without toil); *dunnē rōzūlālō dēsānu mīda pōyi, cōta rōzūlālō cōḍavali paṭṭucomi vachchinḍu*, in the ploughing days he wandered about the country, at harvest he came with his sickle (reaping when you did not sow).

**duppaṭi**, cloth, sheet. *angaḍivōḍu: i duppaṭi conaṇḍi, oca purushāntaramu varacu v'unṭundi. vṛiḍḍuḍu: nāc'anta manchidi accara lēdu, nācu ippaṭici ḍebbai ēḷḷu*. Shopkeeper: Buy this cloth, it will last a life-time. Old man: No, thank you, I am 70.

**duppi**, spotted deer (*cervus axis*). The common deer of South India are *duppi*, spotted deer, *caṇuzu*, sambhur; *lēḍi* is the generic term.

**dur-, dus-**, (also **dush-**), prefix meaning 'bad'. Skt. The opposite prefix is *sa-, sat-*, good; almost any word may be combined with *dur-*; I give a few common combinations below *passim*.

**durabhimānamu**, arrogance. Skt.

**durabhyāsamu**, bad habit. Skt.

**duradagonḍi**, stinging nettle; from *durada*, stinging. Also *dūlagonḍi*.

**duradamu**, itching, stinging. *manu-maḍu nērtuconṇ'attu avvacu durada ttrīn aṭṭu*, like the grandmother who relieved her itching by making the child write his lesson on her back (killing two birds with one stone); *cheyyi duradagḍa unṇ'anduna gōcuconṭini*, because my hand was itching I scratched.

**duradrūshṭamu**, misfortune. Skt.

**durantamu**, endless or bad end. Skt.

**duravagāhamu**, difficult to understand. Skt.

**duravastha**, ill fate. Skt.  
**durácháramu**, bad custom. Skt.  
**durácháruḍu**, backslider (in religion and custom). Skt.  
**durágatamu**, ill-gotten. Skt. *agatam*, obtained.  
**durálóchana**, bad intent. Skt.  
**durátmuḍu**, bad-hearted man. Skt. Also *dushátmuḍu*.  
**durbalamu**, weak. Skt.  
**durbharamu**, hard to bear. Skt. *durbhara hrúdayamu*, a heavy heart.  
**durbhāgyamu**, misfortune. Skt.  
**durbhāgyuḍu**, unhappy man. Skt.  
**durbhāsha**, abuse. Skt.  
**durbharamu**, unbearable. Skt.  
**durbhicshamu**, famine. Skt. *crūshitó násti durbhicshamu, japató násti páta-camu*, crop-failure, famine; prayer-failure, sin.  
**durbódha**, bad advice. Skt.  
**durbuddhi**, bad ideas, bad mind. Skt. *nicu yenta durbuddhi puṭṭinadé!* what an idea!  
**durdaṣa**, ill-fate. Skt.  
**Durga**, another name of Parvati.  
**durgamu**, hill fort. Skt. Corrupted to 'drug' in English as in *Ramandrug, Rayadrug*.  
**durgandhamu**, bad smell. Skt. The Telugu is *campu*, but *durgandham* is also common.  
**durgati**, hell.  
**durghaṭamu**, difficult. Skt.  
**durguṇamu**, bad quality or nature. Skt.  
**durjanuḍu**, a wicked man. Skt. *aśakta durjanatvam*, wickedness born of incompetency.  
**durjayamu**, invincible. Skt.  
**durlabhamu**, rare. Skt.  
**durmanascuḍu**, evil-minded. Skt.  
**durmarāṇamu**, a bad end. Skt.  
**durmārgamu**, wickedness. Skt. *durmārgāmunacu tanḍri baddhacam*, idleness is the root of all evil; *nēnu nī durmārgam antā baṭa peḍutānu*, I will reveal all your misconduct.  
**durmārguḍu**, blackguard. Skt. *durmārgulató sahaḍasam*, bad company.  
**durnaḍata**, bad conduct. Skt.  
**durnayamu**, immorality. Skt.  
**durnīti**, bad morals. Skt. *durnīti paṭṭucommalai vēṣyala śhīti*, the condi-

tion of dancing girls that gives rise to bad morals.  
**duruddēṣamu**, bad intention. Skt.  
**durusu**, rough, stubborn. *nicu y' indācā tsālā durusugā v'umānu, iṭṭuḍu nemmadi paḍḍāc anucunṭānu*, you have been very stubborn so far, now I think you will be quiet.  
**durūha**, bad idea. Skt. *nicu yenta durbuddhi puṭṭinadé; nī manassulō yenta durūha v'umadé!* what dreadful thoughts and ideas have entered your mind!  
**durvādamu**, bad argument. Skt. *vaṭṭi durvādamulō digutāru*, they descend to fallacies.  
**durvāramu**, intolerable. Skt. *durvāra vyādhula pālai*, a prey to intolerable diseases.  
**durvārta**, bad news. Skt.  
**durviniyōgamu**, wrong use, misappropriation. Skt. Used as a legal term for the crime of misappropriation.  
**durvṛtti**, bad profession or life. Skt. *durvṛttilō pravēṣinchi*, falling into a bad way of life.  
**durvyayamu**, extravagance. Skt.  
**duryōgamu**, misfortune. Skt.  
**duschēṣṭalu**, bad deeds. Skt.  
**dushcāryamu**, vice. Skt. *zūdamu, pānamu, asatyamu, modalaina dushcāryamulu*, gambling, drink, lying, and other vices.  
**dushcrūtyamu**, sin. Skt.  
**dushpravartanamu**, bad conduct. Skt. *mana dushpravartanam antanu cālamu mīda trōchi vaichi*, laying the blame for all our own bad conduct on the times.  
**dushprayatnamu**, intrigue. Skt. *miru chēṣē dushprayatnalu yēppaṭici cona sāgavu*, your intrigues will never be successful.  
**dushātmuḍu**, bad-hearted man. Skt. Also *durātmuḍu*.  
**dushṭuḍu**, scoundrel. Skt. *irshyā-grastulaina dushṭulu*, scoundrels full of malice.  
**duṣṣacunamu**, bad omen. Skt.  
**duṣṣavabhāvam**, bad disposition. Skt.  
**dustaramu**, difficult. Skt.  
**dustu**, cloth, **dustulu**, clothes.  
**duvvena**, comb.

**duvvuṭa**, to stroke, comb. *misālu duvvuṭa* is to stroke one's moustaches; *tala duvvuṭa*, to comb one's hair.

**dūcuṭa**, to leap over.

**dūḍa**, calf. *āvu chēnulō mēstē dūḍa gaṭṭuna mēstundā?* if the cow grazes in the field, will the calf graze on the bank? *dūḍa cuḍistēnē gāni āvu chēpaḍu*, unless the calf drinks the cow won't give milk.

**dūdēcula**, man of cotton-cleaning caste; they are converts to Muhammadanism. *turacalu lēni v'ūllō dūdēcula-vāḍu sahib miyyā*, the dūdecula is king in a village in which there are no genuine Muhammedans.

**dūḍi**, cleaned cotton. Uncleaned cotton is *patti*, a cotton cloth is *nūli baṭṭa*.

**dūlagonḍi**, nettle; also *duradagonḍi*.

**dūlamu**, a beam.

**dūpamu**, incense. Skt.

**dūramu**, far, distance. Skt. *dūra-dēsamu*, distant country; *āmaḍalu dūram aité*, *antachcaranālu dūramā?* though the leagues be long, will the hearts be far?

**dūramugā**, far (adverb). Skt.

**dūrapu**, far (adjective). Skt. *dūrapu cōḍalu munupu*, distant hills are smooth (distance lends enchantment to the view).

**dūrintsuṭa**, **dūrtsuṭa**, to make to enter, to entangle, introduce; causal of *dūruṭa*. *vāllanu cūḍa yē cēsulōnō dūristān ani bedarinchī*, threatening to entangle them too in some criminal case; *ā taruvāta vachchina Khādar Sāhēbu Nīryōgūl andarini mellagā sāganampi gaḍḍāla Sāhēbulanu aṭisulō dūrchindādu*, Khādar Sahib who came after gradually got rid of all the Niyogi Brahmins and introduced bearded Muhammedans into the office.

**dūripōvuṭa**, **dūruṭa**, to enter, penetrate. *taḍacalēni y' inḷocī cucca dūrin aṭṭu*, as a dog enters an open door; *cheppēvi nītulu, chēsēvi snāndlu, dūrēvi dommara guḍisēlu*, what he says are morals, what he does are ablutions, what he goes into are mountebanks' huts.

**dūshanamu**, reviling, libel. Skt. *brahmanādūshaṇa*, reviling of brahmins (a great sin); *nēnu lēn' appuḍu*

*tsāṭṭuna yēmi cūsinā saripōyindī gāni, nā mogam yēḍuṭa cūḍā y'ild dūshaṇā chēstū v'unṭē, nēnu sahinchi v'ūrucunṭān amucunnāru rā?* you may caw behind my back but do you think I am going to stand your reviling me to my face? **dūshintsuṭa**, to revile. Skt. *strīlu manchi vāḷḷu cār ani dūshistū v'unnd*, though you revile women; *prāchina saddchāramulanu dūshistāru*, they revile age-old good customs.

**dūsiconuṭa**, **dūyuṭa**, to draw off (as a sword from its scabbard, but the Telugus think of the scabbard as drawn off the sword, not of the sword as drawn out of the scabbard; they say *ora dūsi*, drawing the scabbard, when we say 'drawing his sword').

**dūta**, messenger. *vāyu dēvuḍu dūtagā vachchindādu*, the wind god came as a messenger.

**dvaitamu**, dual. Skt. *dvaitamu* is the philosophy of dualism as opposed to *advaitamu*, monism.

**dvandvamu**, pair, couple, duality. Skt. *dvandvayudhamu* is a duel; *advaita sthiti vacca nimushamlō autundi*; *appuḍu dvandvulu yēnt v'unḍavu*, monism will be brought in in a minute and then there will be no dualities; *mīru vīrabhaṭṭula vale ā vachchē y' iddaritōmī dvandvayuddham cheyyandī*, do you two like heroes fight duels with these two who are coming.

**dvādaṣi**, the 12th lunar day. Skt., from *dvādaṣa*, 12th.

**dvārabandhamu**, door frame. Skt., from *dvāramu*, door, and *bandham*, tying.

**dvāramu**, door. Skt.

**dvārā**, by means of, through. *atani dvārā vinnānu*, I heard through him.

**dvēshamu**, enmity. Skt. *nī y' andu nācu manassulō yēmi dvēsham lēdu*, I bear you no ill-will.

**dvēshi**, enemy. Skt.

**dvēshintsuṭa**, to hate. Skt.

**dvibhāshi**, interpreter. Skt., from *dvi*, two, and *bhāsha*, language. *dubash* in the old records.

**dviguṇamu**, double. *dhana dviguṇa-mulagā*, cent. per cent. on your money.

**dvijanmuḍu**, **dvijuḍu**, twice-born (i.e. a brahmin). The brahmins are

twice-born because they are born again when they first put on the sacred thread.

**dvitīyamu**, second. Skt. The Telugu is *rendava*.

**dvīpāntaravāsamu**, transportation for life. Skt. A legal term, literally,

removal to islands, i.e., to the Andamans.

**dvīpāntarayanamu**, journey to islands. Skt.

**dyōtacamulaina**, illuminating. Skt., from *dyōtam*, light.

## E

Initial *e* in Telugu is like snakes in Ireland; there are really no words beginning with *e* because all words printed with initial *e* are pronounced with a euphonic *y* before them, and a few of the more common ones will be given again under *y*; thus the Telugu for 'why' is *yenducu*, though it is often printed *enducu*; the *y* is so much part of the word that I do not insert an apostrophe in printing in Roman characters. The *y* is always inserted after a vowel, but not always after a consonant.

**ecarāru**, confession. Hindustani; a law term. In speech people say *oppucannādu*, he confessed.

**eccaḍa**, where? with negative 'nowhere'. *yeccaḍḍa doracani*, not to be found anywhere.

**eccaḍacu**, **eccaḍi**, whither? *pāpam cheyyanivāḍḍu yeccaḍi pōḍrō nicu telusundā*? do you know where people go who commit no sins?

**eccaḍalēni**, unprecedented, monstrous. *peḷḷi rōzumanē nāc i magaḍu vadd'ani yeccaḍalēni allari chēsi*, on the marriage day she made a monstrous noise crying that she did not want that husband.

**eccaḍanō**, in some place or other.

**eccaḍanūlēdu**, nowhere.

**eccaḍavō**, something or other.

**eccaḍi**, of what place? what sort? nothing of the sort! of whatever place. *niv eccaḍivāḍḍavu?* where do you come from? *idi yeccaḍi sancaṭam!* what a trouble! (trouble coming from where); *ḍyanacu aravai yēḷḷu dātinavandi!* *yeccaḍ'andi!* *monnaṭi bhādrapada māśānīci yābhai nāḷugu sanvatsaramulu dātinavi*, he is over 60! Nothing

of the sort! he was 54 last August; *i puruvulu nicu eccaḍivi?* where did you get those flowers from? *eccaḍivār accaḍi vēḷḷipōyināru*, every one went home.

**eccaṭi**, single. *eccaṭi poru*, single-handed combat (duel).

**eccilli**, hiccup. *abbāyici yeccilli puṭṭinavi*, the boy has got hiccups.

**eccintsuṭa**, to raise, make to get up; causative of *eccuṭa*. *cheṭṭu yeccinchi nichchena tisin'aṭṭu*, like making a man climb a tree and then taking the ladder away; *cḍgitam mida vaca acsharam yeccintsa rādu*, do not put a word in writing.

**eccirintsuṭa**, to mock; for *veccirintsuṭa*. *guḍḍu vacchēchi pillanu yeccirinchinadi*, the egg came and mocked the chicken.

**eccoṭṭuṭa**, to rob, run away with; from *ega* and *coṭṭuṭa*.

**eccuṭa**, to go up, get on to. *vānīci sārā talac eccinadi*, the spirits have gone to his head; *andarū andalamu yeccitē mōśēvāru yevaru?* if every one gets into the palanquin, who is to carry it? *eccumanṭē yedḍucu cōpam, digum'antē cunṭivēnīci cōpam*, if you say get up the bullock is cross, if you say get down the lame man is cross; *conḍa mida yeccaḍānīci dagḡira dāri yēdāind v'undā?* is there any short way up the hill? *pogar' ecci* means proud.

**eccuva** (*v* pronounced *w*), more, superiority. *telivi taccuva, dāli yec-cuva*, least sense most appetite; *vāri yec-cuva yēmiṭi?* in what is their superiority?

**eccuvataccuva** (*v* pronounced *w*), more or less. *eccuvataccuvagā nūr rūpāyalu*, Rs. 100 more or less.



**eḍa**, space, interval. *eḍa lécundā*, without interval, continuously.

**eḍa**, towards, (of time) on. *nā yēda*, towards me; *chērun eḍa*, on arrival.

**eḍa**, young, tender.

**eḍa**, prefix meaning 'apart'.

**eḍabāṭu**, separation. *nā biḍḍa yēda-bāṭu nēnu sahinta lēnu*, I cannot bear separation from my child.

**eḍabāyūta**, to separate from, abstain from.

**eḍagillūta**, to stand aside.

**eḍala**, suffix meaning 'if'. *balamu lēni yēḍala*, if he has not strength.

**eḍama**, left. It will be in vain that the motorist will say to the waggoner *yēdam chēṭici tōlu*, drive on the left, for the rule of the road is ignored in South India.

**eḍamu**, space, room, opportunity. *yentamandi bandhuvul unnāro mā y'inṭō tsūdu*, y'ippuḍu cālu peṭṭadānīci yēdam leḍu, come once to my house and see how many relations I have, there is not room to set foot in it.

**eḍapa-daḍapa**, now and then. *vīluni baṭṭi yēḍapa-daḍapa vasti-pōṭṭi v'unḍu*, be coming as frequently as you can.

**eḍapeṭṭūta**, to put aside.

**eḍaṭa**, opposite; from *eduru*. Also *eḍuṭa*. *d y'inṭi yēḍaṭa*, opposite that house.

**eḍategacundā**, incessantly.

**eḍatīyūta**, to remove.

**eḍāri**, desert.

**eḍḍu**, bullock. *eccumanṭe yēḍḍu cō-pam*, *digum'antē cunṭivānīci cōpam*, if you say get up the ox will be cross, if you say get down the lame man will be cross. Plural is *eḍḍu*. *ducci yēḍḍu*, ploughing bullocks; *eḍḍu rance vēyuts unnādi*, the ox bellows.

**-eḍēsi**, affix meaning by certain quantities; compounded of *eḍu*, full, and *ēsi*, at the rate of. *gampēḍēsi*, by basketfuls.

**eḍlabandī**, bullock-cart; from *eḍḍu*, ox, and *bandī*, cart. *cangu cangum'ani gaṇṭala mōṭalātō eḍlabandīlu vaṭṭsuts unḍenu*, bullock carts were coming with the clanging noise of bells; *gūḍu-bandī* is a covered cart; *cochibandī*, from English coach, a particularly smart turn-out.

**eḍirintsuṭa**, to oppose, resist; from *eduru*, opposite. *garalscūlulō tsaduvu-*

*cunna mūd ēlla munda nā peḷḷamu pēda muṭṭucunṭē asahyam ani nannu yēdirintundi*, a chit of a girl who studies in the girls' school stands up to me and says it is disgusting for my wife to handle dung (a particularly pure article according to the Hindus).

**-eḍu**, affix denoting measure. *buddēḍu*, bottleful; *doḍḍēḍu paṣuvulu*, a yardful of cattle; *mundu sanvaṭṭsaram māmūlulō vaca rūpāyi taccuva vachchinad' ani gidḍēḍu nīru vadaliṭeṭṭindaḍu cāḍu*, because there was a rupee short in the usual bribe he did not let a pint of water into our fields.

**eduguṭa**, to grow. *nannu muṭṭucōcu*, *paḍutsuvāḍḷlu yedigina dāḍānni muṭṭucō rāḍu*, do not touch me, young men must not touch a grown woman; *penḍli y'ainādi modaluconi pillādi yedigi yeppuḍu cāpuramunacu vaṭṭsund, d mahābhāgyam antayū nēn eppuḍu bāvucondunā ani nōṭilō vrēlu peṭṭuconi guṭacalu mringutsu tondara paḍinānu*, from the time of my marriage I was gloating over the thought that the girl would grow up and live with me and give me that great happiness; *biḍḍa yedigite cunda yedugunu*, the pot grows with the child—the pot in which it takes its food.

**eduru**, opposite. *yeduru-gāli*, head wind. *yedurcōlu*, the mutual advances of bride and bridegroom at the marriage ceremony; also, in general, meeting. *yedurāḍuṭa*, to speak against, to oppose, and so in numerous compounds.

**eduruconuṭa**, to meet, opposite; pronounced *yedurconuṭa*.

**edurugundā**, opposite; also *eḍaṭacu*. *yedurugundā rā* (come opposite) means simply come out or come here.

**edurunacalu**, counterfoil.

**edurupaḍuṭa**, to meet.

**eduruṭa**, to advance.

**edurutsūtsuṭa**, to hope, expect. *nēnu vrāsina v'uttarānīci zavāḍu nimittam yeduru tsūstū v' unnānu*, I am hoping for an answer to my letter. The usual word for 'to hope'; 'hope' is *āsa*.

**eduruzaṁvābu**, answer, especially in contradiction. *nīru ikha mundu yēpuḍu pēda manushyulu māṭṭāḍutū*

v' untē yeduru zavābu cheppacu, in future when gentlemen talk to you don't answer them back.

**eduṭa**, opposite, in front of. *nā yeduṭa*, before me; *dēvuni yeduṭa*, before God, the words with which the oath taken by witnesses in court begins; *dēvuni yeduṭa nizam chepputānu*, *antā nizam chepputānu*, *abaddham cheppanu*, I will speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

**ega**, prefix meaning 'up'; the opposite is *diga*, down. *ega tistē brahmahatya*, *diga tistē gōhatya*, (witness in cattle trespass case by brahmin, to himself) if I pull one way it is brahmin-murder, if I pull the other way, it is cow-murder (the two worst sins—Hindu religion).

**egapeṭṭuṭa**, to misappropriate, knock off. *mumupu mēnējarugḍru padulu puttsucunnā*, *nūrulu puttsucunnā edapā-da-dapā mana chētulō cuḍa renḍu rīpāyulu pēṭṭēvḍu*, *y'ippuḍ avī yegapeṭṭināḍu*, formerly the manager when he got 10 rupees or a hundred used now and then to put two into our hands, now he makes away with these.

**egarūṭa**, to fly; also *eguruṭa*.

**egasana**, upwards.

**egatāli**, mockery. *mīru yegatāli cheyya-candī*, do not mock me.

**egatīyūṭa**, to pull up.

**egavu**, flying; from *eguruṭa*.

**eggu**, harm.

**egirintsuṭa**, to make to fly; causal of *eguruṭa*.

**egiripōvūṭa**, to go flying.

**eguḍudigūḍu**, up and down. *t rōḍḍu yeguḍudigūḍuḍ n' unnadī*, this road is all up and down; *yeguḍudigūḍu rōḍḍa mīda baḷḷu cusa causal āḍumu*, waggons jolt on rough roads.

**egumati**, export. Loading up on to ships is export; unloading, *digumati*, is import.

**egumati chēyūṭa**, to export.

**eguruṭa**, to fly. *ill 'egiri pōyē-t-aṭṭugā cēcalu vēyūṭa* is to scream the house down (but the Telugus say 'up'); *pacshi lāgu yegarādānci nācu reccalu lēvu*, I have not wings to fly like a bird; *nēnu hīringu* (hearing) *chēsē cdlamandū cōrtu yegiri pōyinadi*, I set the court flying with my argument.

**eguva**, above. *nā vistari y' odda yegu-vanu cūrtsōṇḍi*, take the higher seat.

**ella**, suffix meaning all. *lancaḷo puṭṭi-navār-ellā rācshasulē*, the people born in Lanka are all demons; *vāḍu dinam-ellā vrāstū v'unḍenu*, he drove the pen all day; *mana pūrūlu cheppinad'ellanu manchiḍ'anu mūrkhha paṭṭunu māni*, *mana buddhi chēta n'ālōchinchi y'ippaṭi sthitiṇi baṭṭi cālānugunamul 'aina mār-pulamu chēsiconutsu*, *lōcamunacu sukhā-bhīr rīddhi caluga chēyuts' unḍa valenu*, abandoning the stupid prejudice that all our ancestors said was right, we must use our own brains, making changes suited to the present day, and improve the world.

**ellappuḍu**, always; from *ella*, all, and *appuḍu*, then. *yellappuḍu* is the usual word for 'always'; *yēdama chēṭici tōl'ālī yellapuḍu*, you must always drive on the left.

**ellavāru**, every one.

**ellayēḍala**, everywhere.

**ellecshanu**, election. English. *ellecshanulō yevāru tānu membragā n'unḍa cōri munducu vatstunō*, *vānini 'cān-didēṭ' antāru*, people who stand at elections are called candidates.

**elli**, to-morrow. Used in books for *rēpu*. *māḍiga maḷli*, *camsālī yelli*, the cobbler says, 'come again', the goldsmith, 'come another day'. To-morrow is more commonly *rēpu*, yesterday is *ninna*, the day before yesterday is *monna*. *Malli* and *Yelli* are also women's names.

**ellunḍi**, the day after to-morrow; from *elli*, to-morrow, and *unḍi*, from.

**eluca**, rat. *yeluca tsāvucu pilli mūrkhha pōnā?* will the cat faint at the rat's death? *yeluca mīda cōpāna y'inpici chitstsū peṭṭu conn'aṭṭu*, like setting your house on fire to kill a rat; *pīlīci chelaḡāṭāmu*, *yelucacu prāṇa sanca-ṭāmu*, sport to the cat, death-throes to the rat; *conḍa tavvi yelucamu paṭṭin'aṭṭu*, digging away a hill to get at a rat; *yeluca citsa citsal āḍyts unnadi*, the rat squeaks.

**elucabōnu**, rat-trap; also *elucala-bōnu*.

**elugu**, voice. Used in books for *svaramu*.

**elugubantī**, **elugugoḍḍu**, bear. *pedda*

*pulinó yelugubantínó tsúchin'atṭu bha-yapaḍutu*, frightened as if he had seen a tiger or a bear.

**emuca**, bone.

**enabhai**, eighty; also *enubadi*.

**enamanduguru**, eight persons.

**enḍa**, sunlight, sunheat. The Telugus, unlike us, distinguish the sun and the moon from their light, which is *enḍa* (also heat) of the sun, and *venmela* of the moon. *yeddu yenḍacu lága, dunna-pótu nḍacu lága*, the bullock pulling towards the sun, the buffalo towards the shade (an ill-matched pair); '*mā-paṭi yēḍa*, evening sun; *yēḍa-mḍuvu*, mirage.

**enḍāca** ? how far ? from *dāca*, up to.

**enḍacālamu**, the hot weather; from *enḍa*, sun's heat, and *cālamu*, time. This would be even more inadequately translated 'summer'; it is the Indian hot weather, inadequately described as the hot, when from the bazaars comes a din which, though often called music, is not.

**enḍadebba**, sunstroke.

**enḍa peṭṭuṭa**, to put to dry.

**enḍaru** ? how many persons ?

**enḍipóvuṭa**, to dry up.

**enḍipóyina**, dry.

**enḍó**, somewhere.

**enḍu** ? what ? where ? *yēḍu gurinchi* ? about what ? *yēḍu póyinaḍu* ? where has he gone ? Hence also *yēḍucu* ? for what ? why ?

**enḍu**, dried up. *alasaṭa chēta nācu nōru yēḍucu póṭunnadi*, my mouth is dry with fatigue. *enḍugaḍi*, straw.

**enḍucanina**, because; from *enḍucu*, why, and *anuṭa*, say; if you ask why. Also *enḍucanté*.

**enḍucanté**, because; composed of *enḍucu* and *anuṭa*, to say.

**enḍuchēta** ? why do you ask ? *muṇṇu samudra prayāṇam chēṣāḍa* ? have you been to sea ? *chēṣānu gāni nācu viṣugu puṭṭinadi*, I have, but got bored; *y'enḍuchēta* ? why ? *oca ala tsústé ami alalu aṭlāgé v'unḍi, bhēdam émi lédu*, if you have seen one wave, you have seen them all, there is no difference. *enḍuchétanamté*, if you want to know; composed of *enḍu*, *chēta*, and *anuṭa*, to say. *uttara dēṣam antā tirigḍuvu*

*gadd, Himavatparvatānmi tsúṣḍōḍa* ? you have travelled all over the north, I suppose you have seen the Himalayas ? *tsúḍa lédu, yēḍuchétanamté accāḍa nilutsunté mana chinṇatanāmu baiṭa paḍutundi*, I have not and if you ask why not, because if you stand there our insignificance comes out.

**enḍucó** ? for what ? *yēḍucurā indāca nunchi yēḍustunnḍvu* ? why have you been crying all this time ? *yēḍucó gnyḍ-pacamulédu*, I can't remember what for.

**enḍucu** ? why ? *mānamu póyina venuca prāṇam enḍucu* ? what is the good of life when honour is gone ? *chitracḍrulu tama paṭāla crinda santacām chēṣṭāru yēḍucu* ? *paṭānī modal éḍo chivar éḍo tsúchévāḷḷu telusucōḍānīci*, why do painters sign their pictures ? So that you may know which is the beginning and which is the end.

**enḍucu** ? for what ? with negative, for nothing. *enḍucu paṇīci rāmi mibhāg-yuḍu*, a worthless wretch.

**enḍulacu** ? where to ?

**enḍunḍi** ? whence ? *eccaḍa nunḍi* is commoner.

**enḍunu**, everywhere.

**enḍunú lédu**, nowhere.

**enḍu nunchi** ? *enḍununḍi* ? from where ? *eccaḍa nunchi* is commoner.

**enḍuṭa**, to dry up. More commonly in the compound form *enḍipóvuṭa*.

**engili**, spittle, unclean. The spittle is regarded as particularly dirty; so *yengili* often means dirty. *mana yengili viṣṭaḷḷu*, our dirty plates; *yēmi teliyaca nāḷugu yengili y'ingiltshu mucalu tsaduṇucōḍāmtōṭe voḷḷ' erugaca pūru' dchārānmi peddālāni dūshistāru*, they know nothing but as soon as they have learnt four dirty English words not knowing what they are doing they abuse old customs and people.

**enimidava**, eighth.

**enimidi**, eight. *enimidinn'ara ganṭa* is half-past eight.

**ennaḍó**, some time or other; derived from *nāḍu*, day. *ennaḍó sarigina sangati*, an event which has occurred in the past.

**ennaḍú** ? ever ? *ṭicharu: pillulacu tsali yeṭlā veyyacundā v'unḍunḍi* ? *av'ēmaind tsocḍāyi tōḍuccunṭavāḍa* ? *baṭṭa cappu-*

*cuntavā?* Teacher: How do cats escape cold? Do they wear coats? Do they put on clothes? *bāluḍu: miru yennadu pillini tsūda lēda?* Boy: Have you never seen a cat?

**ennaḍu**, always.

**ennāḷḷu**? how many days? how long? *tummitē poyyē muccu yennāḷḷu v'unḍumu?* if your nose goes when you sneeze, how long will it last? The usual word for 'how long'. 'How long is it since?' is *yennāḷḷu aindi?* with past participle.

**enni**? how many? *peddamanishi: san-vatsaramlō yenni rūtuvu' umavi?* Gentleman: How many seasons are there in the year? *vidyārthi: tennisurūtuvu, phutbālu rūtuvu, rendu.* School-boy: Two, the tennis and the football seasons.

**ennicalu**, elections, but *ellecshamu* is commoner. So also *abhyarti*, *anvēshi* may be used for 'candidate', but every one says *cāndidētū*.

**enni-yō**, however many; also *ennō*. *yēru yenni vancalu pōyina samudramulōne paḍa valenu*, however many twists the river makes it must fall into the sea (the weariest river winds safe at last to sea).

**ennu**, ear of corn; corruption from *vemmu*. Many other words beginning with *v* are commonly pronounced with initial *y* instead, e.g., *vēlam*, auction, is vulgarly *yālam*, *velluṭa*, to go, is vulgarly *yelluṭa*.

**ennuṭa**, to reckon, count.

**enta**? how much? what? *yenta unnadi?* what is the price? *yenta anyḍyamu?* what injustice? *adi yenta pani?* what is there in that? *yentamātram?* how much? *yentamātram cādu*, not at all; *niv'enta, āyana yenta?* what comparison is there between you two? *niv'enta nēn'enta ani pōḷḷāḍināru*, they quarrelled about which was the bigger man; *grūhasthu: bhārya v' untē yenta cashtam vachchindā marachi pō vatsunu. brahmachāri: brahmachārici asalu cashtamē unḍadu*. Married man: If you have a wife however much trouble comes you can forget it. Bachelor: If you are a bachelor the trouble does not come at all.

**enta y'ainā**, however much.

**entacu**? for how much? *y'entacu istunnāru?* or *y'entacu istādu?* for what will you sell it?

**entamandi**? how many persons?

**entamātram**? how much; not in the least, not at all. *entamātram v'oppucannādu cādu. Entamātram vallapaḍad' annādu*, he did not consent to it in the least or he said that it was not at all possible.

**entamātram lēdu**, not at all; also with *cādu* or any negative verb. *mir adhāryamu yentamātram cana paratsa cūḍadu*, you must not show any fear at all.

**entasēpaṭici**? how long after? *vāḍu yenta sēpaṭici vachchinādu?* how long after did he come?

**entasēpu**, all the while. *vāḍu yenta-sēpu tana goppalē cheppu conḍādu*, he blows his own trumpet all the while.

**entasēpu**? how long? *intici pōvāḍṇici yenta sēpu paḍutundi?* how long will it take to get home? *enta sēpu*, always; *enta sēpu tana saukhyamē*, always his own comforts.

**entaivāru**? what sort of persons?

**entavaracu**? up to what? up to when?

**entayu**, greatly; also *entō*.

**entayu lēdu**, not at all, nothing; also *ēmi lēdu*.

**entō**, so much, such, great, whatever, however great; also *enta-yō*. *atanu yentō manchivādu*, he is such a nice man; *mī valla nādu yentō upacāram calugutundi*, you will be doing me a great favour; *i v'ūrici ā v'ūr entō ā v'ūrici i v'ūr antē*, whatever the distance between this village and that, the distance between that village and this is the same; *rāzu yentō dharmam antē*, the virtue of the people will be proportionate to the greatness of the king (every government has the subjects it deserves). *Qualis rex talis grex*.

**entsuṭa**, to count, think. *ciḍ enchi mēl entsa valenu*, count the loss and then profits.

**enubadi**, eighty; more commonly *yenabhai*.

**enupōtu**, male buffalo; more commonly *dunnapōtu*.

**eppaṭi**? **eppaṭici**? inflected form of

**eppuḍu**, when; with a negative, never. *vindu tsālā bāgā zarigindi, nēnu yeppaṭi marachi pōnu*, the dinner-party went off very well, I shall never forget it; *yeppaṭi paṇi*, one's usual work.

**eppaṭivale**, as usual.

**eppuḍainā?** ever? *yevarainā bādha paḍutuntē miru vālla cashṭam yeppuḍ' aind tīrchārā?* when any one was in trouble did you ever do anything to relieve them?

**eppuḍō**, some time or other.

**eppuḍu?** when? *ninnu yeppuḍu tsūchin aṭlu gnyāpacamu lēdē*, I do not remember when I saw you.

**eppuḍu lēdu**, never.

**eppuḍunu**, always.

**era**, bait. *eranu tsūpi chēpa paṭṭi n'aṭṭu*, showing the bait and catching the fish.

**eravu**, loan, bailment; also *eruvu*. *pustacamuvu eruvichchi*, having lent a book.

**erigintsuṭa**, to make known, enlighten, proclaim; causal of *eruguṭa*, to know.

**erra**, **errani**, **erragā**, red, red-hot, blond. *carru yerragā cāchi*, making the ploughshare red-hot; *mogam* (or *callu*) *yerrachēsi*, to be angry (making the face or eyes red); *yerranivāḷlu*, blond people, as opposed to *nalla-vāḷlu*, dark people; *yerrapārīna*, blood-shot.

**eruca**, knowledge. *lōguṭṭu perumāḷlacu yeruca*, God knows the secrets of the heart; *yeruca piḍiceḍu dhanamu*, acquaintance is worth a fistful of money.

**erucacheppuṭa**, fortune-telling.

**erucaladi**, gypsy woman, fortune-teller.

**erucalavāḍu**, gypsy man.

**eruguṭa**, to know. *dāli ruchi yerugadu, nidra sukham erugadu, valapu siggu yerugadu*, hunger has no palate, sleep demands no comfort, lust knows no shame; *dongamu donga yerugunu*, one thief knows another; *yerigi chēsinaḍu*, he did it on purpose; *dēham erugaca*, unconscious; *buddhi yerugaca mumuḍē*, before the age of discretion; *cuḍi cheyyi yeḍama cheyyi yeruganivāramai*, as we do not even know our right hand from our left (we are ignorant people).

**erupu**, redness.

**eruvu**, manure.

**eruvu**, loan; also *eravu*. *yeruvu tetstsi conī*, taking a loan; *eruvu sommu paruvu chēṭu*, borrowed plumes (sommu means jewellery here) lower one's dignity.

**eruvucaṭṭuṭa**, to manure.

**esaru**, boiled cooking water. *poyyi mīda yesaru peṭṭi dāsidi tōmi techchina garīṭe tolutsucō pōyi dāmini masi vadalān'anduna nūti daggira snānam chēsinaḍu*, the maid put the boiling water on the fire and rinsed the scraped ladle, and I, not escaping pollution, went to the well and had a bath.

**eṭṭā?** how? *ocaḍu: paṇi yeṭṭā v' unnadi?* *incōḍu: tsālā bāg unnadi, nā cinda aiduguru paṇi chēst unnāru.* *ocaḍu: ad eṭṭā?* *incōḍu: nēnu mēda mīda paṇi chēst untānu.* A: How's the work? B: First-rate, I have five men working under me. A: How's that? B: I work on the first floor; *i mōṭāru cāru mīcu yeṭṭā vachchindi?* how did you get this car? *Ballārici pōyē dāri yeṭṭā?* which is the way to Bellary?

**eṭṭāgaina**, somehow or other.

**eṭṭāgō**, how. *mōṭāru bandi cheḍi pōtē bāgu cheyyaḍam yeṭṭāgō teṭipē pustacam conī tsaduvutunnānu*, I have bought and am reading a book which shows how to repair a motor car.

**eṭṭāgu?** **eṭṭu?** of what sort?

**etsaṭa?** where? also *yeccaḍa*.

**etsasarica**, hint, warning; more commonly *hettsasarica*.

**etsasarintsuṭa**, to warn, remind, rally; more commonly *hettsasarintsuṭa*.

**etsutsaggu**, difference (high and low); more commonly *hettsutsaggu*.

**etsutsaggulugā**, scornfully, insolently.

**etticōlu**, endeavours.

**etticonipōvuṭa**, to take away, steal.

**etticonivatstsūṭa**, to fetch, bring.

**etticonuṭa**, to carry, raise.

**eṭṭidi?** of what kind?

**ettintsuṭa**, to erect, raise; causal of *ettuṭa*, to raise (or open) a sluice.

**ettipoḍupu māṭa**, taunt.

**ettipoḍutsuṭa**, to taunt. *bōgamvāḷlanu v'untisucōvaḍam chēta nācu santānam lēd ani yettipōḍichindaḍu*, he taunted

me with having no issue through keeping dancing girls.

**ettivēyūṭa**, to throw away, abolish.

**ettu**, height, move at chess or draughts and so figuratively. *dānici vēré yettu v'unnadi*, she has another move up her sleeve.

**ettuconipōvūṭa**, to steal; also *etticonipōvūṭa*. *muddāyi: nēnu ēm' ettuconipōyindāni anī mīru anumāna paḍut unnāru?* *pōlisu inaspeṭṭaru: gurram, baṇḍi. muddāyi: aītē nanmu sarchi cheyyāṇḍi, nācu bhayam lēdu*. Accused: What do you suspect me of having stolen? Inspector: A horse, a carriage. Accused: Then search me, I am not afraid.

**ettuconivatstsūṭa**, to bring; also *etticonivatstsūṭa*.

**ettuconūṭa**, to carry; also *etticonūṭa*.

**ettuṭa**, to raise. *dandettuṭa*, to raise troops; *nōrettuṭa*, to lift up the voice; *bichshamettuṭa*, to beg; *pērettuṭa*, to acquire a reputation; *māṭayettuṭa*, to mention; *yevāru nā pēr'ettuṭi v'unnāru?* who is mentioning my name? *parug'ettuṭa* is the common word for 'to run', from *parugu*, pace, and *ettuṭa*.

**eṭu**, how; same as *eṭlu*.

**eṭu**, with negative, nothing. *eṭu tōtsaca*, not knowing what to think.

**eṭuvāṇṭi?** of what sort?

**evaḍō**, some one. *yevaḍō accaḍa cūrtsunnāḍu*, some one is sitting there.

**evaḍu?** who? (singular masculine).

**evanidi?** whose?

**evarainā**, any one. *yevar'aina bādha paḍutuntē miru vāḷla cashṭam yeppu-*

*ḍainā tīrchāra?* did you ever relieve any one in trouble?

**evārī**, every one's, genitive of *evadu*.

**evāricainā?** to any one? *'mī afisulō gumāstā paṇi khālī aind'ani vinnānu, nāc ippiṣṭārā?* *'alasyam aindi, vāḷla cādu.* *'yevāric'ainā ichchārā?* 'I hear there is a vacancy of a clerk's post in your office; will you give it to me?' 'Too late, nothing doing.' 'Have you given it to any one?'

**evārinipaṭṭitēvāru**, any one (whoever you may pitch upon).

**evārinō**, who I am. *nēnu yevārinō nīcu telusund?* do you know who I am?

**evārī-vāru**, their own. *yevārī māmūḷḷu vāḷḷacu ivvācapōtē*, if you don't give every one the baksheesh they expect.

**evārō**, who (relative). *mī pēr evārō cheppaṇḍi*, tell me your name. The Telugus do not usually say 'What is your name?' but 'Who is your name?' *nī pēr ēmī?* is, however, also used.

**evāru?** who? (plural form, but also used for the singular). *upanyāsacuḍu: prapanchamlōc' ellā goppa upanyāsaculu yevāru?* *sabhicuḍu: nēnu cheppuṭā, gāmi mī pēru yevārō cheppaṇḍi*.

Lecturer: Who is the greatest lecturer in all the world? Auditor: I will say, but first tell me your name; *andārī andalamu yeccitē, mōsēvāru yevāru?* if all get into the palanquin, who is to carry it? *nīvu yevāru?* what is your caste? *nī pērevāru?* what is your name?

**evatē?** who? (female).

**evattainā**, any woman.

**evi?** which? more commonly *yēvi*.

## E

**-ē**, emphatic affix. This becomes *nē* after a vowel: *ā rōsunē*, on that very day, from *rōsuna*, accusative of *rōsu*, and *ē*. At tennis *out-ā?* is it out? *out-ē*, it is indeed out. This emphatic *-ē* (Tamil *tān*) is very common; clerks translate it 'only' and add 'only' grotesquely to many phrases in their drafts where 'myself', &c., would be

correct. Thus they translate *nēnē chēsītini*, I did it myself, by 'I only did it', or *atadē nā y'anna*, he only is my brother, instead of simply 'that is my brother'.

**ē-** interrogative prefix; almost always *yē*.

**ē-** followed sometimes by *-ā*, whatever, any. *yē pāṭu tappinā sā-pāṭu tappadu*,

you may miss anything but meals; *yé pillanu chésu cōdānīcī nēnu ishṭa paḍa lēdu*, I did not care to marry any girl.

é, followed by *-ainā*, any, whatever. *yé cheṭṭ ainā*, any tree whatever.

ébaḍi, 50; more commonly *yābhai*.

éca-, prefix meaning one. Skt.

écabhōgamu, undivided possession. Skt., from *éca*, one, and *bhōgam*, enjoyment.

écagarbhajanituḍu, uterine. Skt., from *éca*, one, *garbham*, womb, and *jan*, born.

écamai, écamugá, écangá, unitedly. *manam naloguramū calisi yēcangá bhōjanam cheyya vatstsumu*, we four may join and eat together; *andarū yēcamai cheputū v'untē yenta manchiṭṭā ainā vinṭāḍu*, if all say the same thing any man, however good, will believe them.

écamanasculai, with one mind. Skt., from *éca*, one, and *manasu*, mind.

écapacshamugá, *ex parte*, a legal term from *éca*, one, and *pacsham*, side.

écaputruḍu, only son. Skt.

écaramu, acre. English.

écaritigá, similarly. Skt., from *éca*, one, and *riti*, way.

écaruvupettūṭa, to recite; from *éca*, one, and *ruvū*, lesson. *cāvalistē iḷḍaṅṭivi gucca tippacundā lacsha sangatulu yécaruvu peṭṭa galanu*, if necessary I can recite 100,000 things of this kind at one go.

écasamsāranugá, in a joint-family.

ecatālamu, harmony; from *éca*, one, and *tālamu*, time in music.

ecatvamu, oneness. Skt.

écavachanam, the singular. Skt., from *éca*, one, and *vachanam*, speech. *yēcavachana prayōgam* is using the singular instead of the plural in addressing a person or speaking of him. *guruṭula viśhayamló alā yēcavachana prayōgam cheyya vatstsunā* can you use the singular in speaking of a spiritual teacher? (French: *tutoyer*).

écavācyamugá, écasvaramutó, with one voice. Skt., from *éca*, one, and *vācyam*, voice. *Satyavatī mogudū yenta anyōnyamgá v'unḍi prati viśhayamló*

*yēcavācyangá v' unṭaró tsūchinārdā*? have you noticed how well Satyavatī and her husband get on, and that in all matters they have only one voice? *sabhavār andarū yēcavācyangá āmōdin-chinār ani rizalyiṣhan vṛsānānu*, I have written down a resolution that the meeting has unanimously consented.

écādaṣi, eleventh day of the lunar month or after full moon. Skt. *vai-cunṭha yēcādaṣi* is the December fast.

écāntamu, aside, solitary, secret. Skt. *écāntamugá* is 'aside' in plays; *écānta sthalamu n'andu khaidu* is solitary confinement.

écintsuṭa, to make one clean cotton; causal of *écuṭa*.

écibhavintsuṭa, to concur. *i viśhaya-muna manam écibhavimpa tsālamu*, we cannot agree to this; *nī abhiprāya-mutó nēn écibhavimpa tsālamu*, I cannot concur in your opinion.

écu, flock of cotton. *tala vaṇacutśū v'unnādi, netti vēcula buṭṭa lāgu ainādi*, his head shakes and the top of it has become like a basket of cotton; *āmu-damló munchina yēcu vale v'unnāḍu*, he is like a flock dipped in castor oil (a bit of chewed string).

écuṭa, to pick cotton, and so to pick to pieces (a character, &c.). *vāllacu ayiṣṭam puḍitē péparlāló yēci doralacu mana mīda aśūyata puṭṭisāru*, if we offend them they will abuse us in the papers and get us disliked by Europeans.

édainā, any. *ocaḍu: i āḍisu panulacu bādhyata galavār evaru? gumāstā: nācu bāgā teliyad andi, yédainā lōpam vastē mātram nannē andarū tiṭṭūḍaru*, who is responsible for the work in this office? Clerk: I don't well know, only if anything goes wrong they all blame me.

édava, seventh. <sup>s</sup>

édādi, year, longer form of *édu*.

édi? where? *railvé inspectāru: mī tiṭṭeṭu yédandī? jēbuló vedaci Lacsh-mayya: ayyó canupinta lēd' andi. inspectāru: mallī tsūḍandī canipistundi, mī viśhayamai nācu bhayam lēdu. Lacshmayya: mīcu bhayam lēd'émó gāni nācu bhayamgá v'unḍi, nēn é sṭēshanuló dig'ālenó tiṭṭeṭu tsūstē gāni*

*teliyadu*. Ticket Inspector: Where's your ticket? Lakshmayya (searching his pocket): Oh dear, I can't find it. Inspector: Look again, you will find it, I am not afraid. Lakshmayya: You aren't afraid, but I am; without seeing the ticket I don't know at what station to get out.

**édi?** which?

**édicóla**, plough-shaft.

**édilédu, édinnilédu**, nothing.

**édísindi, édisinatté v'undi**, it is lamentable; from *édtsuta*, to weep. The commonest of all swear words. *nicu mátram mahá śāstram telisi y'édisindilé*, damn your knowledge of the śāstras; *y'édisinatté v'unnadi, nicu pani chéta cádu, yémi chéta cádu*, it is lamentable, you are no good at work or anything else; *mi tirpu y'édisinatté v'unnadi*, your judgement is lamentably bad.

**édó**, some. *nyáyádhipati: nuvvu itlá césulaló chicucóvadam mi ammacu cashāngá v'unḍadā?* Yellamma: *unḍadāṇi, mā amma cūḍá yéḍo jāyalucu pōyi hāyigā batucutundāṇi*. Judge: Is not your mother in difficulties when you are involved in criminal cases like this? Yellamma: No sir, my mother too will go to some jail and live happily, sir.

**édputa**, to cry, to cry for. *godḍuváḍu godḍuc édisté, tólurváḍu tóluc éḍpináḍu*, the owner cried for the beast, the cobbler for the hide (it is an ill wind that blows no one any good).

**édtsuta**, to weep. *atta tsasté cōḍalu yéḍ-chin' attu*, like a daughter-in-law weeping at her mother-in-law's death (crocodile tears); *talli aind yéḍavanidi pāl irvadu*, even a mother won't give milk unless the child cries.

**édu**, seven.

**édu**, year; plural *yéllu* and *yenḍlu*. *samvatsaram* is another common word.

**éduguru, éḍumandi**, seven persons.

**éḍumu**, five tooms; from *é* short for *aidu*, and *tūmu*.

**éḍupandi**, porcupine; also *munḍlapandi*.

**éḍupu**, crying; from *édtsuta*, to weep. *dāmic' éḍupu mogamu paḍi*, looking as if she were going to cry.

**éguṭa**, to go, a word used in books for *pōvūṭa* and *vēḷḷuṭa*; it is thought distinguished to avoid such common words. *étentsuṭa, éḡudentsuṭa, zamūṭa, arudentsuṭa, aruḡudentsuṭa* are the other words commonly used in books for *pōvūṭa*.

**éhyamu**, abominable. Skt.

**éi**, throw, put; also merely auxiliary. The imperative of *vēyūṭa*, in books it will be written *vēyumu*; 'pull the punkah' in speaking is *pancā lāḡ'ēi*, 'shut the door' is *talupu mīs'ēi*. This word, though it is one of the commonest in the language, has to wait for a colloquial dictionary to receive recognition.

**élaculu**, cardamoms; vulgarly pronounced *yālaculu*.

**élamu**, auction; vulgarly pronounced *yālam*.

**élamuvēyūṭa**, to sell by auction.

**éla?** how? why? A common expression is *vēyēla?* why a thousand (words)?, in ending a paragraph in a book or newspaper. *yēla yēḍchedavu?* why are you crying?

**élagaina**, in any way.

**élaḡu?** in what way? how?

**élaṭi?** of what sort?

**élinavāru**, the rulers; from *éluṭa*, to rule. A Collector is often addressed in petitions as *yélinavāru*; in speaking, more often as *maprobó* (*mahā prabhu*, great lord) or *dēvarā* (lord, god). *yélinavāru* is also applied to God as well as to Collectors; thus in the proverb, *yélinā vārici réyimpagalu vacatē*, the darkness and the light are both alike to Thee.

**éllu**, years; plural of *édu*. *nicu yemmi yéllu unḡavi?* which becomes in rapid speech *nicemélluṇṭai*, is the usual phrase for asking a person's age.

**éllu**, rivers; plural of *éru*.

**éluconuṭa, éluṭa**, to govern.

**émainá**, anything. *bhārya: magavāḷ-laci yémaina chevilo cheppitē, incō chevilo nunchi y'vatalaci vāstundi. bharta: ḍḍadānīci yémaina cheppitē, reṇḍu chevulalōci pōyi nōḷlo nunchi baiṭici vāstundi*. Wife: If you say anything in a man's ear it will come out at the other ear. Husband: If you



say anything to a woman it will go in at both ears and come out at the mouth.

**émaindi?** what has happened to it? what has become of it? with the 'it' as subject in the nominative. *pustacam yémaindi?* what has happened to the book?

**émanagá, émanté,** if you want to know, that is to say; from *émi*, what, and *amúta*, to say. Very common expressions in introducing the prayer at the end of petitions and in general in introducing explanations. *Lacshmayya: ni bháryacu viśránti cósam puñtintici pampāva?* *Vencayya: pampānu, nizam yémanté ndcu viśránti cávalisi atla chéstānu.* *Lakshmayya:* Have you sent your wife to her parents' home for a rest? *Venkayya:* Yes, but to tell the truth I do it when I want a rest myself.

**émani?** what? *yémani aḍigáru?* what did he ask?

**émarintsuṭa,** to put a person off his guard, deceive. *rātrilū yazamānulu yeragacundā yémarichi yettucu pótāru,* they rob at night deceiving the unsuspecting owners. In the above sentence there are three consecutive words which are supposed to begin with *e*, but really begin with euphonic *y*.

**émariyundūṭa,** to be taken off one's guard, to be deceived. *yellavādrunu cheppucōḍā vini, nammi, yémari y'unānu,* when every one said it, I listened, believed, and was deceived.

**émarupātugá, émarupātuna,** off his guard. *yémaripātuna vachchin anducu cshamintsandī,* excuse me for taking you off your guard.

**émayyá!** what, sir! *mótāruvādu: yémayyá, i rōḍḍu antā nidē anuconī naḍstāv émayyá?* Motorist: Hullo, sir, what are you walking along for, sir, as if the whole road belonged to you?

**émé!** here, woman! also *ósi*.

**émi? émiṭi?** what? The commonest of the interrogatives, often shortened to *ém*. *ivyac ém?* supposing I don't give? *aité yém?* what if it be? *yém cheyyum anāru?* what do you want me

to do? *aité mīc émi cávale?* then what is it you want? *nici Lacshmayyacú sam-bandham émiṭi?* *ndc istān anna pillanu Lacshmayyac ichchāru.* What is your relationship with Lakshmayya? They gave Lakshmayya the girl they had promised to me; *nēnu yém talatsucuntunnāno cheppu,* read my thoughts; *id ém goppa cádu,* there is nothing remarkable about this; *mī manassulō yém' anucuntunnadī nēnu cheppa galanu,* I know what you are thinking, doctor; *nīc ém bādha?* what is wrong with you? *aité nuvu yém chéstāvu?* what will you do next? *yémirā?* what sir? hullo! is a common form of address to inferiors.

**émiṭicó,** for something or other, for what.

**émiṭó?** what? why? *abaddhālu dātun-nāvu, inducu śicsha yémiṭó telusund?* you are telling lies, do you know what the punishment for that is? *naṭuḍu: nēnu nāṭacamlō tsachchipótū v'unn' appuḍu prēcshaculu yetlā yēṭtsārō tsūchāvā?* *snēhituḍu: dānīci cāraṇam yémiṭó telesund?* *naṭuḍu: yémiṭó nuvu cheppu. snēhituḍu: nuvu nizamgā tsāva lēd ani.* Actor: When I was dying in the play did you see how the spectators cried? Friend: Do you know why? Actor: Tell me why. Friend: Because you did not really die.

**émó,** something or other, I don't know what, perhaps. *vachchināḍ émó,* perhaps he has come; *adi yémó cāni,* however that may be.

**émōi,** the common form of address among equals (males). In starting a conversation or on meeting a person you begin with *yémōi!* among equals; to inferiors you say *óri,* so spelt, but commonly pronounced *oré* or *orēi*. To superiors you say *yémāndī*.

**-éná?** suffix meaning 'is it not?', an interrogative implying an answer in the affirmative. (Latin *nonne*.) A very common suffix. *Ballārici idi dārénd?* is not this the road to Bellary? *adi cherucu pippēnd?* isn't this sugar-cane refuse? *nannu anta māṭa anaḍam mīcu bhāvayam énd?* is it proper to say such a word to me? (i.e., is it not improper?).

**Énádi**, a hill tribe. They are animists, not Hindus, and so are not untouchable and can be employed as servants and sweepers, for instance, on the Tirupati hill, without pollution to temples. When the sweepers of a municipality in the Ceded Districts went on strike, the strike was broken by importing Enadis. Pronounced *Yánádi*.

**éndlu**, plural of *yédu*, year.

**-éni**, suffix meaning 'if'. *nívu nannu namnavéni*, if you won't believe me.

**-éni . . . -éni**, reduplicated *-éni* means 'whether . . . or'. *puṭṭenēni giṭṭenēni*, whether they are born or die.

**énu**, 5; in compounds for *aidu*.

**énuga, énuḡu**, elephant. *tiṇḍici yénugu, paṇici piṇugu*, an elephant to eat, a corpse to work; *yénugu ghtṁcarin-tsuts unnadi*, the elephant screeches; *yénugacu vaca sima, gurrāṇici vaca v'ūru, barrecu vaca bānise*, it takes a barony to keep an elephant, a village to keep a horse, only a slave girl to keep a buffalo; *miṭṭānu v'unnā yénugé, pallāna v'unnā yénugé*, an elephant is an elephant whether he stands on the ridge or in the pit. The castle at chess is *énuga*.

**énugacālívādu**, a man with elephant's legs, i.e. afflicted with elephantiasis.

**énūru**, 500.

**épāruṭa**, to bloom, flourish. A literary word from *épu*, increase, and *āruṭa*, to teem.

**épu**, excess. *i moccalu mahā yépuḡa periginavi*, these weeds have grown to excess.

**érá!** hullo there! short for *émirá*.

**éri?** where? *vār' éri?* where is he?

**érpaḡuṭa**, to settle (intr.); the causal form *érpartsuṭa*, to cause to be arranged, is commoner.

**érparatsuṭa**, to see to, arrange.

**érpaṭu**, arrangement. *érpaṭu chéyuṭa* is the common expression for making arrangements.

**éru**, river. *yéru yerni vancálu póyind samudramulóné paḡa valenu*, even the weariest river winds safe to sea at last; *yéru dāṭi teppa tagala vésināṭu*, like burning your ships (cross the river and burn your raft).

**éruṭa**, to glean, pick up, clean out. *tsichināru cāra Govindarāu Pantulucu badili cāvaḡamōné Padmanābh Ayya gūru vacchhi, āṭisulō purugu lécunḡa yēla yēri vésināḡo?* Did you not see how when Padmanabh Ayya took over charge from Govindarāu Pantulu he cleaned the office right out? *accāḡa accāḡa tirigi nālugu ḡabbula sommu yérucu vacchhēvāru*, he used to wander here and there and pick up small sums; *vāllacu nālugu ḡabbulu yérucōvaḡamū chēta cādu*, they can't put two coppers together; *idēruṭa*, to pick up one's age, is used of female puberty.

**ésa**, wild; commonly pronounced *y'āsa*, just as *élam* becomes *yālam* and *énádi* becomes *yánádi*.

**-ési**, a suffix, meaning at the rate of, so many at a time, so *padési*, 10 at a time. *inta-l-ési*, so large.

**ési**, past participle of *véyuṭa*, the *v* being dropped; very common.

**étavālu**, slope, especially a slope in a canal bank for the passage of cattle and carts, but it is much commoner to call this *slōpu*.

**étā**, yearly; from *édu*, year.

**étāmu**, picottah. *samudrānacu yétāmu vésin' aṭṭu*, like fixing a picottah to the sea.

**étentsuṭa**, to go. A book word for *pōvuṭa* or *velluṭa*.

**étēta**, year by year. *yétēta voccocaḡu tsoppuna padimandi pillalu*, ten children at one a year.

**éti**, inflected form of *yéru*, river. *yéti voḡḡu chénu*, field on the river bank, a proverbial expression for a dangerous situation.

**éti**, inflected form of *yédu*, year.

**étiḡi?** why? not so common as *yēnducu*.

**étiḡi'y'édādi**, for a whole year. *pullalu maḡḡ i zamābandi vacchhina dācā yétiḡi yédādi saripōtundi*, the fire-wood, &c. (supplied in the Jamabandi camp), will last (the hosts of the clerks) for a year till next Jamabandi.

**étu**, pride.

**évagintsuṭa**, to be disgusted.

**évi?** which? out with it! *yévi rūḡḡyālu té*, out with the rupees; *miḡḡ évi?* where's the water?

**évó**, whatever (plural). *míc ém cá valenu!* *yévo cheppite tondaragá istánu*, (shopman) What do you want, sir?

Whatever you say, I will produce it quickly.

## F

There is no *f* in Telugu. The following are a few Hindustani or English words in common use. There is also no *f* in Telugu script. The proper pronunciation of *ph* is as in 'uphill'. The Telugus find it difficult to pronounce *f* and usually mis-pronounce it *p*; thus they say 'pig-fruit' for 'fig' and 'pish' for 'fish'.

**facíru**, *fakir*. Hindustani. *nádu v'unṭé Navábu Sáyebru, annamu v'unṭé Amíru Sáyebru, bida paḍité Facíru Sáyebru, tsasté, Píru Sáyebru*, a landed Muhammadan is Mr. Nawab, one who has enough to eat, Mr. Amir, a poor one, Mr. Fakir, a dead one, Mr. Holy Peer.

**factu**, simply, only. Hindustani. *nénu piṭishanu vaccantāci rūpāyī, arthā, pávalā tsoppuna puttsucumā, factu piṭishanlālō rōzucu muppai rūpāyalacu tacuva lécuṁḍa caḷḷa tsichévānni*, taking  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{2}{3}$ , or 1 rupee on each petition I used to see the colour of not less than Rs. 30 a day on petitions alone.

**failauṭa**, to fail in an examination. English.

**fairu**, brilliant. English, from *fire*. Frequently used in the compound word *aggi-fairu*, brilliance; also *aggi-fóru*. *vāḍu aggi-fóru gāḍani nácu telusu*, I know that he is a man of brilliant parts. *aggi-fóru* is also an interjection of praise; *aggi* itself is a term for fire, cf. *gēṭu-gummamu*, a gateway, and *aggi-nippu*, fire.

**faisalá**, or **faisalu**, settled, decided. Hindustani. *faisal ainādi*, 'the Court has delivered judgement', is the answer to a petitioner who still protests after the Collector has rejected the petition.

**farmána**, firman. Hindustani. A royal decree or order, used especially of the decrees of the old Moghul and

other emperors. Fort St. George was held on a firman of the Empire of Vijayanagar issued at Chandragiri; all the trading companies obtained firmans from the Great Moghul also as well as from inferior rulers.

**fasal**, adjective of *fasli*, the Muhammadan year. Hindustani *fasaljāsti*, which means excess of the year, is a revenue term for second-crop charge; *tírva-jāsti*, which means excess of tax, is water-rate on dry land. A *dufasal* crop is a crop raised in two faslies.

**fasali**, Muhammadan year. Hindustani. It illustrates the conservatism of the administration that the Muhammadan year in Madras, 1st July to 30th June, is still used for revenue purposes. It is easy to remember the fasli corresponding to any year. Fasli 1340 ends in June 1930—deduct 590. This is for Madras only, in Bengal the calculation is different.

**fáramu**, form. English.

**fárjari**, forgery. English.

**fáyidálu**, profits. Hindustani.

**fírangí**, European. English, from Frank, *feringhu*, i.e. the French.

**fírangí**, cannon; from *fírangí*, foreigner. *tupáci caḍupuna fírangí putṭin aṭṭu*, like a cannon born in a musket's belly.

**firyádi**, complainant, plaintiff. Hindustani.

**firyádu**, complaint. Hindustani. The ordinary word for a complaint in criminal cases.

**firyádu chéyuṭa**, to complain. *pīnal cōḍu cāmmentāri tsichi dīfēmēshan cinda firyádu tettāmu*, this sentence is perfectly good Telugu but it will be noticed that it only contains three Telugu words; *nénu lantsam puttsucumṭān ani Hai Cōṛṭu jadḷilacu telusunu, śivil jadḷici telusunu, aind nénu yeppuḍu doricévānni cānu; nálugú*,

*mūḍu lantsam yichchévāllu fryádu chésucōru, fryádu chésucunnā ruzuvu parisaḍam mahā cashtam, yedurū fryádu chésinavādicē śicsha autundi,* that I take bribes is known to the judges of the High Court and to the district judge, but I have never been caught; people who have paid only three or four rupees won't complain; even if they do, proof is very difficult; a counter complaint will be brought and it is they who will be punished.

**fitūri**, raid. Hindustani. It is used figuratively of a false complaint, &c. *amayam tsūchi doragāritō yēdaina fitūri chēstāru*, they will wait for an opportunity to make a false charge against us to the Collector.  
**fitūri**, rebellion. *Rampa-fitūri*, the Rampa rebellion; disturbances in the Agency tracts are generally termed *fitūrilu*. *fitūri-dāru*, such an insurgent.  
**fizu**, fees. English, especially of vakil's fees.

## G

**-ga**, the adverbial suffix, more commonly **-gā**; from root *cā*, become.

**gabagaba**, hubbub, gabbling; onomatopoeic. *gabagaba tsadivi*, reading gabble gabble.

**gabbilamu**, bat. *gabbilamu ācāṣa-muna paḍacunnā paṭṭu conṭan anucon aṭṭu*, like the bat which thought it was holding the sky up.

**gabbu**, stink.

**gada**, club. Skt.

**gaḍa**, stick. Telugu. *cherucugaḍa*, sugar-cane; *zonnagaḍa*, millet-stalk.

**gaḍabiḍa**, trouble, row; onomatopoeic. *ā rōzuna y'inṭlō yēmi gaḍabiḍa! yēmi allari! cēcalatō y'inṭi mīda penculu ndlugū yegiri pōyinaṇi*, that day what a row there was in the house! what a hubbub! with the screeching some tiles flew off the roof; *i gaḍabiḍa antā yēmiti?* what's all this noise about? *mīr i madhya bōgamvālla vishayamḷō cāḍā v'ūllō tsālā gaḍabiḍa chēstū vach-chināru*, you have been making a big row in the village about the dancing-girls.

**gaḍagaḍa**, quickly, excitedly; onomatopoeic. *gaḍagaḍa cheppuṭa*, to gabble; *gaḍagaḍa tūṇuṭa*, to gobble (in English as in Telugu the letter *g* denotes rapidity and excitement); *gaḍagaḍa vaḍacuṭa* or *gaḍagaḍa āḍuṭa*, to quiver; *venuca Conḍatrāu Pantulugāru śirash-tāḍḍari chēsin appuḍu garbhālō pinḍālu āḍiri pōyēvi, vacca cēca vēstē v'ūllō-vāll antā gaḍagaḍa vaḍaci battalālō alpāchamānāmu chésucunēvūru*, when

Kondatrao Pantulu held the sheris-tadar's office the foetuses quivered in the womb; if he gave a shout the whole village fell a-trembling and there would not be a dry dhoty between them.

**gaḍapa**, gateway. *gummam dātē-t-ap-puḍu jāgratā, cālicī debba tagulutundi, gaḍapa melligā dāṭandī*, careful over the threshold not to knock your feet, gently through the gate. Also *caḍapa*, whence Cuddapah town and district; it was the gate into the Nizam's territories.

**gaḍapuṭa**, to pass, get on; also *gaḍa-tsūṭa, gaḍupuṭa, gaḍutsūṭa*. *mimisham oca calpamugā gaḍaputs unḍiri*, they passed through an age in a minute; *idi lēcunnā nācu gaḍavadu*, I can't get on without it; *gaḍichi braticinavūru*, the survivors; *iccaḍa gaḍavan anduna deśāntaramunacu vēllināru*, they emigrated because they could not get on here; *vāḍu tana appulavāllānu y'iv-vālla (i vēla) cādu, rēpu, rēpu cād ellunḍi y'ani cālamu gaḍipinḍu*, he temporized with his creditors. Note the Telugu preference for the concrete.

**gaḍavu**, term, the time fixed for a payment or expiry of a bill or an adjustment; also *gaḍuvu, gaḍuvu-nādu*.

**gadā!** indeed! This, one of the commonest words in the language, will not be found in any dictionary but this. It stands for *cāḍā?* is it not? which is also used for 'indeed'; but

*gadd* is far commoner, and the Telugus, being fond of emphasis, say *gadd* much oftener than we say 'indeed', 'really', 'you don't say so', &c., though not perhaps oftener than the Germans say their equivalents *so!* *doch!* &c. Also shortened to *gd*.

**gadda**, kite; also *gedda*. *cācūlanu coṭṭi gaddalacu vēsin aṭṭu*, driving away the crows to feed the kites (robbing Peter to pay Paul).

**gaḍḍa**, clod, especially a hard one; tumour. It takes a *gaḍḍapāra* or pick-axe to break a *gaḍḍa*, and *gaḍḍacattina* is used metaphorically of hardness of heart. *i Prabhuvuḡāru gaḍḍacattina consarvativulu*, this peer is a hide-bound conservative; *gaḍḍapoyyi* is a fire-place made of three clods fitted together.

**gaḍḍamu**, beard, chin; usually pronounced *geddam*. *ocaḍu: conni sarva-tsarḍa cindaṭa nī vale nācu gaḍḍam v'unḍēdi, adi bāḡa v'unḍa lēd ani canuconni dānni tisi vēshānu. incōḍu: conni sarva-tsarḍa cindaṭa nī vale nācu mukham unḍēdi, adi bāḡ unḍa lēd ani canuconni dānni tisi vēstān antē vilu lēca pōyinaḍi, andu cheta gaḍḍam penchānu*. Smith: A few years ago I had a beard like yours; not thinking it nice I took it off. Jones: A few years ago I had a face like yours; not thinking it nice, I wanted to take it off, but not being able to I grew a beard.

**gaḍḍāla**, bearded. *ā tarvāta vachchīna Khādar Sāhibu Niyyōḡul andarini melliḡa sāgan ampi, gaḍḍāla Sāhēbulanu andarini āṭisulō dūrchināḍu*, Khadar Sāhib, who came after him, gradually got rid of all the Niyogis and introduced nothing but bearded Muhammadans into the office.

**gaḍḍapāra**, crowbar. *gaḍḍapārālu mingi sonḡhi cashāyāḍlu tḡgin aṭṭu*, like the man who took ginger potions after swallowing the crowbar.

**gadde**, throne.

**gaḍḍi**, grass. *varigaḍḍi* is rice straw; *paṭṭisa gaḍḍi*, green grass, is used to distinguish the grass your horse eats from the *varigaḍḍi* or *yenḍu gaḍḍi* or *yenḍu casavu* he lies on. The word 'straw' is not known to Indians who

speak English; they always call it hay. Hay does not exist. The Indian feeds his cattle on straw, not hay, and keeps only straw-stacks, not hay-stacks.

**gaddinēsina**, thatched; from *gaḍḍi* and *nēyuṭa*, to weave.

**gaddintsuṭa**, to chide.

**gaḍḍiparaca**, blade of grass or straw. *dānīci para purushuḍ antē gaḍḍi paracatō samānam*, she does not care a fig for any other man.

**gaḍḍi tinuṭa**, to be an ass or to be made an ass of; from *gaḍḍi* and *tinuṭa*, to eat. *i lāḡuna gaḍḍi tināḍu*, so was he made a fool of.

**gadgada svaramu**, broken voice, fluttering accents. Skt. *murchillutsu gadgada svaramutō: ayyo! vēḡiram vaidyūnni pilipintsandī*, fainting, with a tremulous voice: 'O dear! Call the doctor quickly.'

**gadi**, room. *vanṭa gadi*, the cook-room, kitchen; *paḍacagadi*, bedroom; *āṭisu-gadi*, office room; *i gadi nādi-rōyi, nā gadilō nunchi y'ivatalici rā*, this is my room, GET OUT! *nā gadi nācu viḍichi peṭṭi nīvu marivaca tsōṭa tsāvu*, get out of my room, damn you!

**gaḍintsuṭa**, to earn, amass, acquire.

**gaḍiṭya**, the Telugu hour of 24 minutes.

*gaḍiyacu oca māṭa cheppenu*, he changed his mind every 20 minutes.

**gaḍiṭya**, bolt. *nannu velupala peṭṭi, lōpala talupu gaḍiṭya peṭṭucumḡḍu*, he turned me out and bolted the door inside.

**gaḍiyāramu**, watch, clock, hour-glass; from *gaḍiṭya*, hour. *Rāmāyya: nī cotta naucaru yeṭḷa paṇi chēst unḡḍu? Sōmāyya: ipṭaṭici nḡlugu chimnī glāṣulu baddalu coṭṭāḍu, oca gaḍiyāram akhar aindi, tsāla cashṭa paḍi paṇi chēstāḍu*. Rāmāyya: How is your new servant doing? Sōmāyya: So far he has broken four lamp chimneys and done for one clock; he is a very hard-working man; *peddamaniṣi: nannu cshamintsandī, nā gaḍiyāram yevarō yettuconī pōyinar ani micu nīnna ripōṛṭu chēshānu, inṭici vellē-ṭ-appaṭici peṭṭelōnē canipinchindi. pōḷisu inspeṭaru: yēm lābhama? mēmu dong-anu paṭṭuconī coṭḷo peṭṭāmē*. Gentleman: You must excuse me, I reported

to you yesterday that some one had stolen my watch, but when I got home I found it in a box. Inspector: What's the good of that? We have arrested the thief and put him in the lock-up.

**gadumuṭa**, to rebuke.

**gaḍupuṭa**, to pass; also *gaḍatsuṭa*, *gaḍutsuṭa*. *ā mahā bhāgyam antayu nēn eppuḍu bāvucondunā ani dinam oca calpamugā gaḍuputsu*, a day passing like an age while I was looking forward to that great happiness.

**gaḍusu**, hard.

**gaḍuvu**, term; also *gaḍapu*. *Presidentu Hūvaru Gāru ḡarmanic oca sanvatsaramu gaḍapun osaga valayun ani niṣchayinchiri*, President Hoover has resolved to give Germany a year's moratorium; *ālōchintsu conuṭacu nīc āru gaṇṭala cālāmu gaḍuv ichchinānu*, I give you six hours to think it over.

**gadya**, prose. Skt. *vachanam* is commoner.

**gai-**, **gairu-**, negative prefix. Hindustani. *gaihāzaru*, not present.

**gairumanjūru**, not approved, rejected (of petitions, &c.).

**gajadonga**, great rogue; from *gajam*, elephant.

**gajamu**, elephant. Skt. *gajam* is used in books and compounds; the common word is *ēnugu*. In compounds it often means great or long, as *gajapippali*, long pepper; *gaj itagāḍu*, a great swimmer. *gaja cachchapu pōru tsandamu*, like a fight between an elephant and a tortoise.

**gajamu**, yard. *gajamu vadda mīḍu aḍugulu*, there are three feet to the yard. *gajamu or daṭṭinchē gajamu* is also a ramrod.

**gajje**, small bell. *gajjēgolusu* is a necklace made of little tinkling bells.

**gajjecatte**, dancing-girl.

**gajji**, itch, mange, scab. *vāḍḍici vaḷḷ antā gajji chidumu paṭṭuconī vachchindī*, itching and smarting all over the body.

**-gala**, suffix meaning 'having'; for *cala*, participle of *caluḡuṭa*. This is one of the commonest words in the language, but is not given in the ordinary dictionaries; it is used to form adjectives. *ḡabbugala* is having

money, rich; *ḡabbugalavāḍu* is a man of means.

**galabili**, confusion, noise; onomatopoeic.

**galagala**, twittering, tinkling, jingling, rattling; onomatopoeic. *galagalamanuṭa* is used of the sounds of birds, bells, rattles, &c.

**galamu**, throat. Skt. The ordinary word is *gontu*.

**galamu**, we can. *galanu* is 'I can', *galadu*, 'he can', *galavu*, 'you can', *galaru*, 'they can'. These words for 'can' are not to be found in the ordinary dictionaries in their alphabetical place; they would have to be looked for under *caluḡuṭa*, to have. 'I can say' is *nēnu cheppa galanu*.

'Can you tell me?' is *cheppa galavā?* *Lacshmayya: nācu ninnaṭi nunchi zabbugā undi*. *Vencayya: vāidyuḍini pilichēḍā?* *Lacshmayya: jantu vāidyuḍini pilipintsu*. *Vencayya: yenducu? jantu vāidyuḍu yēm camuḡo galāḍu? ḡāṭṭaru praṣṇa vēstē jantuvulu zavābu cheppavu cāḍā?* *Lacshmayya: zavābu cheppavu cā baṭṭē jantuvāidyulu praṣṇal aḡagacundā rōgam camipēṭṭa galāru*. Smith: I have been ill since yesterday. Jones: Shall I call the doctor? Smith: Call the vet. Jones: Why? What can the vet find out? If a doctor asks a question the animals can't answer, can they? Smith: Just so, they don't answer, and the vet can diagnose the disease without asking questions.

**galāsu**, glass. English.

**galigina**, having; for *caligina*. But this is the more usual form; so also *galuga* for *caluga* in the infinitive. *nāc ēmi ibbandi galuga lēdu*, I suffered no inconvenience.

**gamallavāḍu**, toddy-drawer (caste name); also *idiga*. The feminine is *gamallādi*. *gamallā munḡā coḍucu mānyam lēca pōtē callu ḡitsucōni bratucutāḍu*, (unlike us brahmins) a whore-son gamalla can live by drawing toddy if he has no inam land.

**gamanamu**, going. Skt. *sahaganamanamu*, going together (with a dead husband), means suttee. *mahātmul ācāṣa gamanamū*, mahatmas visiting

heaven (those of the theosophists); *dhyānaśacti chēta y't dēhamutō lēchi vāyuvulō tēli dāśa gamanam cheyya galugudunu*, by force of meditation I can rise with this body and float to heaven on the wings of the wind.

**gamanintsuṭa**, to think. Skt. Used in books for the common words *amucunuṭa, tōtsuṭa, dlochintsuṭa, entsuṭa*.

**gambhiramu**, solemn. Skt. *parihāsam māni vēsi gambhīramugā mātṭāda valeru*, stop joking and talk seriously; *gambhīramuga dlochints unndv ēmi?* are you thinking profoundly?

**gampa**, basket. The most ordinary word for basket. *buṭṭa* is also common.

**gamyamu**, attainable. Skt. *gamyapradēsamu* and *gamyasthānamu* are words for destination.

**ganagana**, fierce, glowing; onomatopoeic. *ganaganamanuṭa* is used of sparks, &c.; *ganagana nippulu*, glowing fires.

**ganana**, calculation. Skt.

**Ganapati**, the elephant god, *Ganēsa*. Skt.

**gaṇḍamu**, danger. Skt. *dina gaṇḍamu veyy eṇḍlu ayussu*, threatened men live long; *pilla gaṇḍamu, talli gaṇḍamu v'unṭundi gāni, mantrasāni gaṇḍam yeccaḍā v' unḍadu*, the child may be in danger, the mother may be in danger, the midwife never is; *manam goṇṇa gaṇḍam tappintsu cunnḍmu*, we have escaped a great danger.

**gandaragōlam**, disorder, hubbub. *pillalu nā pustacamulu gandragōlam chēsindru*, the children have mixed up all my books; *commulu v'ūdi, dappulu vāyinchī, bhūmi dāśamu colāhala dhvami y'ichchē-ṭ-aṭṭu gandragōlam chesi*, blowing horns, beating drums, and making hubbub enough to cause earth and sky to roar in unison; *d gandragōlam yēmīṭi?* what is all that noise about?

**gandhacamu**, sulphur. Skt.

**gandhamu**, sandal, scent, fragrance. Skt. *manchi gandhamū malle puvvulū teppintsu*, get sandal paste and jasmine flowers; *vidyā gandhamu*, fragrance of learning; *yedd ēmi yerugunā ātucula tsavi, gāḍā ēmi yerugunā gandhi poḍi vāsana?* throwing parched rice before

bullocks or sandal paste before asses (pearls before swine).

**gandhapu cheṭṭu**, sandal-tree.

**gandharvuḍu**, cherub. Skt. *gāndharva vivāham* is a marriage without ceremonies.

**ganḍi**, chink, pass, breach.

**ganḍu**, manliness, male of an animal. *cūna ai penchitē, ganḍu ai carava vachchindī*, he brought up a kitten and it tried to bite him when it was a tom; *ganḍuchēpa* is the carp; *ganḍupilli*, tom-cat; *ganḍuchima*, the big black ant; *ganḍucōti*, the baboon.

**Ganēsa**, the elephant god. Skt.

**Ganga**, the Ganges, also water in general. Skt., from root *-ga*, go. *Pancha Gangulu* are the five sacred rivers, Ganges, Godavari, Kistna, Cauvery, and Tungabhadra. *Gangalō munigina cāci hamsa autundā?* will a crow become a swan by dipping in the Ganges? *tā valaṣinadi Rambha, tā muniginadi Ganga*, all his geese are swans (the girl he loves is a Rambha, the river he bathes in the Ganges).

**gangaḍōlu**, dewlap.

**gangi**, sacred, in the expressions *gan-geddu*, the decorated bullock that beggars take about, and *gangi gōvu*, sacred ox. *Cāsici pōgānē carri cucca gangi gōvu aund?* will a black dog become a holy ox by going to Benares?

**gangōdacamu**, Ganges water. Skt., from *Ganga* and *udacam*, water.

**gani**, having borne; for *cani*. *yevvarō pillanu gani, tsampi vēsi, rātri vēla mana gummamunacu edurugā vīdhilō pāravēsindru*, some one gave birth to a child, killed it, and exposed it at night in the street opposite our gate.

**gani**, mine. Skt. *Nāvṭulagani* is the title of a humorous work. *ganiboggu*, coal.

**ganima**, ridge.

**ganintsuṭa**, to compute. Skt. *prāṇam bāg unṭē, sommu marivaca nāṭici ganintsucō vatstsumu*, if you escape with your life, you may leave the computation of the pecuniary loss to another day.

**ganipani**, mining.

**ganitamu**, computed.

**ganivāḍu**, miner.

**ganji**, rice-water. This is regarded as

the simplest of food, just as we regard bread. Bread and water are for us the essentials, for the 'Telugus ganji and salt. *appu léca póté, v'uppuganjé mélu*, it is better to live on bread and water than to get into debt; *ganji vartsuṭa* is to drain the ganji from the rice.

**gannéru**, oleander. *vāsana léni cherucu purvul ocaricini yogyamulu cāvu, vāsana gala gannéru purvul andaricini yogyumul aunu gaddā*, no one has any use for the scentless cane-flower, all are for the scented oleander.

**ganṭa**, gong, and so hour, the hour being beaten on a gong at taluk offices and such places. So *ganṭa coṭṭuṭa* is to beat the hour on the gong. *ippuḍu coṭṭinavi nālugu ganṭal éná?* wasn't it four that struck just now? *tāginavāḍu: ippuḍu oṇṭi ganṭa ani nācu telusumu, gaḍiyāram varasagā āru sārlu occa ganṭa coṭṭindi, nācu teliyadanā?* Drunkard: I know it is one o'clock; didn't I notice that the clock struck one six times running? *mējistrēṭu: nuvuvu vantena mida aṭi tondaragā mōṭāru pōn istunnāvu ani chhārji vachchindi, accaḍa ganṭacu paḍi maiḷla canna yecuvagā pō ciḍad ani nōṭisu caṭṭāru, tsadava lēdā? draivāru: ayyō, nēnu muppadi maiḷla tsoppuna baṇḍi naḍuputū v'unṭe nōṭisu yeḷḷa tsadava galan aṇḍi?* Magistrate: You are charged with driving a car at excessive speed over the bridge; there is a notice there that you are not to drive more than 10 miles an hour; didn't you read it? Driver: Oh dear! when I was driving 30 miles an hour how could I read the notice? *qācṭāru vind ichchenu, vindu samayamlō tana rā-machilaca canabaḍacunḍā tēra aḍḍamu peṭṭenu, vachchina athidhulalō ocaru ganṭala coddi māḷlāḍut unḍiri. āyana muginḥina pīmmaṭa chilaca tēralō nunchi iṭḷā anenu: 'mī nāḍuca tsūpin-tsandi',* a doctor was giving a dinner-party; he hid his parrot behind a curtain during the meal; one of the guests talked for hours on end. When he finished the parrot said: 'Please put your tongue out'.

**ganta**, pack-saddle. *gantacu tagina bonta*, like saddle, like quilt.

**gantu**, jump, step in dancing. *gantul iduṭa* and *gantulu vēyṭa* are expressions for 'to jump'; another word for 'to jump' is *dumucuṭa*. *bahu santō-shanga v'unṇadi ani gantalu vēsi aḍuṭu unṇāḍu*, how delightful, said he, dancing up and down; *gaḍichi braticinām ani gantulu vēyṭa rādu*, don't hullo till you are out of the wood.

**ganuca**, therefore. It goes at the end, not as with us, at the beginning, as a rule. The derivation is from root *can-*, to see. *adi ganuca* is 'seeing that', i.e. for that reason. It means seeing all that comes before (therefore). *ninnu paḍ éṇḍla baṭṭi yerugudumu ganuca*, seeing that I have known you for ten years; *ocaḍu: nannu paḍ éṇḍla baṭṭi yeruguduvu gaddā, paḍi rūpāyala avasaram ainadi, baḍul istāḍā? incōḍu: ivvanu. ocaḍu: yendu chēta? incōḍu: ninnu paḍ éṇḍla baṭṭi yerugudumu ganuca*. Smith: You have known me for ten years; I am in want of ten rupees, will you lend them me? Jones: No, I won't. Smith: Why not? Jones: Because I have known you for ten years. The prayer at the end of petitions always begins with *ganuca* and experienced collectors who only want to know what the request is, leave out the exordium about their own greatness and the misery of the petitioner, and start reading from *ganuca*.

**ganzāi**, ganja. Drug made from the hemp plant; monopolized by Government.

**ganzāichēṭṭu**, hemp plant (*cannabis sativa*). *tulasi vanamulō ganzāi mocca*, a ganja sprout in a basil plot (a black sheep in the flock).

**garalsuscūlu**, girls' school. English.

**garbhadaridramu**, great poverty. Skt., from *garbhamu*, womb, and *daridram*, poverty. *ataniṭi pūṭacūṭi ṭicānā lēd aṭa, garbhadaridram aṭa*, they say he is stony broke.

**garbhādhánamu**, nuptials (consummation ceremony). Skt., from *garbham*, womb, and *ādhánam*, keeping. *i munda nannu garbhādhánam nāḍa aind pāini cheyvi veyyan ichchinadi cādu*, this whore did not allow me to



lay hands on her even on the marriage day.

**garbhagrūhamu**, the inside shrine, holy of holies. Skt.

**garbham carigipóvuṭa**, to miscarry. *ámecu garbham carigipóyindi*, her womb has melted, i.e. she has miscarried.

**garbhamu**, womb. Skt. Used metaphorically for the inside of anything.

**garbhamu dharintsuṭa**, to conceive. **garbhamu niltsuṭa**, not to miscarry.

*ámecu garbham nilchindi*, her womb has stood, i.e. she has not miscarried. **garbhamutó n'unḍuṭa**, to be pregnant; more commonly *caduputó n'unḍuṭa*.

**garbhani**, a pregnant woman.

**garbhaśatruvu**, a secret foe.

**garbhasrávamu**, abortion; from *srá-vamu*, oozing.

**garbhavati**, a pregnant woman. *balavantamugá mléhcchula chéta tisuconi pó baḍi strī garbhavati aina pacshamuna, aṭuvanṭi strīlu śuddhimi cōraru, á strī mūḍu rátrulaló śuddhurál aguts unnadi*, if a woman is carried off forcibly by barbarians and becomes pregnant, such women do not require purification and that woman becomes a pure woman in three nights (Hindu ceremonial law).

**garbhavichchitti**, miscarriage. *vichchitti* is a Sanskrit word meaning separation.

**garbhótpati**, conception. Skt., from *utpati*, arising.

**garise, garce**. Originally the small round building used for storing grain; the grain measure of the old settlements. As a salt measure it was 424 mercials, as a grain measure 400 or 185 cu. ft., about 52 hecto-litres. A garce of land was land calculated to yield a garce of grain.

**garishthamu**, venerable. Skt.

**garite**, ladle, spoon. *inṭici vachchina tarvata poyyi mīda yesaru peṭṭi, dāsidi tōmi techchina garite tolutsu cō pōyi, dānini masi vadalan anduna mīti daggira maḷli snānam chésinānu*, when I got home I put the water to boil, rinsed the ladle the maid had scraped, and to remove the pollution went to the well and again bathed.

**garja, garjanamu**, a roar.

**garjintsuṭa**, to roar. *simhamu garjints unnadi* is 'the lion roars', but the elephant *ghīmcārints unnadi*.

**garu**, bristling.

**Garuḍadhvajudu**, he of the eagle emblem, i.e. Vishnu.

**garuḍa muccu**, the eagle's beak; a Roman nose.

**garuḍa pacshi**, the eagle. Skt.

**garuḍapārva**, eagle glance.

**garupoḍutsuṭa**, to bristle. *nācu vōḷḷu garupoḍust unnadi*, I bristle all over (in fear); *vīri viśhapu navvu tsūḍaḍam-tōté nā vāḷḷu garupoḍichi, manassu nīr autundi*, when I hear his poisonous laugh I bristle all over and my mind goes to water.

**garutmantuḍu**, eagle. Skt.

**garvamu**, pride. Skt. *vānīci garvam eccinadi*, he has got above himself; his head is turned.

**garvapōtu**, a proud man. *vāḍu vaṭṭi garvapōtu*, he puts on any amount of side.

**garvi, garvishtuḍu**, a proud, conceited man. *nīvu yeppuḍi nī goppa-tanamé tsūsucuntāvu, nīvu garvishtivi*, you are always thinking what a great man you are, you are full of conceit.

**garvintsuṭa**, to be proud. The Telugus translate these words not by 'proud' but by 'haughty', which they pronounce 'hearty'; so if you hear a man described as 'very hearty' there is no reference to the effusiveness of his manner; what is meant is that he is, in the opinion of the speaker, a conceited ass.

**gasagasālu**, poppy seeds; from the Arabic *khash khash*. *gasagasāla cheṭṭu* is the poppy plant; *khashkas* is the spelling in the old records. To be distinguished from the *khashkas*, a Persian word for grass used in the 'familiar cuscus tatties or screens which are put over doors and windows in the hot weather and watered so that the wind coming through cools the room.

**gasica**, wedge.

**gasti**, patrol. Hindustani.

**gastu**, nasty smell; also *gabbu, gappu*.

**gata**, past, over. Skt. *gata cālam*, the past; *gata culam*, extinct family; *gata-*

*jala, sētu bandhanamu*, flood banks when the flood has gone past (shutting the stable door after the horse has been stolen); *sétuvu* (Skt.) is especially the Ramesvaram causeway, hence the Raja of Ramnad's hereditary title of *Sétupati*, Lord of the causeway.

**gataṃu**, the past. Skt., from root *ga-*, to go. *gataṃu gurinchi vicharintsadam prayōjanam lēdu*, no use grieving over spilt milk.

**gati**, way, fate. Skt., from root *ga-*, to go. *daivagati*, Divine Providence; *putruḍu lēvīdnici gati lēdu*, the childless have no hope of heaven; *nā gati yēmi*? what is to become of me?

**gatilēni**, forlorn (having no way to escape one's fate). *gatilēn ammacu matilēni magadu*, to the forlorn woman the foolish husband.

**gatstsu**, lime, plaster. *i gatsts arugula y'ill evaridi oi?* whose is that house with the plaster pials?

**gaṭṭeccintsuṭa**, to muddle through, overcome trouble; from *gaṭṭu*, bank, and *eccintsuṭa*, to climb.

**gaṭṭi**, hard, clever, strong. *poṭṭi-gaṭṭi*, short and strong; *gaṭṭi paṭṭu*, a firm resolution; *indulō manchi y'illḍu tahassiludārigāri bhārya vāriṇi racshinchinadi*. *pedda manushyula vishayamlo mariyoca vidhamugā zariginchina pacshamuna nūtilo paded ani, āme gaṭṭi paṭṭu paṭṭa baṭṭi gāni, lēni yedala*, that worthy matron, the tahsildar's wife, has saved her; by threatening to throw herself into the nearest well if he acted otherwise than she wished towards a respectable family, she got a hefty hold on him; *Laashmayya: talidandṛula gundlu coḍuculacu sancramistav ani vamaṣa pāraparyapu siddhāntmalō micu nammacam unnadā? Vencayya: gaṭṭigā v'unnadi; nā ḍabbu antā aṭṭḍē vachindi*. Smith: Do you believe in the heredity principle? Jones: Firmly, all my money came that way.

**gaṭṭigā**, harshly.

**gaṭṭi lōhamu**, hard metal, steel.

**gaṭṭivādu**, a clever man.

**gaṭṭu**, bank. *du chēnilō mēstē dūḍa gaṭṭuna mēstundā?* if the cow grazes in the field, will the calf graze on the bank? (evil communications corrupt

good manners; like father, like son).

**gaṭṭuṭa**, for *caṭṭuṭa*, to tie, build, &c.

**gatuṭuṭa**, to lap up.

**gauravamu**, respectability, honour. Skt. *nā gauravam nēni cāpāḍu cō vālenu*, I must preserve my honour.

**Gauri**, Parvati. Skt., from *gauri*, maiden.

**gavācshamu**, window. Skt.

**Gavernarugāru**, His Excellency the Governor. *mana sangham Gavernarugāri ḍaggirici rāyabāram pampints dīe*, our association has to send a deputation to the Governor.

**gavernmentuvāru**, the Government. *idi Rānigaru vintē, ni cāllacu gaṭṭi lōhamtō andelū golusulū cēsi*, *Gavernmentuvāru caṭṭinchina dīrya bhavanālalō cāpuram unchi, saracāru jītāla mida v'unnḍē bhatulanu cāvāli y'ichchi*, *yella cālamu anna vastrālu doratanamvāri khartsu midanē y'istū, v'ūru dāṭi vellan accara lēcundā, nimu bahu adarāna chēstāru*, if Queen Victoria comes to hear of this, the Government will fit you up with nice steel fetters and chains, assign you one of their lovely palaces for a residence, give you a guard paid by themselves, be at the charge of your board and clothing for ever, and treat you with all hospitality without giving you the trouble of ever leaving the town.

**gavva**, cowry shell; formerly used as small change. *ācāṣamu nundī garvāla nacshatramul anniyu nēla mida rāli unḍumu*, all the stars fell to the earth from the sky like a shower of cowries; *pūrvam sampādinchinadi vacca guḍḍigavva lēdu*, I haven't a farthing left of what I earned before; *mīru gavvacu panici rāru*, you will be no use for anything.

**gayālubbūmi**, fallow, waste land.

**gayyāli**, shrew. *nīru panici mālina gayyāli*, you are a worthless shrew.

**gazza**, groin. *noṭṭi gazzalōci yecchinadi*, the pain has mounted to the groin.

**gāca**, without, except, besides; for *cāca*, negative of *aṭṭa*, to become. *idi gāca*, besides this.

**gāca**, may it become (Latin *utinam*); for *cāca*, imperative of *aṭṭa*, to become.

It comes at the end of a sentence. *ntvu sukhamugán unduvu gáca!* may you be happy!

**gáde**, large basket for storing grain. *caliginayya gáde tiseṭ appaṭici, péda-vānici prāṇam pōyindi*, by the time Dives had opened his bin, Lazarus was dead.

**gádhamu**, deep, intense. Skt. *gádha nidra*, deep sleep; *gádhāndhacāramu*, pitch darkness; *gádhalinganamu*, close embrace; *minimālini y'iddaru paṭṭu-coni cadipinā cāni mēlacuva rān anta gádha nidra pó valenu*, you must get to sleep so soundly that you won't wake unless two persons catch hold of you and shake you.

**gádi**, trough, trench.

**gádidacoḍucu**, son of an ass, a term of abuse.

**gádice**, ass; also *gádida*, *gádede*. Also called *tsácali gurramu*, the dhoby's horse, because asses are chiefly used in India to carry washing. In the sense of fool as common as in English. *gádice puṇḍucu bídide mandu*, mud is the medicine for a donkey's ulcer (not worth a more expensive medicine); *iddaru pillalu póḷḷadu undiri. peddamanishi: iruconḍi, yenducu póḷḷadu-táru? modati pilla: ni cósamē. peddamanishi: nā cósam póḷḷata yenducu? modati pilla: nicu gádidi unna telivi aíná lēd ani vād antē, nénu v'und amānu, andu chēta póḷḷata vachchindi*, two boys were fighting and a gentleman said: Stop, what are you fighting about? First boy: About you. Gentleman: What about me? First boy: He said you hadn't even the brains of an ass, and I said you had. *ocaḍu: i conḍa mīda yeccaḍānici dag-gira dāri yēdāina v'undā? grāmasthu-ḍu: accaḍa canipinchē ḍonca dāri v'undi; gáḍidelu ā dārinē conḍa yec-cutai*, Tourist: Is there any short way up this hill? Native: See that way there? That is the one the donkeys go up; *cāṣici vellī gáḍide guḍḍu techchin aṭṭu*, like going to Benares and bringing back an ass's egg (travellers' tales). **gádikhána**, coach-house. Hindustani; from *gádi*, carriage. **gáḍpu**, breeze.

**gádu**, not; for *cádu*.

**-gádu**, suffix of contempt. Just as *-gāru* is added to the names of respectable people, so *-gádu* is added to the names, caste-names, &c., of pariahs and other despised people.

**gálamu**, hook, especially a fishing hook.

**gáli**, wind, climate. There is no word for 'climate' in Telugu; they say the water of a place or the wind of a place is good or bad. *gáli vachchin appuḍu tūrpāra paṭṭu cō valenu*, winnow when the wind comes (make hay while the sun shines); *yē gālici ā tsāpa yettin aṭṭu*, setting your sail to the wind; *gālici puṭṭi, dhūḷici perigin aṭṭu*, born of the wind, reared of the dust (in-gratitude). *gālinsuṭa* is to sift.

**gāligōpuram**, the tower over a temple gate. *Hinduṭṭu viṣḍa gāligōpuramu aṣṣvantiya y'itihāsa, pādyaḍāya pustacamul ādhāra pai nirmistāru*, the Hindus raise a vast superstructure on unbelievable books of stories and poetry.

**gālipaṭamu**, a paper kite.

**gālivāna**, tempest (wind and rain).

**gāmbhīryamu**, solemnity. Skt., from *gambhīram*, solemn.

**gāna**, therefore. Used in books for *ganuca*.

**gānamu**, music; one of the eight *bhōgamulu* or pleasures.

**gāndharva vivāhamu**, one of the forms of marriage in which all ceremonies are dispensed with. Used commonly of elopements and seductions; from *gandharvuḍu*, heavenly musician.

**gāṇḍlavāḍu**, turner of oil-mills (*gā-nuga*), a caste. The feminine is *gāṇḍladi*.

**gāni**, but, unless; from root *-cā*, become, negative form. It is attached, like *ganuca*, to the end of the preceding clause. One of the commonest of all words, but not to be found in the ordinary dictionaries in its alphabetical place. They show it under *cāni*, though it is usually both spelt and pronounced *gāni*. *archēvdrē gāni, tīrchēvdru lēru*, consolars there are but not helpers (Job's comforters); *divāḍā tistē gāni*, unless I go bankrupt;

*idi atani chēta gāni, mariyocani chēta cādu*, he alone can do it; *ataḍu vāstēnē gāni, y'i pani cā nēraḍu*, nothing will be done unless he comes.

**gāni**, singer, musician (female); from *gānamu*, music.

**gāntsufa**, to see, bring forth; for *cāntsufa*.

**-gānu**, for the purpose of. *vamanamu cācundān unḍṭacu gānu tāmbilamu vēsucinmānu*, I took betel to stay my stomach.

**-gānu**, -ga, adverbial suffix, with -nu for repetition. *ippuḍu bōgamdāni v'untsucōvādamē pratishṭhagānu, v'untsucōca pōvādam apratishṭhagānu yēntsa baḍutū v'unnaḍi*, nowadays it is thought respectable to keep a dancing-girl, not respectable not to keep one.

**gānuḍu**, singer, musician (male); from *gānamu*, music. More commonly *gāyacuḍu*.

**gānuga**, oil-mill, any press. *cherucu gānuga*, sugar-cane press; *pūrcapu vale rāti gānugalalō peṭṭi, ādinché rāzul untē, viḷḷu iḷā anṭār anḍi?* would they talk like this if we had the old kings who used to press the seditious in stone oil-mills?

**gārābamu**, affection.

**gāraḍi, gāriḍi**, conjuring. *adi cévala māya, vaṭṭi gāraḍi, śuddha indrajālamu*, that is pure deception, simple conjuring, just legerdemain; *ocaḍu: nēnu gāraḍi chēst untē tsūchévāḷḷu navvāru. incōḍu: yēnducu? ocaḍu: nēnu cheppē māṭalu aravamlōci tarzumā cheyyaḍānīci ocaḍi cūdrutsuncūṭē, vāḍu ā māṭalu tinnaḍi cheppaca, gāraḍi yēḷā chēstānō cūḍā cheppaḍam modālu peṭṭāḍu; ā sangati nācu chivāracu gāni teliya lēdu*, Conjuror: Once when I was conjuring, the spectators laughed. Friend: Why did they laugh? Conjuror: I engaged a man to translate into Tamil; instead of translating properly he began to explain how I did the tricks. I did not find out till it was all over.

**gārādivāḍu**, juggler.

**gārḍu**, guard. English. *upādhyayūḍu: nā salahā avalimbintsanḍi, mīru anni viṣayāḷḷō mundugā v'untē bāgu paḍu-tāru. vidyārthi: nā nāmma venuca*

*v'unna pēḍa jitam tetsu cunṭ unnāḍ anḍi. upādhyayūḍu: mī nānnac ēm pani? vidyārthi: raitṭē gārḍu pani*, Teacher: Take my advice and always be forward in everything and you will prosper. Pupil: My father is always behind and draws good pay. Teacher: What is your father's job? Pupil: He is a railway guard.

**gāre**, round cake made of black gram flour. *caḍupu nindinavārici gārelu chēdu*, the full stomach scorns cake; *vanṭa brāhmanuḍu vāṇḍina gārelanu mundugā tinṭ unḍenu, intālō yazamāni vachchenu. yazamāni: nimmu tsistē āscharyamugā v'undi. vanṭa brāhmanuḍu: mimmumu tsistēnu āscharyamugā v'undandi, mīru iccaḍici vāstār ani nēnu annucō lēdu*, the brahmin cook was sampling the cakes he had cooked when his mistress came along. Mistress: I am surprised at you. Cook: I am surprised, too; I never thought you would be coming into the kitchen.

**-gāru**, honorific affix added to names, designations, &c., Mr., Esq. The corresponding scornative is -*gādu*. In addressing a letter put M.R.Ry. (Mahārāja Rāja Shri) before the name, and *gāru* after it. This is equivalent to Esquire. The Tamil corresponding affix is *avargal*. President Hoover will be *Prēsidentu Hūvaru gāru*. *vāru* is also used after designations and signifies even greater respect. Thus, a tahsildar being a high official, many people will say *tahassiludāruvāru* rather than *tahassiludārugāru*. The plural *vārulu* will be used of exalted personages like svāmis and mahārājas. *gāru* means very little. Even your pariah boy will be *boṭṭēru* (butler) *gāru* to common people, though the brahmin karnam will allude to him as *boṭṭērugāḍu*.

**gā valēnu**, must; for the more common *cā valēnu*.

**gā vatstsunu**, may; for the more common *cā vatstsunu*.

**gāvintsufa**, to cause to become; for *cāvintsufa*. A book and newspaper word for 'to do'; authors scorn *cheyyuta* as being too common. Similarly your camp clerk will announce

that the Collector is proceeding to camp, not merely going, or will inform (not merely tell) the Collector that when he met a wild elephant on the path he receded (not merely went back).

**gáyacuḍu**, singer, musician; from *gānamu*, music.

**gáyamu**, wound. *gáyamu tagaluṭa* is to be wounded, with the dative; *ishnappucu gáyam tagilindi*, or simply *tagilindi*, you hit that snipe.

**gáyatri**, brahmin prayer to the sun. It is a Sanskrit prayer, which being interpreted, runs: Oh Earth! Heaven! Let us meditate on the supreme splendour of the divine sun, may he illuminate our minds.

**gázu**, glass bangle. *gázula béram bhó-janānacu saré*, the glass bangle trade just gives you your food (because so many break; used of any risky trade); *nēnu gázulu toḍigintu cunté adi gázulu toḍigintu cuntundi*, if I wear glass bangles, so does she.

**gázulaváḍu**, bangle-seller.

**gedda**, kite (the bird); usually spelt *gadda*.

**gela**, bunch (of plantains, &c.).

**gelpintsuṭa**, to cause to win.

**gelpu**, victory.

**geltsuṭa**, to win. *yevaru gelchédi micu viṣadam autundi*, you will see who will win; *śūdam dāi rōzucu nāluḡu rīpā-yalu gelustāḍu*, he wins 4 rupees every night at cards; *iddarilō abaddham yevaru tvaragā calpinchi chepputārō, vāru pandem gelichēt aṭṭu Lacshmayya Vencayya nīrnayinchiri*. *Lacshmayya: Chemnapatnamlō anagā anagā oca ped-damanishi v'unḍevāḍu*. . . *Vencayya: aité nuvvē pandem gelichāu, nēnu inta canna abaddham cheppa lēnu*, *Laksh-mayya* and *Venkayya* had a bet as to who would make up a lie first. *Lacshmayya*: Once upon a time there was a gentleman in Madras . . . *Vencayya*: You win, I can't tell a bigger lie than that; *ocaḍu: nī cēsu yēm aindi? vacilu: nyāyam gelichindi*. *ocaḍu: aité venṭanē appilu cheyyandi*, *Smith*: What happened in your case? *Vakil*: Justice triumphed. *Smith*: Then appeal at once; *inta gelchi*

*rāttsa gelava valenu*, command at home before you command the state (learn to walk before you run).

**gentintsuṭa**, to have something pushed.

**gentivēyuṭa**, to push away. *nāluḡu tanni vānni vidhiloḡi genti vēsindnu*, I kicked him out into the street.

**genṭuṭa**, to push. *vānni avatalacu genṭu*, turn him out.

**genusu**, sweet potato (*dioscorea acule-ata*).

**gédé**, she-buffalo. *gōvu lēni v'ūllō goḍḍu gédé Sri Mahalacshmi*, in a cattleless village the barren buffalo is Holy Lakshmi (the goddess of wealth).

**géhamu**, house. Skt. A word used in books for *illu*. Home is supposed to be etymologically connected with *géhamu*.

**géli**, ridicule. *allari pillacāyalu vidhilo nanmu géli chēsi*, mischievous boys mocking me in the street.

**gēṭu**, gate. English. *Rāmuḍu: Lacsh-mayya gāri illu idēnā? Dāmuḍu: idi cāḍu*. *Rāmuḍu: i vidhilo v'undā? Dāmuḍu: undi*. *Rāmuḍu: nambar ēmiṭō cheppandi*. *Dāmuḍu: nambaru inṭi gēṭu mida v'unṭundi, tsūdandi*, *Roe*: Is this Mr. Smith's house? *Doe*: No. *Roe*: Is it in this street? *Doe*: Yes. *Roe*: What's the number? *Doe*: The number is on the gate, look and see.

**ghallighallumanuṭa**, to clang (of bells); onomatopoeic.

**ghanacāryam**, glorious deed. Skt.

**ghanamu**, honour, glory. Skt. *tsāddi cantē v'ūracāya ghanamu*, the pickle is the glory of the cold rice; *piṭṭa conchem, cūta ghanam*, small bird, big cry (much cry and little wool).

**ghanata**, greatness. Skt.

**ghanavaishālyamu**, cubic contents. Skt.

**ghanibhavintsuṭa**, to freeze. Skt.

**ghanuḍu**, great man. *vṭru ṣaduguru Yēlūrulo ghamulu*, behold the bigwigs of Ellore.

**gharána**, respectable. *gharána sác-shulu*, respectable witnesses; *tyana tsūstē gharána manishi lāḡu canapadutū v'unmāḍu*, he looks like a respectable man; *nēnu gharána manishi lāḡu naḍu-tsucuntū v'unmānu gāni, chillara mani-shi lāḡu pravartintsāḍam lēdu*, I am con-

ducting myself like a man of weight and respectability, I am not behaving like a trifler.

**ghaṭamu**, body. Skt. Book word for *ollu*. *ghaṭa visarjana*, shuffling off this mortal coil; *mana ghaṭālu śāśvataḥ cācu*, our bodies are not immortal.

**ghaṭṭigā**, severely; for *gaṭṭigā*. *peddātanamḷo peḷḷi chēsucō vadd ani tandrigāritō ghaṭṭigā cheppa lēca pōyināra?* didn't you tell your father strictly that he should not marry in his old age?

**ghaṭṭivāḍu**, clever man; for *gaṭṭivāḍu*. *vāḷḷu rana vaidyamḷo ghaṭṭivāḷḷu*, they (the I.M.S.) are clever army doctors.

**ghāṭamu**, blow, cruel act. Skt. *sam-sāra ghāṭalu palacāṇāni nicu nōr eṭṭā vachchindī?* how could you disclose the skeleton in our cupboard?

**ghāṭu**, mountain pass, ghat, police station. Hindustani.

**ghāṭuca, ghāṭaca**, cruel, savage. Skt. *crūramaina ghāṭuca mrīgam*, a cruel, savage beast.

**ghāṭucamu**, cruelty, villainy, mischief. In law *nēramugala viṣvāsa ghāṭucamu* is criminal breach of trust. **ghāṭucūḍu**, cruel man, villain; feminine *ghāṭucūḍuḷu*. *ōṣi ghāṭucūḍā!* O cruel woman!

**ghīmcarintsuṭa**, to screech, roar; especially of elephants.

**ghōramu**, horrible. Skt. *ghōramaina narahatyā*, a horrible murder; *mīru strīlacu punar vivāhamulu cūḍav andarū*, *avi lēca pō baṭṭiyē cādā ghōra crūṭyamulu nityamunu mana strīlālō zaruguts unnavi*, you say widows should not remarry, without that horrible things (i.e. abortions) occur daily among our women.

**ghōruḍu**, scoundrel. Skt.

**ghōśha**, loud noise, proclamation. Skt. *śāstramulu ghōśha peṭṭuts unnavi*, the shastres proclaim; *pillala vaddā, peddala vaddā ghōśha peṭṭinchi*, proclaiming to old and young; *samudrapu ghōśha*, the roar of the sea; *jaya-ghōśhamulu*, cries of triumph, cheers. **ghōśhintsuṭa, ghōśha peṭṭuṭa**, to proclaim.

**ghōśhā**, for the more common *gōśhā*. Hindustani.

**ghrūtamu**, ghee. Skt. The book

word for *mayi*; *ghrūtōdādhī* is the mythological ocean of ghee.

**-ghūrṇitam**, suffix meaning rolling. Skt. Used in Sanskrit compounds in books.

**gi-, gī-** (if the syllable repeated is long), repetitive prefix denoting contempt or impatience. This is exceedingly common. You repeat a word substituting *-gi* for its first syllable by way of impatient contradiction of the last speaker. *anna ginna* is 'bother your brother'; *I'encanna ginganna* is 'Veñkanna be blowed!'; *allari gillari*, noise and nonsense; *mogulu gigulu*, silly men; *dēcāḍavu givūḍavu*, whether you are a god or a goose; *prāmdāḷu gimāḍuḷu nicu yēmi paṇici rāu*, I have no use for your vows and protestations; *musalivāḍu lēdu gisalivāḍu lēdu, vāṇni avatalici geṇṭu!* I don't care if he is a Methuselah, shove him out! *yōga drūṣṭi giga drūṣṭi*, esoteric vision indeed, what next! *cshāmālu, gimālu!* famine my foot! (what the Collector says to deputations of ryots who wail over a failure of crops and want famine relief); *śānti ginti!* funny kind of non-violence! (what the District Magistrate says when Congress boycotters come to him, and assert that their picketing is non-violent, after there has been a riot); *śakhanālu gikhundālu*, idiotic omens; *nagālū gigulū*, jewel me no jewels. This figure of repetition is not confined to *gi-*. A similar word or a made-up similar word is repeated. *lantsam pantsam!* bribe indeed! *repō māpō*, day or night; *pandugō pabbunō*, festival or not; *appō sappō*, some debt or other; *voncara tincara*, all up and down (of a bad handwriting, &c.); *voncara* stands for *vancara*, crooked. Repetition is also used in onomatopoeic formations such as *gabagaba*, gobbling; *vāḍavāḍa*, trembling; *gusa-gusa*, whispering; *daḍa-daḍa*, pit-pat. As the last example shows, we have the same figure—pit-a-pat, giggledy-piggledy, tut-tut, tinkle-tinkle, sighing and sobbing, seething and surging, weeping and wailing, but we do not use it so commonly, and we have nothing corresponding exactly with

the scornative *gi-* syllable, which plays so large a part in Telugu back-chat. *atadīcī tana nyāyanunū giyamumu* *siḡhramugānē marachi pōcunu lē*, he will soon forget about his rights and rubbish! *iddaru brāhmanulu pravē-sintsuts unnāru. pradhāmuḍu: yeva-rayyā miru? dvitīyudu: mēmu brāh-mamulu. dandac drānyamulō nunchi agastya bhratagūri āśramamlō nunchi vāstū v'unnāmu. pradh: yuddha vārtal ēmainā telustunnāyā? dvitī: telīyac ēmi? yepṭaṭi caburu appuḍē telustu v'undi. pradh: yeṭṭā telustu v'undi? mī mahā muni gāru dīya drūṣṭi valla canipeṭṭutu v'unnārā yēmiṭi? dvitī: mā mahā muni dīyadrūṣṭi gīya-drūṣṭi yēmi lēdu. yepṭaṭic appuḍu vānarulu vacchi chepputū v'unnāru. andu valla māc eppaṭi vārtā appuḍu telīyuts unnādi*, a forest monk said they heard all the war news in the forest. Friend: How so? By divine revelation to your abbot? Monk: Neither by revelation nor by divelation of our abbot. The forest dwellers come and tell us from time to time; *nī cōpamu gīpamu nā vadda panici rādū*, your tears and tantrums cut no ice here; *nī cānulu gīnulu dūrāṅga peṭṭu*, but me no buts.

**gidda**, a measure,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sola,  $\frac{1}{16}$  cuntsam.

**giddangi**, warehouse; from Malay *gandong*. The Anglo-Indian godown and compound are two Malay words brought by the Dutch from Java. It is about all the Dutch have left except *cak-huis* (caccus), latrine, the sweet limes of Palcol, and a few tombs and an *olanda dibba* or two (Dutch mound) in Telugu tracts, where they once had numerous factories—Pulicat, Masulipatam, Draksharama, Palcol, Nagulavamsa, Bimlipatam, &c.

**giddi**, cow.

**giligili**, tickling; onomatopoeic.

**giligilintsuṭa**, **giligilipeṭṭuṭa**, to tickle.

**gillugillumanuṭa**, to tinkle; onomatopoeic of bangles, bells, &c.

**gilluṭa**, to pinch.

**ginguruṭa**, to be deafened.

**gingurettuṭa**, to make a deafening sound, to feel deaf. *i chevi gingurettu*

*v'unnadi*, as Lachmayya said, turning his other ear to Vencayya, 'This ear has gone deaf'.

**ginne**, cup, bowl; not a china cup, a metal one. Crockery (*pingāni*) is not much used. *venḍi ginnelō pālū pūrilū y'īlā tiscrā*, bring milk and cake in a silver cup.

**ginza**, seed, stone. *chinta ginza* is a tamarind stone; *dva ginza*, mustard seed, is used in such phrases as *dvaginza sandēham lēdu*, there is not a shadow of doubt.

**ginzalu**, grain, seeds. *cuncheḍu ginza-lacu cūlicī pōtē, tūmeḍu ginzalu dūda tinnaṭṭu*, like the cooly woman who went to work for a pint of grain while the calf at home ate a bushel; *yeddu aḍugulō yēḍu ginzalu paṇḍitē, paṇṭa palatsan aumu*, though seven seeds lie within the ox's foot-print the crop may be thin (don't sow too thick).

**ginzuconuṭa**, to twist, writhe, struggle. *cāḷḷumu chētulumu ginzuconutsu*, writhing with arms and legs; *ūricē ginzu-cōcu*, no use struggling.

**girāci**, dear (in price). Hindustani. The ordinary word. The opposite is *tsauca*, cheap. *priyam* is dear in all senses.

**giri**, mountain. Skt. Occurs only in place-names such as Venkatagiri and Skt. compounds such as *giricanya*, the mountain nymph Parvati.

**girruna**, **giragira**, round and round; onomatopoeic. *bongaram giragira tip-puṭa*, to spin a top. *tala girruna tirigi pōtunnadi*, my head is turning round.

**gitta**, a young bull.

**giṭṭa**, hoof.

**giṭṭuṭa**, to agree, to suit. *mana mīda giṭṭanivḍiḷḷu*, people who don't get on with us, is a very common phrase for 'our enemies'; *nācu giṭṭadu*, it doesn't suit me; *dhara giṭṭaca*, not being able to agree on the price; *i tīṇḍi vānici giṭṭadu*, this food does not agree with him.

**giṭṭuṭa**, to die. *puttīrēni giṭṭīrēni*, what though they be born, what though they die, comes in the Vemana verses, the didactic verses which children have to learn by heart.

**gizagizalāḍuṭa**, flutter, writhe; ono-

matopoeic. Used, e.g., of a child stung by a scorpion; also *gasagasa*. **gícuṭa**, to draw a line, scrape, scratch. **gíruṭa**, to scrape, smooth the hair with the fingers.

**gíta**, line.

**Gíta**, the poem *Bhagavad Gita*. Skt. (the holy song).

**gítsuṭa**, to tap (the palm-tree, &c.), to draw a line. *callu gitsuconi bratucutádu*, he lives by tapping for toddy.

**gíṭu**, line; same as *gíta*.

**gíyūṭa**, to draw a line, to tap, to prune. *giscatti* is a pruning or tapping knife.

**glásu**, glass. English. *ocaḍu: Lacshmayya caṭhinamaina manish alle unnádu. incódu: yeṭḷa telisindi? ocaḍu: ataní canḷlu tsústé telustundi; cuḍi cannutó atanu guḍḍu tippacunḍá nannu tsústé nácu bhayam (v)ésindi. incódu: cuḍi cannu glásu cannu, nizam cannu cádu*, Smith: Brown is a bit of a terror. Jones: How so? Smith: I go by his eyes; when he fixes me with his right eye I am terrified. Jones: It's a glass eye, not a real one.

**gnyapti**, memory. Skt. *gnyaptici rá lédu*, it did not come back to me.

**gnyánamu**, wisdom, spiritual meditation. Skt. *gnyána nidra* is the abstraction from the world of the sage in meditation; *gnyána mārgamu* is the way of salvation; *gnyána śarīram* is the astral body.

**gnyánuḍu**, sage. Skt. *alpagnyānulu*, people with little wisdom.

**gnyāpacam peṭṭuconuṭa**, to remember.

**gnyāpacamu**, memory. Skt. *ocaḍu: mī ménamāma villu vrāsin appuḍu nimnu gnyāpacam peṭṭuconāḍá? incódu: peṭṭuconāḍu, anducané nác émi ichchi pó lédu*, Smith: Did your uncle remember you when he wrote his will? Jones: Yes, he remembered me all right and left me nothing; *á sangati micu gnyāpacam unnāḍá? do you remember that? nimnu yeppuḍu tsūchin aṭṭu gnyāpacam lédu*, I don't remember ever seeing you before.

**gnyátamu**, known. Skt. *agnyāta vāsam*, incognito.

**gnyāti**, agnate. Skt. A relation on the male side. Property descends that

way in Hindu law. In Hindu society your paternal uncle's sons are your brothers, while your maternal uncle's daughter is no relation, and you may, and in fact, ought to, marry her, *mēnarīcamu*, marriage of cognates, being the best kind of marriage. *gnyāti gurru, arati carru vadalavu*, there is no cure for rot in plantains or sulks in relations.

**gnéyamu**, knowable, cognizable (philosophy). Skt.

**-go**, affix of indication. *adigó*, look there; *idigó*, look here.

**goḍava**, grief, trouble. *á godav antá yenducu? what's all this grumbling about?*

**goḍḍali**, axe. *góṭa chiduma taginadi godḍanta naracuṭa*, to fell with an axe what you could filip with a finger-nail (*gōru*); *pāpishṭa tēlu yeccaḍa nunchi vacchinadō cāni, tsatuccuna chiṭicina vēl anta poḍichindi: ipṭāṭi cheyy antā veyyi godḍaḷḷatō naricin aṭṭu baddalu vēsuconi pōtū v'unnadi*, a damned scorpion from heaven knows where suddenly stung me on my little finger; even now my whole hand feels as if it had been cut in little pieces by a thousand axes.

**goḍḍu**, cattle, a beast, an ox. *yelugu-godḍu* is a bear; *musali-godḍu* (of a man), poor old beast; *manchirānīci vaca māṭa, manchi godḍucu vaca debba*, a word to a good man, a blow to a good beast; *dongalu tōlina godḍu yē rēvuna dāṭinā sarē*, it is all the same which ford the thieves took with the stolen ox; *utta godḍucu arupul eccuva*, much cry and little wool; *y'eccuva vela peṭṭi guḍḍanu, taccuva vela peṭṭi godḍlanu cona rádu*, don't buy dear cloth or cheap cattle.

**goḍḍu**, barren. *gōvu lēni v'ūḷḷō godḍu gēḍē Sṛī Mahālacshmi*, the barren buffalo is a goddess in a village in which there are no cows.

**godrālu**, barren woman. *godrālici yēmi telusunu biḍḍa noppulu? what does a barren woman know of the pangs of child-birth?*

**godugu**, umbrella. *ocaḍu: vāna calānīci conchem untucō valenu. incódu: nēnu untucunḍānu. ocaḍu: yēm untu-*



*cunneiu? incōdu: godugu.* Smith: You must keep something for a rainy day. Jones: I do. Smith: What do you keep? Jones: My umbrella; *peddamanihi: ni daggira v'uma godugula-lōci tsaucadi tsūpintsu. angadivādu: tsūpistānu, gāni avi tsāla cālam nilavādāndi. peddamanihi: railu mida vāca v'ūrici velli rā vāle; yeṭlāgu accāda marachi pōyi vadali peṭṭedi, cābatti tsaucadi iyyi,* Gentleman: Show me a cheap umbrella. Shopkeeper: They don't last long, but I can show you one. Gentleman: I am going on a railway journey and may lose it; so I want one cheap.

**golusu**, chain.

**golusucaṭṭu**, running hand (the letters being chained together).

**gollavādu**, shepherd caste man; feminine *golladi. gollavāddā, gollavāddā, dhānyamu yeccaḍa v'unnad antē? gorre muḍḍilō y'unnad antādu*, shepherd, shepherd, where is grain to be had? In my sheeps' rumps, quoth he (alluding to their efficiency as manure producers).

**gollemu**, bolt. *talupu lōpala gollemu vēsi*, bolting the door from inside.

**gollu**, uproar. *golluna gōla peṭṭuṭa*, to wail aloud.

**gonaconuṭa**, to try.

**gonagonalāduṭa**, to murmur; onomatopoeic.

**gondlemu**, bolt; same as *gollemu*.

**gondi**, lane.

**-gondu**, affix denoting a male person. *lantsagonḍulu*, bribe-takers.

**gongali**, blanket.

**gongalipurugu**, caterpillar.

**gontemmacōricalu**, castles in the air. *Gontemma* is a village goddess.

**gontu, gontuca**, throat. *gontu rāsi-nadi*, I am hoarse; *gontu pundugā n'unnadi*, I have a sore throat; *ācali ācāḍam anta, gontuca sudi bezzam anta*, hunger as great as the sky, a throat the size of a needle's eye; *gontuca savarintsuconi*, clearing his throat; *nī gontuca pādai pōtū v'unnadi, svaram bāgā rāvaḍam lēdu*, your throat is going, the voice is not coming out clear; *cēcalu vēsi vēsi gontuca baddalai pōyinadi*, I have burst my throat

shouting; *vāngi vāngi salāmu chēstu v'unnā, lōpala taḍi guḍḍatō gontucalu cōsi hāni chēstāru*, outwardly they lick your boots, inwardly they are ready to cut your throat with a wet cloth; *gontuca varacu cōpam*, anger up to your neck.

**gonuconuṭa, gonuguṭa**, to murmur; onomatopoeic. *yēmo artham lēni māṭalu gonucunṭi palavaristūnē v'unnādu*, he is wandering in his mind and muttering some meaningless words.

**goppa**, big. *vaidhyuḍu: nēnu y'ī madhya goppa aparēshanu chēṣānu. snēhituḍi: dēnici chēṣāru? vaidhyuḍu: oca ūpīri tittimi pēgumu cōsi veyya vālsi vachchindi. snēhituḍu: rōgi yeṭlā v'unnādu? vaidhyuḍu: yeṭlā v'unnadi yēmiṭi? appuḍē tsachchi pōyinādu*, Doctor: I have just done a big operation. Friend: What part of the body? Doctor: Lung and gut. Friend: How is the patient? Doctor: What's that got to do with it? He died on the spot; *upanyāsacuḍu: prapanchamlōc ella goppa upanyāsaculu yevāru? sabhicuḍu: nēnu chepputānu, gāni mī pēr evārō cheppandi*, Lecturer: Who is the greatest lecturer in the world? Voice from the audience: Excuse me, I did not catch your name; *goppa vamsaṣṭhuḍu*, a man of great family. A man with a big family is *pedda cuṭumbam galavādu. idi goppa cādu*, that is of no consequence.

**goppa cheppuṭa**, to talk big. *Lakshmayya tānu chinn appuḍu yuddhamlō tsūpina sahāsam gurinchi upanyāsamlō goppagā chepput unḍemu. sabhicuḍu: yuddham antā mīrē chēstē, migilina sānyam antā yēm chēsinḍ andi?* Lakshmayya was boasting in a lecture of all the courage he had shown in the war when he was young. Voice from the audience: If you did everything, what was left for the rest of the army to do? *nā vadda nī goppa cheppa bōcu*, don't boast before me.

**goppa chēyuṭa**, to flatter. *nannu goppa chēsi*, flattering me (making me out to be big).

**goppatanamu**, greatness, conceit. *rōgi: idigō, mī bahumānam, nīr rūpāyalu. vaidhyuḍu (adbhuta pādī): nīr*

*rúḍyala?* *rógi* (vinayamutó): *mi goppatananici y'idi yentamātram arham ainadi cād ani nācu telusunu gāni, nā bhactinī baṭṭi mīr idi angicarintsa valenu*, Patient: Here is your fee, 100 rupees. Doctor (surprised): 100 rupees? Patient (respectfully): I know it is not worthy of your greatness, but you must take it in view of my devotion to you; *nīvu yeppuḍu nī goppatanamē isutsucunṭādu, nīvu garvishṭhivi*, you are always showing conceit, you are a stuck-up fellow.

**goppaváru**, bigwigs.

**gorigintsuconuṭa**, to get oneself shaved; causative middle of *goruguṭa*. The usual expression is *pani chéyintsuṭa*, to get the work (of shaving) done.

**gorigintsuṭa**, to get shaved; causative of *goruguṭa*. Used metaphorically. *nūṭici peṭṭi, cōṭici goriginchévādu*, he fleeces a 100,000 and gives in charity to 100.

**goruguṭa**, to shave. *itani tala goraga valenu*, we must shave his head (do him down); *cshacara pani* or simply *pani* is shaving; *mangalavādu* is a barber; *mangala cattī*, barber's knife, is a razor.

**gorre**, sheep. *gorre troccina tsāluṇu*, it is enough if the sheep tread (the feet of the sheep are golden; sheep are largely kept for manure in the Telugu country); *carra léni vānici gorre aina carustundi*, even a sheep will bite a man without a stick; *tōḍēlini gorrela cāya peṭṭin aṭṭu*, putting a wolf to watch the sheep.

**gottāmu**, tube, any long, hollow thing. *adāḍapu gottāmu* is a telescope; *chimmanna gottāmu*, a squirt; *nūlu gottāmu*, a shuttle; *ūḍu gottāmu*, a blow-pipe; *veduru gottāmu*, a hollow bamboo; *gottapu mūyi*, a tube well; *gottapu tālam*, a hollow padlock; *tupāci gottāmu*, a gun barrel; *gottapu nuyyi*, a tube well.

**gottuṭa**, to strike, &c.; for *coṭṭuṭa*.

**goyya** (pandu), guava (fruit).

**goyyi**, pit. *mundarici vāstē goyyi, vemucacu pōtē nuyyi*, pit in front, well behind (Scylla and Charybdis); *yevāru travvucunna gōtilō vārē paḍutāru*, falling into your own trap, the engineer hoist with his own petard.

**-gō**, suffix meaning 'see! lo!' *iḍigā, aḍigō* are the French *voici, voilà*.

**gōvu**, cow. Skt. Used chiefly in composition. *gōhatya* is cow-murder, a mortal sin; *gōmayāmu* is cow-dung, a hygienic substance used to purify kitchens, floors, and interiors generally, including the interior of man.

**gōcharamu**, manifest. Skt. *tsūpu mēra dūram gōcharam cā lēdu*, he was out of sight.

**gōcharintsuṭa**, to become manifest.

**gōchi**, loin-cloth. *inupa gōchi caṭṭinādu*, he put on an iron loin-cloth (took a vow of chastity); *itacu minchina lōtū, gōchici minchina dāridrayamū lēdu*, no poverty beyond the loin-cloth, no depth beyond out of your depth. Hence Mahatma Gandhi's loin-cloth is a double symbol of poverty and chastity. A loose loin-cloth (like wearing boots) is a sign of profligacy. *mivādu vibhūti peṭṭadu, sārugōchi peḍutādu; monna bīḍsala zōḍu toḍuconni, mukhāni boṭṭu lēcunḍa paṭṭa pagalu vidhilō nunchi vēllutū v'unṭē nēnu caḷḷārā tsūchinānu*, your boy does not smear himself with cow-dung ash, he wears a loose loin-cloth; the other day I saw him with my own eyes walk down the street with boots on and without the patch on the forehead; *gōchici pedda, angavastramucu chinna*, too big for a loin-cloth, too small for a body-cloth (too many for an embassy, too few for an army).

**gōcuṭa**, to scratch. *cattitō gōcuṭa*, to scratch out, erase; *cheyyi duradagā umn anduna gōcu contini*, I scratched my hand because it was itching; *rahasya-mugā Girirāḍu gōci*, nudging Girirau secretly. Also to scribble: *uttaram gōcinādu*, he scribbled a letter.

**gōḍa**, ox; *gōḍḍugōḍa*, cattle.

**gōḍa**, wall. *gōḍalacu chevul unnavi*, walls have ears; *āḍādi boncitē gōḍa peṭṭin aṭṭu, mogavādu boncitē taḍaca caṭṭin aṭṭu*, a woman's lies are as difficult to see through as a wall, a man's as easy as a wicker screen.

**Gódávári**, the river Godavari, one of the five sacred rivers; considered to be a goddess. *akhāṇḍa Gódāvārilō snānamu chéyuṭa vallana pāpamulu*

*parihāram agumu*, if you bathe in the waters of the undivided Godavari (before it splits at the Delta) your sins will be washed away. This is specially the case at the Pushcaram, a great bathing festival held once in twelve years.

**gôḍu**, one of the numerous words for grief. The Telugus are always lamenting. *nēnu tūpācūl aindā, cattulac aindā v'ōpa galanu, gāni Andhravāḍḍa gōḷḷatō v'ōpa lēnu*, I can stand guns and swords but not the wailings of the Telugus.

**gôḍhumapindī**, flour. *ati vistāramugā tintē gôḍhumapindī aragadu*, wheat-flour is indigestible in large quantities. Yet when the District Magistrate sent the Congress secretary to jail he asked to be put on wheat-flour instead of rice on the ground that his digestion was weak.

**gôḍhumulu**, wheat; the plural is used, as is customary for grains.

**gôḍurucappa**, bullfrog, toad. *gôḍuru* in composition, like our *bull-*, means anything big.

**gôḡu**, hemp (*cannabis sativa*). *sīma* or foreign *gôḡu* is the roselle plant.

**gôḥatya**, cow-murder, a mortal sin. *yega tistē gôḥatya, diga tistē brahma-hatya*, (a witness placed in the dilemma of accusing a cow of trespass in a brahmin's field, or giving evidence against a brahmin) one way vaccicide, the other way brahminicide.

**gôla**, wail.

**gôḷamu**, sphere.

**gôḷapettūṭa**, to wail, one of the unpleasant habits of the ryots of a distressful country. *pōḷalu yendi pōyi raitul andaru golluna gôḷa peṭṭindru*, the crops withered and the ryots lifted up their voices and wept.

**gôḷē**, a marble. Hindustani; also *gôḷṭ*.

**gôḡamayamu**, cow-dung. Skt., from *gôḡu*, cow. A holy excrement. The excrements of sacred animals or saints are purificatory. Mahatma Gandhi has been offered large sums to deposit his excreta in the backyard of a devotee. *gôḡamayam manacu vēstēnē cāni yēdī śuddhī cādu gadā?* there is no purification without putting down

cow-dung; *dēvala smṛitilō yerr du mītramuna*, tell *du gôḡamayamu*, pattsa *du pāḡumu*, nili *du perugunu*, nalla *du neyyīyu panchagavyam*, the Holy Scriptures tell us that the five purifying elements are (1) a red cow's urine, (2) a white cow's dung, (3) a green cow's milk, (4) a blue cow's curds, (5) a black cow's clarified butter (but the Holy Scriptures do not indicate how we are to come by the blue and green cows).

**gôḡāmsamu**, beef (which it is mortal sin to eat).

**gôḡesanchi**, gunny-bag. Skt. *gôḡa*, Hindustani *gannī*, whence our gunny, the sack made from jute fibre (*zamu-pāḡāra*).

**gôḡūra**, a dish made from hemp leaves; from *gôḡu*, hemp, and *cūra*, curry.

**gôḡagrūhamu**, shepherd's hut. Used only in books.

**gôḡi**, shepherdess. Skt. The Gopies are the shepherdesses Krishna made love to when he was a boy.

**gôḡuramu**, temple tower. Skt. *gôḡapuram mīda yetti peṭṭināḍu*, he placed him on a pinnacle of the temple; *conḍa mīngēvāḍṇīci gôḡapuram aḍḍamā?* a temple tower is a flea-bite to a man that can swallow a mountain.

**gôḡyamu**, secret. Skt. *gôḡyamugā unḍa valenu*, keep it quiet.

**gôḡaṇṭa** or **gôḡiṇṭa**, henna (*acacia inisia*). *gôḡiṇṭa cheṭṭlanu vāṇi y'ācula nundī vatṭṭsu rangu coracu pairu chēyuts unḍāru*, henna is grown for the dye that comes from its leaves.

**gôḡiṇca**, the common myna.

**gôḡu**, finger-nail; plural *gôḡḷu*. *nā gôḡu chigur anta cosinānu*, I cut my nail to the quick; *gôḡu anta v'unṭē, conḍ anta chēṭṭādu*, he makes mountains out of mole-hills; also *gôḡaṇṭalu conḍaṇṭalu chēsi*. *gôḡa mīṭitē poyyē paṇīci gôḡḍali yenducu?* why use an axe for what can be done with a fillip of the nail?

**gôḡuṭa**, to wish, choose; for *côḡuṭa*.

**gôḡuṭṣuṭṭu**, whitlow; from *gôḡu*, nail. *gôḡuṭṣuṭṭu pai rôcaṭi pōṭu*, the blow of a rice-pounder on a whitlow (blow upon blow, trouble upon trouble).

**gôḡruvanca**, the common myna; more commonly *gôḡiṇca*.

**góruvettsa**, lukewarm.

**gósáyi**, friar. *atuvanti mandulu gósá-yila vadda v'untari*, friars keep such drugs.

**góshá**, gosha (seclusion of women). Hindustani; also *ghósha*. *míru vin-náro ledó cáni Adamaḷayáḷam ani yeccaḍanó v'unmad aṭa! accaḍ antá ḍḍavállā adhicāram. ḍḍavállu v'udyó-gálu chēstu v'unṭe mogavállu y'inṭló vanṭa chēsi peḍutú v'untār aṭa! á dē-ṣamuló mogavállacu yeccaḍalēni góshá v'unmad aṭa!* you may or may not have heard of the Amazon country. There woman rules and holds all the offices and man cooks and serves food and is kept in the strictest gosha.

**góshtī**, Skt., secret assembly of the initiated. In Telugu it means conversation or social function. *iṣṭagóshṭī* is the newspaper word for viceregal garden-parties, &c.

**góta**, on or with the nail; oblique case of **góru**. *góta chidumuṭa*, to nip off with the finger-nail.

**gótram**, family. Skt. The paternal family; the maternal family does not count.

**góvu**, cow. Skt.

**góvumámsamu, gómámsamu**, beef. Skt. *góvumámsamu tinévāru prabhut-vānici vachchina tarvāta y'ikha yēlá autumḍ andi? ippuḍu siḍulu póyināri gadāṇḍi? saḡaganāmu cheyyan iyyāru gadāṇḍi? ammaḍārimi álóchintsacundā Góḍḍavarini caṭṭi vēsindru gadāṇḍi? dēvatalanē y'ila chēsēvállacu manushyul antē lachamē lēdu*, now that eaters of beef are in power what will happen next? Hook-swinging has gone already. They won't allow suttee. They have dammed the Godavari regardless of the goddess. Will people who treat the gods so have any respect for men?

**gradda**, kite; usually written *gadda* and pronounced *gedda*.

**grahachāramu**, misfortune. Skt., from *graham*, what seizes, a devil. *nā grahachāram chētānē*, to my misfortune; *id eccaḍi grahachāram!* what bad luck! *i grahachāramunacu tōḍu*, to add to my misfortunes; *jagattuló andarū āru nelalu vachchin appaṭi nunchi pillalacu amam peṭṭistū v'unṭe*

*y'i pālu póyintsāḍapu grahachāram mana vaccuri y'inṭlōnē tuchchēṇḍi*, when all the world feeds babies on rice as soon as they are six months old, this unfortunate system of dieting them on milk has been introduced only in our house (Hindu notion of suitable baby-food).

**grahamu**, seizing, planet, devil. Skt. The usual meaning in Telugu is devil. *bhūcāmpālu modalaināri vastē, taccina paṇul anni māni vēsi, graha śāntulu cheyya valēni*, if earthquakes or other calamities come we should give up all other work and appease the devils (earthquakes and epidemics being the work of devils, exorcism is the only remedy).

**grahanamu**, seizing, eclipse. Skt. An eclipse is the seizing of the sun or the moon by a devil (Hindu science). *ocaḍu: sūryudici bhūmici madhya chandruḍu aḍḍam vastē sūrya grahanam paḍutumḍ antāru tellavállu. incōḍu: Rāma! Rāma! Rāma! yēnta abaddhālu vrāsīnēr ayyā! vāllacu vacaṭi teliyādu. ocaḍu: ālacatāru gāritō cheppi, micu mānyam ippiṭānu, gāni grahanāla sangati yēmiṭō nācu marmacāmgā cheppāṇḍi. incōḍu: pūrcam gāḍḍide coḍucu Rāhuru gāḍu Dēvatalalō cūrtsundī amrūtam tāgināḍu; ā sangati Sūryuḍi Chandruḍi vēllī cheppēṭ appaṭici, Śrī Viṣṇumūrti Vāru chācram dharinchi, vāḍi tala renḍu vaccalū chēsi vēsīnāru; amrūtam tāgaḍam chēta vāḍu tsāvaca, ā rōsham caḍupulō v'untsuconī, sarva dīndālō Sūryunni Chandrunni mingi, sacala bāḍḍhālū peḍutū v'unṭāḍu*, First Hindu: The white people say that an eclipse of the sun comes through the moon getting between the earth and the sun. Second Hindu: Rama, Rama, Rama, what lies they write! they know nothing! First Hindu: I will tell the Collector and get you a free gift of land if you reveal the cause of eclipses in confidence. Second Hindu: Once upon a time that son of a gun Rahu was sitting drinking nectar with the gods and the Sun and the Moon went and sneaked to Vishnu and Vishnu took his disk and cut Rahu's head in two and because he had been drinking

nectar he did not die and kept that grudge against the Sun and Moon and tries to swallow them and do them all kinds of mischief.

**grahintsuṭa**, to seize, grasp, understand. Skt. *mīlō mīru chēsucunna prasangam antā nēnu bāgā vīni, mī v'ud-dēsam pūrnangā grahinchinānu*, I overheard your private conversation and have quite understood your intentions; *nīru dharma sūcshmam yēmi grahinta lēru*, you are utterly unable to grasp the subtleties of religious law; *mīru sangitamlō sarasulu, dānni grahistāru; anulō nac ēmi abhiruchi lēdu*, you are a musical expert and understand it; I have no taste for music; *rayīlu cadala pōt undenu, gārdu prayānicuḍini yetti railulōci tōsenu. tarvāta stēshanulō gārdu bandi dag-giraci vachchenu. gārdu: micu nēnu yenta upacūram chēsānō grahinchārā? nēnu yēcintsaca pōtē micu railu tappi pōyēdi, nācu bahumānam ippintsandī. prayānicuḍu: nēnu rail eccadānīci rā lēdu, railulō uttaram veyyadānīci vach-chānu; mīru railulōci toyyaḍam valla maḷli iccada nunchi mā v'ūru vella valasi vachchindī, ḍabbu danḍuga aina-di*, the train was just starting and the guard pushed a passenger into the train and at the next station came to the carriage. Guard: You understand what I did for you? If I had not shoved you in, you would have lost the train. What about a tip? Passenger: I did not come to the station to take the train but to post a letter. I have now to get back home at much expense.

**granthabhāsha**, book language. Skt., from *grantham*, book, and *bhāsha*, language.

**granthacarta**, author. Skt., from *grantham*, book.

**granthachaurayamu**, plagiarism. Skt., from *grantham*, book, and *chauryam*, theft.

**granthamu**, book. Skt.; the ordinary word is *pustacam*. *nēnu madhyānam drambhinchina grantham pūrti chēstēnē cāmi paḍucōvaḍānīci rānu*, I shan't come to bed till I have finished the book I began this afternoon; *oca Hūma vachana prabandhacāruḍu tana grantha*

*pīṭhica y'andu cathanu vrāsi y'unnaḍu*, a Hun prose-writer told a story in the preface to his book (the Telugus call us by the name we applied to the Germans; Hun here means English).

**granthālayamu**, bookshop, library. Skt., from *grantham*, book, and *ālayam*, place. *verrayya granthālayam-lōci pōyi oca pustacam tisuconi tsadu-vutū, adē paṁigā navvut undenu. granthālayādhicāri: yenduc ayya aṭlā navvut unnā? verrayya: nēnu tsa-divē pustacamlō oca bomma v'unnadi, oca bāluḍini oca yeddu tarumacu vastu v'unn aṭṭu vēṣāru. granthālayādhicāri: aṭṭē navvu yenducu? verrayya: yenta sēpu parigettinā yeddu anduconē lēdu, inca yēppaṭi anducuntundō ani navvut umnānu*, a loony goes into a bookshop, takes up a book and laughs as he reads. Bookseller: What makes you laugh? Loony: There is a picture in the book of a bull chasing a boy. Bookseller: Is that so funny? Loony: However long the bull chases the boy it will never catch him; that's what makes me laugh.

**granthālayādhicāri**, proprietor of a bookshop. Skt., from *grantham*, book, *ālayam*, place, and *adhicāri*, owner.

**-grastuḍu**, suffix meaning 'involved in', 'full of', 'swallowed up in'. Skt., from *grasintsuṭa*, to swallow. *vichādra-grastuḍu*, full of woe; *cābaṭṭi nā y'andu daya v'unchi vichādragrastuḍanai v'unna namnu santōsha peṭṭa valen ani mari marī vēḍucuntū v'unnānu*, again and again I pray you to smile on this poor wretch, who is plunged in grief (a lover writing); *īrshyāgrastulaina duṣṭuḷu, pāpānīci bhaya paḍḍaca, nācu hāni cheyyaḍānacu tsūstū v'unnāru*, bad men full of venom with no fear of committing sins are looking out for an opportunity of harming me (an official describing the attitude of superior authority towards him).

**grāhaca**, subject (philosophy). Skt. **grāhya**, object (philosophy). Skt.

**grāmacanthamu**, village area, the area (pasture and fields) comprised in a revenue village. Skt., from *grāmam*, village, and *cāntham*, vicinity. **grāmadēvata**, village deity. Skt.

*grāmadēvatulu* are the special deities of village life. They are of Dravidian, not Aryan, origin and are mostly female and of ample proportions, and always maleficent. Their nature is to bring cholera, small-pox, and blight, and they have to be propitiated and bribed not to do so. Their names are peculiar; some of them are said to be Christian. Thus Mariamma or Maremma, who brings cholera, is said to be the Virgin Mary, and Agatamma, St. Agatha. *ammavāri jādyam* is the ordinary term for small-pox. *Peddamma*, Big Mama, and *Yellamma* are other common names of village goddesses. *nannu mogud ani pattuconi d grāmadēvata* is the Telugu translator's version of the Shakespearian 'the mountain of mad flesh that claims marriage of me'.

**grāmamu**, village, town. Skt. *grāmacāryamulu* is village affairs, parish pump politics; *grāmalekha* is the village account of customary annual payments to magistrates, the police, irrigation, overseers, and other *dēvatulu* who have to be propitiated; *Chennapaṭṇam pedda grāmam*, Madras is a large town (not 'a big village').

**grāmani**, village headman. Skt. An old word; now the village headman is *munasabu*, from his title as village munsiff or judge, *reḍḍi* from the name of the caste from which many of them come, &c.

**grāmapālanamu**, village rule. Skt., from *grāmam*, village, and *pālanam*, rule. In Guntur, during the no-tax campaign, the organ of the revolutionaries was the *Grāmapālanam*, published by a dismissed karnam, which maintained that all would be well with the world again (*prapancham āṇṭa pāḍai pōyinaḍi*, the whole world has gone to the dogs), if the brahmin karnams were restored to their old influence and affluence and again ruled the country as they used to do before the advent of the Hun Government.

**grāmasthuḍu**, villager. Skt. In the plural *grāmasthulu*, the two village officers (munisiff and karnam); used

by tahsildars in their takids or orders; as also *munasabu-carnūlu*, an idiomatic way of forming the plural which does not mean the munisiffs and karnams but the munsiff and the karnam. The village officers claim that the taluk office should use the honorific form of this and address them as *munasabu-carnālangārulu*. One of the alleged sins of the Hun Government is that it has dropped honorific forms, omits *gāru* in addresses, and no longer subscribes itself 'your most obedient, humble servant'. **grāmādulu**, villages; simply a form of the plural, though *ādulu* means etcetera by itself.

**grāmyamu**, village (adjective), especially village or rustic speech. Skt. This is a dictionary of *grāmyam*. *grāmyam* is gradually coming into its own and is being used more and more in newspapers and novels. The difficulty of bringing *grāmyam* into general use as a literary vehicle lies in the diversity of dialects. The solution is that of Dante and Luther: to stabilize a particular dialect. I use the *grāmyam* of Rajahmundry as slightly refined and elevated by the late Kandukuri Viresilingam and others.

**grāmyadhārmamu**, the way of the village, i.e. sexual intercourse, the way of a man with a maid. Skt., from *grāmam*, village, and *dhārmam*, custom, duty. The reference is to the universality, not to the rusticity, of the custom.

**grāsapu paicam**, a legal term for subsistence or maintenance allowance; from Skt. *grāsam*, subsistence.

**grāsāvāsamulu**, board and lodging. Skt., from *grāsam*, board, and *vāsam*, lodging.

**grishma rūtuvu**, the hot weather. Skt. Also and more commonly *vēsavi*. The Telugus have six seasons, not four like us; they are (1) *vasantam*, spring, (2) *vēsavi*, the hot weather, (3) *varsham*, the rains, (4) *śarattu*, the dews, (5) *hēmantam*, the cold, (6) *tsali* or *śiṣiram*, the chill.

**grucca**, a gulp.

**grucca conuṭa**, to swallow.

**grucciḷḷu**, gulps.

**gruḍḍi, guḍḍi**, blind. *gruḍḍiló mella*, it is better to squint than to be blind (the lesser of two evils).

**gruddu**, blow; for the more usual *guddu*.

**gruddu**, egg; for the more usual *guḍḍu*.

**grutstsuta**, to thrust; for the more usual *gutstsuta*.

**grühachhidramu**, domestic split.

Skt., from *grūham*, house, and *chhi-dram*, cleft. *grühachhidram vellāḍi chésucó rádu*, dirty linen should not be washed in public.

**grühacrūtyamulu**, household affairs.

Skt., from *grūham*, house, and *crūt-yam*, affair.

**grühadhipati, grūhapati**, head of the family.

Skt., from *grūham*, house, and *pati*, head.

**grūhapravēṣamu**, house-entry (of a bride at marriage), house-warming.

Skt., from *grūham*, house, and *praveṣam*, entry. *crottagā grūhapravēṣamunacu tisi conī vacchin appuḍu nannumu ā chinnadānini tsūchi, yeruganirār andarumu nāc adi mamunārāl anuconiri cāni, yēvarumu bhārya y'ani telisicó tsālaca pōyiri*, (old man speaking) when she first crossed my threshold, strangers who saw her took her for my grand-daughter; it never entered their heads that she was my wife; *tavvāta grūhapravēṣa mahōtsavam (mahā utsavam), dinavāra mahōtsavam vacca sārē cā vatstsumu*, (of an old man's marriage) we can have the house-entry and funeral ceremonies on the same day; *amma grūhapravēṣam, ayya smashāna praveṣam*, bride in the house, bridegroom in the tomb.

**grūhasthāṣramamu**, the married state. Skt., from *grūhastha*, householder, and *āṣramamu*, state.

**grūhasthuḍu**, householder. Skt. A married man as opposed to *brahmachāri*, a bachelor. *intamandi grūhasthulanu tsūchinānu gāni, micu valē atithici y'inta śradhhabhactulātō svayamugā v'uppachāram chésēvārini nēnu yēcāḍa tsūḍa lēdu*, I have seen many householders but never another so devoted to his guest as you.

**grūhini**, mistress of the house.

**gubagubalu**, hubbub; onomatopoeic. *vār émó gubagubal āḍuts unnāru*, they are getting excited about something.

**gubicigubici**, bang bang; onomatopoeic.

**gucca**, gulp, drawing in the breath.

*guccēḍu panamu*, one gulp of a drink;

*gucca tirugacundā*, without taking

breath; *cāvalistē ilāganṭivi gucca tiru-*

*gacundā lacsha sangutulu yēcaruvu*

*peṭṭa galanu*, if need be I can reel off

a hundred thousand such things

without taking breath.

**guchchamu**, cluster. Skt. A bunch

of flowers, a cluster of fruit, &c.

**gudagudalu**, sobs, rattlings, &c.; onomatopoeic. The corresponding verbs

are *gudagudalāḍuta* and *gudagudanaṇuṭa*.

**guḍāramu**, tent. *ḍēra* is commoner.

**guḍḍa**, a cloth; the common word for

cloth, garment. *miru techchēdi jītam*

*buvvacumu guḍḍalucumu sari pōvuts un-*

*nadi*, your pay is only just enough to

provide us food and clothing (and not

the jewellery which Indian women

think equally necessary); *cūḍi guḍḍā*

*āḍagaca pōtē, biḍḍamu sācin aṭṭu sācu-*

*tānu annad aṭa*, if you don't ask me

for food and clothes, I will bring you

up like a child of my own (very

generous); *cotta guḍḍac anṭin aṭṭu*

*pāta guḍḍac anṭadu*, old cloth (age)

won't take impressions like new cloth

(youth); *yeccuva vela peṭṭi guḍḍamu*,

*taccuva vela peṭṭi goḍlamu, cona rádu*,

don't buy dear cloth or cheap cattle.

**guddali**, hoe.

**guḍḍi**, blind. *illālu guḍḍid aité y'inti*

*cunḍalacu chētu*, blind mistress, broken

pots. *cāni guḍḍi, vini chevūḍu*, eyes

have they but they see not; they have

ears but they hear not. *guḍḍivāllacu*

*cunṭivāllacu dānam chésē* *ṭṭunyam*

*vastund aṭa*, they (Europeans) say that

charity to the halt and the blind is

meritorious (whereas of course there

is only one meritorious form of charity:

squandering money on brahmins);

*dōra guḍḍivāḍu gamuca śīrastāḍāru*

*āḍin alla āṭa, pāḍin alla pāṭa ai*,

*dindlu sāgi vastuv'unnavi*, the Collector

is blind and whatever the sheristadar

does goes and so the days pass (what the sheristadar plays is play and what he sings is song, i.e. all dance to his tune); *guḍḍi canṇa mella mēlu*, it is better to squint than to be blind; *lēni bāva canṇē guḍḍi bāv aind mēlu*, a blind brother-in-law is better than none (Indians do not appreciate spinster sisters).

**guḍḍidi**, blind woman.

**guḍḍigavva**, something worthless. *gavva* is a shell (cowry) once used as small change; *guḍḍi* here means broken; a dud farthing. *nēnu pāṭha-śāla peṭṭi*, *mimmaln andarini taribitu chēstēnē cāni*, *mīru y'i lōcamlō guḍḍi gavvac aind panici rāru*, unless I set up a school and train you all, you will be worth nothing in this world; *pani mānucunē varacu pūrvam sampādin-chinadi vacca guḍḍigavva lēdu*, I haven't a brass farthing left of what I earned in service.

**guḍḍivādu**, blind man.

**guḍḍu**, blow. *guḍḍulāṭa*, fisticuffs, boxing match.

**guḍḍu**, egg. *guḍḍu vacchi pillanu yeccirinchin aṭṭu*, like the egg making faces at the chicken (*cōḍipilla*).

**guḍḍu**, eyeball. *guḍḍu tippacunḍā tsūtsuṭa*, to stare.

**guḍḍulāḍuṭa**, to box, fight.

**guḍḍuṭa**, to strike, knock. *upanyā-sacuni andaru nindist unḍiri. ata-ḍini samarthintsāḍānīci ocaḍu lēchenu. ocaḍu: upanyāsaḍu oca tsōṭa ich-china upanyāsam incō tsōṭa ivvāḍu. incōḍu: iyyac ēm? yeccaḍa cheppina ocaṭē upanyāsam. ocaḍu: aind oca tsōṭa guḍḍina balla incō tsōṭa guḍḍaḍu*, every one was abusing the lecturer. Smith took up the cudgels for him. Smith: The lecturer never repeats himself. Jones: Oh doesn't he? it's the same lecture everywhere. Smith: Anyway it isn't the same table he thumps. *talupu guḍḍuṭa* is to knock at a door; *cāllu guḍḍuṭa* is to massage the legs, an operation every good Hindu wife performs for her husband.

**guḍi**, temple. *calupu tiyani maḍi, dēvuḍu lēni guḍi*, an unweeded field is like a temple without the god;

*angāṭṭō bellam guḷḷō lingānīci nairēd-yam*, offering the sugar in the shop to the god in the temple (being liberal at the expense of others); *guḷḷō dēvul-lanu rāṭṭ antāru*, they (the English) call the gods in the temples stones; *guḍici mēcapōṭu velliṇ aṭṭuḍā*, a bull in a china shop.

**guḍi**, circle and circular things like the secondary form of the Telugu vowel *i*, a halo, a round bunch.

**guḍicāṭṭu**, area of revenue village, whatever is included in its circumference.

**guḍicālu**, heel.

**guḍintsuṭa**, to multiply. Skt. More commonly *gunintsuṭa*. *pani chēśina tarvāta viśrānti cā valen ani māṭa y'i lōcamlō micu pratidinamu anubhavam-lō v'unnadi cāḍā? vacca janmamlō cashṭa paḍḍa tarvāta malli janmam yettāḍānīci madhya yenimidi vēla vēllu viśrānti cā valenu; nālugu vēla yenimidi vandala reṇḍu janmalanu viśrānti cālam aima, yenimidi vēla chēta guḍistē, madhya janmālālō jivinchē cālam gāca, nirvānam pondaḍānīci miḍu cōṭṭa yen-abhai nālugu lacshala padahāru vēla samvatsarāḍu cā valenu*, daily experience in this world shows that intervals of rest are required after work. After you have worked a whole lifetime an interval of 8,000 years rest is required before you take up life again; multiplying the 4,802 lives by 8,000 you get 38,416,000 years, without counting the time spent on leading the lives, before you attain Nirvana.

**guḍise**, hut. *rāja bhārya mēḍa yeccitē, cummaravāḍi cōḍalu guḍise yeccindā*, when the king's wife went up to the terrace, the potter's daughter-in-law climbed the roof of the hut.

**guḍisēṭidi**, whore, dancing-girl; from *guḍise*, hut. *ocaḍu: vēyālu lēca pōtē sangittam paḍi pōtund ani mīru gaṭṭigā vādintsā valenu. incōḍu: mī manasu vacchin anta gaṭṭigā vādistānu; sa-bhalō nā vādamtō y'inti mīda pencelu yegiri pō valenu, nēnu y'atamandi bōgamvāllāni guḍisāṭivāllāni ādarin-tsaḍamē cāni, vocca nāḍu vāḷḷa pāṭa mātram vini yeraganu sumandi, mitōḍu nizam chepputānu*, a Hindu: You must argue forcibly but that without



dancing-girls music would go to the dogs. Another Hindu: I will argue as forcibly as you like, I will argue so forcibly that the tiles fly off the roof, but to tell the truth I have been friends with dozens of dancing-girls and never troubled about their singing. (It will be observed that three words for dancing-girls are used in this short conversation; there are also others, nautches being a national recreation; for the same reason there are many words for horse in English and for bull in Spanish; and the argument that nautches improve music is like the argument that horse-racing or bull-fighting improves the breed of horses and bulls; it is a good argument as far as it goes, but the real object of racing is betting and the real use of dancing-girls is their nearer acquaintance.)

**guḍitippuṭa**, to lunge a horse, to make the horse go round in a circle (*gudi*).

**guḍlagūba**, owl. *ataḍu tella pōyi, nā cēsi guḍlagūba vale tēri pāra tsūchināḍu*, he turned pale and stared at me like an owl; *bandi cōsam vartamānam pampintsa pōtu v'unṭē, guḍlagūba cūsindi*, I was just about to send word for a bullock-cart when an owl hooted (a bad omen which will deter a Hindu from starting on a journey).

**gudurtsuṭa**, to arrange; for *cudurtsuṭa*. **guggilamu**, gum (resin).

**guggiḷlu**, boiled horse-gram. Boiled *ulavulu*, a pulse (*dolichos biflor*), takes the place of oats as the staple food of horses in India. *gurrānīci guggiḷlacu séru v'ulavulu tsāḷunu*, a pint of horse-gram is enough for the horse's cooked meal; *gurrānīci guggiḷlu tina nēra valenā*? has a horse to be trained to eat oats?

**guha**, cave. Skt.

**guhyamu**, secret. Skt.

**gujastā**, past. Hindustani. *sālu gujastā* is last year.

**gulaca**, pebble. *gulaca rēgaḍa bhūmi* is gravelly black cotton soil.

**guḷaguḷa**, itching, shaking, crawling; onomatopoeic. *buḍḍilō ṇiḷḷu pōsi gulagūl āḍinchi caḍigimāḍu*, he poured

water into the bottle and shook it up and down to clean it; *puntilō purugulu gulagūl āḍus umnavi*, the worms are crawling over the wound.

**gulābi**, rose. Hindustani. *gulābirangu*, rose-colour.

**gulimi**, wax in the ear. *vāḍu chevulō gulimi tisu cunṭ unnaḍu*, he is picking his ears.

**gulla**, shell, husk, gewgaws, trinkets. *mī bhārya vanṭanu v'unna gullalu tegan ammu*, take her trinkets off your wife and sell them; *nācu mīru varahāla gullal aina lēvu*, I haven't even 100 pagodas worth of jewellery.

**gullaṭa**, to be emptied, *gulla chēyuṭa*, to empty; used of a house being made like a shell, i.e. emptied, plundered of all that is in it. *ilḍu talacu minchina vēshālu vēstē tsūchinavḍru navvutḍru*, *ilḍganṭi vēshālu sḍgan istē vacca rōzulō nī y'illu gulla autundi*, every one who sees such extravagant finery on your wife will laugh, and if you let her go on you will be cleaned out of house and home.

**gumastā**, **gumāstā**, clerk, agent, deputy. Hindustani. The ordinary word for an office clerk, a merchant's assistant, the deputy of a village officer. *ocaḍu: mī āffisulō gumastā pami khāli aind ani vinnānu, nāc ippi-stārā? mānējāru: ālasyam aindi, valla cādu. ocaḍu: yevāricainā ichchārā? mānējāru: iyya lēdu, muvū iravai samvatsarāla cindaṭa darakhāstu peṭṭitē ichchēvāḍin ēmō, nīcu vāyasu mudirindi*, Aged applicant: I hear there is a clerk's vacancy in your office, will you get it for me? Manager: Too late, nothing doing. Applicant: Have you given it to any one else? Manager: No, you might have got it if you had applied twenty years ago, you are a bit too ripe.

**gumi**, crowd. *lacshala coladi jamulu gumi cāḍi*, crowding in hundreds of thousands.

**gummaḍicāya**, pumpkin (*cucurbita maxima*), a common vegetable for curry. *aṭaca midā gummaḍicāyalu tsāla v'umnavi*, there are plenty of pumpkins in the loft; *gummaḍicāyalu donga aṭē, bhuzḍlu tāne paṭṭi tsūsucun-*

*nāḍu*, when they spoke of the thief who stole the pumpkins he felt his own shoulders (and so let the cat out of the bag).

**gummamu**, door-way. *ammalāra!* *y'ilā randi, gummam dātēt appuḍu jāgrata, cālci debba tagulutundi*, ladies, this way, careful as you pass through the door not to knock your feet; *doḍḍi gummamuna tōtalōci velluts un-nāḍu*, he is going into the garden by the back door.

**gumpu**, crowd, gang, flight of birds. *dongala gumpu nāyacuḍu*, captain of a gang of robbers.

**guna**, modality of nature (philosophy). Skt. The three gunas (*triguna*) are *tamas*, darkness (chaos, ignorance), *rapas*, high light (half reality, action, and pain), *sattva*, full light (reality, purity, goodness).

**gunacamu**, the multiplier. Skt.

**gunacāramu**, multiplication. Skt. (*gunacāhāramu*).

**gunamu**, quality, virtue, symptom (of a disease). *burracu vaca gunamu, jihvacu vaca ruchi*, no two heads are made alike and tastes differ; *tallidandruḷa guṇḍu coḍulacu sancramistavi*, children inherit their parents' qualities; *andu valla yēmi gunamu?* what is the use of it? *vāntibēḍi gunamu*, symptoms of cholera; *tadanugunam-gānē* is 'accordingly' (*tad*, that).

**-gunamu**, -fold. Skt. *dvigunamu*, twofold; *trigunamu*, threefold; *ṣatagunamu*, hundredfold. The Sanskrit, not Telugu, numeral must be prefixed.

**gunasampanulaina**, virtuous. Skt.

**gunavantuḍu**, a good man. Skt.

**gunavati**, a good woman. Skt. Also *gunavanturāḷu*. *tsaccani gunavanturā-laina padahār ēḷḷa chinmadi*, a good and pretty girl of sixteen.

**gunāgūnamulu**, merits and demerits. Skt.

**guṇḍamu**, pit, fire-pit.

**-guṇḍā**, suffix meaning through; also for *-cuṇḍā*, without.

**guṇḍe**, heart. The Telugu word. The Sanskrit, also commonly used, is *hrīḍayamu*. *guṇḍecāya*, the heart vessel, and *guṇḍelu*, the plural, are also common. *guṇḍelu pagulun aṭṭu*

*parigeṭṭuṭa* is to run so as to break your heart; *raiḡuṇḍevāḍu* is a stony-hearted man; *nīcu guṇḍe zabbu r'untē vaidyuḍini yenducu canuccō lēdu?* if you have heart disease why didn't you see the doctor? *guṇḍelu tāta tāta coṭṭucōgā*, my heart beating pit-pat.

**guṇḍi**, button. *ṭicharu: nī coṭṭucu yenni guṇḍil unnai?* *bāluḍu: aidu. ṭicharu: nēnu nālugu tisucuntē yēm autundi?* *bāluḍu: nā nānna tantāḍu*. Teacher: How many buttons are there on your coat? Boy: Five. Teacher: If I take four away, what then? Boy: My dad will kick.

**guṇḍramu, guṇḍrani**, round.

**guṇḍrāyi**, pestle; from *guṇḍram*, round, and *rāyi*, stone; also *rōcali*. *cōḍi guḍḍu pagala coṭṭa guṇḍrāyi cā valenā?* breaking eggs with a pestle.

**guṇḍu**, bullet, lump. The plural is *guṇḍu* or *guḷḷu*. *dūrapu conḍalu numu-pu, dagḡira pōtē rāḷḷa guṇḍu*, distant hills are smooth; near they are boulder-stacks (distance lends enchantment to the view); *guḷḷa bāru peṭṭuṭa*, to load a gun; *vāṭṭi mandu cūrutānu guṇḍu veyyanu*, I will only put powder in, not bullets; *donga: mī ḍabbu antā istārd, lēca pōtē piṣṭōlūtō cālustā?* *peddamaniṣi: piṣṭōlu istē ḍabb antā istā. donga: ḍabbu tisuconi piṣṭōl ichchemu. peddamaniṣi: nā ḍabbu nāc istārd, lēca pōtē piṣṭōlatō cālchedā?* *donga: ḍabb iyyanu, piṣṭō-lulō mandu gāmi, guṇḍu gāmi lēdu, nāc ēm bhayam lēdu*. Thief: Give me all your money or I shoot. Gentleman: Give me the pistol and I will give you the money. The thief takes the money and hands over the pistol. Gentleman: Give me back my money or I shoot. Thief: Shan't; the pistol ain't loaded; I'm not afraid.

**guṇḍusūdi**, pin.

**guṇintsuṭa**, to multiply, calculate. Skt. *nēnu panchāṅgam guṇinchindnu*, I have calculated the calendar.

**guṇitam**, multiplication. Skt.

**guṇṭa**, pond, pit. *guṇṭa caṇḍlu* are hollow eyes.

**guṇṭaca**, a harrow.

**guṇṭanacca**, fox; also *concanacca*; also

used chaffingly of lean men. *nacca* is a jackal.

**gunza**, small post.

**gunzuconuṭa**, to draw out, extort. *paicam gunzuconuṭa* is to get money out of some one.

**guptamu**, hidden. Skt. *guptadānamu*, secret gift; *guptacēli*, secret pleasure.

**guraca**, snoring; onomatopoeic.

**guracapeṭṭuṭa**, to snore.

**gurgurintsuṭa**, to grunt (of pigs, &c.).

**guri**, mark, aim.

**guri**, respect, faith. *vaidiyūḍi y'andu guri v'untē āyana mannu nalipi chetilō peṭṭinā yeturanṇi rogālū nimushamlō cudurutavi*, if you have faith in your doctor he will cure you of any disease in a minute by making mud into a pill and giving it you.

**guriconuṭa**, to aim.

**gurinchi**, about. *santāna nīrōdhāni gurinchi upanyāsam sarugutund aṭa*, they say there is going to be a lecture on birth-control.

**guritappuṭa**, to miss the mark.

**gurram**, horse; the knight at chess, the hammer of a gun. The Dravidian word, Tamil *cudirai*; Canarese *cudure*; Malayalam *cutira*. The common Hindustani word that every one knows is *ghōḍā*. In books various Sanskrit words: *aṣṭam*, *turangam*, and so on, are used. *yēnugaci vaca sīma*, *gurrānīci vaca v'ūru*, *barrecu vaca bānise*, to keep an elephant you want a district, a horse a village, a she-buffalo a slavey; *gurramu tōcanu callemu peṭṭin aṭṭu*, like the man who put the bridle on the horse's tail; *samindāri gurrālacu tinḍ eccuwa*, *pani taccuwa*, noblemen's horses are under-exercised and over-fed; *gurramu guḍḍid aind*, *ulavulu taccuwa v'unḍadu*, the blind horse does not eat less gram; *gurrānīci guggiḷlu tina nēpa valend*? has a horse to be trained to eat gram? a horse neighs is *gurram sacilimsuts umnadi*; what he eats in India is *ulavulu*, horse-gram, which when boiled for him is called *guggiḷlu*; *gurrapu gūḍu*, a mare's nest.

**gurrapudanḍu**, cavalry; from Skt. *danḍu*, troop.

**gurrapurautu**, cavalryman, trooper.

*rahutu* is the Skt. for trooper. *yecitē gurrapurautu*, *digitē cālī banṭu*, mounted he is a good trooper, dismounted a good foot soldier (useful anywhere).

**gurrapuvāḍu**, horse-keeper, groom, syce.

**gurru**, grumble. *gnyāti gurru*, *arati carru*, *vadalavu*, there is no cure for cousins' rows or plantain-rot.

**gurrupēṭṭuṭa**, to snore; onomatopoeic. *gurrapēṭṭi paḍuconuṭa*, to lie snoring; also *gurrucōṭṭuṭa*, *gurrutiṇuṭa*.

**gurteruguṭa**, to recognize, identify. A common word in courts for recognizing a person or identifying a thing; from *gurtu*, mark, and *eruguṭa*, to know. *anavḍu peṭṭuṭa* is even commoner.

**gurtintsuṭa**, to distinguish. *Lacshmayya: nā daggira manchi cucca undēdi*, *adi dongal evarō peddamanushyal evarō tsappuna gurtinchedi*, *dongalanu mātram carichēdi*. *Vencayya: ā cucca y'ippuḍ ēm ainadi?* *Lacshmayya: nannu caravadam chēta inḷō nunchi vēlla goṭṭānu*. *Lakshmayya: I had a very good dog which could tell thieves from honest men; it would only bite thieves*. *Venkayya: What has become of that dog?* *Lakshmayya: It bit me, so I drove it out of the house*.

**gurtu**, mark of identification, sign. *yenta varacu tsadavinḍnō gurtu cōsam cāgitam peṭṭi v'umnānu*, I put a piece of paper in to mark my place.

**gurtupattṭuṭa**, to recognize. *nyāyā-dhīpati: śicsha cheppaca munduyēmaind aḍugutāva?* *muddāyī: nannu tsūchi pacca crinda dāccunnavaḍu nannu yeṭḷā gurtupaṭṭa galaḍō cheppandi*; Judge: Have you anything to ask before I pass sentence? Accused: Say, how could he recognize me when he hid under the bed at the sight of me? In this example note the Telugu idiom. The Telugus, like the Italians, say 'before I don't pass sentence', not, as the English, 'before I pass sentence'. *dāccunnavaḍu* stands for *dātsuconi unnavāḍu*, which is much too long to say.

**guru**, **gurudu**, **guruvu**, preceptor, spiritual guide. Skt. *guruvucu tagga śishyūḍu*, a disciple worthy of his teacher (contemptuous); *nēnu nā*

*guruuvārici vadda tsaduvuconēṭ ap-  
puḍu doḍḍi tēvri samatsarānīci cāvāla-  
sina cūralu pandinchevāḍini; y'iddaru  
cūlirāḷḷu moyya lēni mīṭalanu polam-  
lō nunchi paṭṭuconī vachchi y'īnṭi cāḍa  
vappaginchevāḍni; y'īnṭlō panul anni  
nēnē chēsēvāḍni; āyana, anugraham  
vachchi, tirubadigā v'unn appuḍu renḍu  
muccalu cheppēvāḍu; vōccocca nāḍu adi  
lēdu, When I was studying with my  
guru, I used to dig in his back-yard and  
raise the year's supply of vegeta-  
bles; I used to carry loads from the  
fields which two coolies could not  
have carried and bring them to the  
house; I used to do all the house-  
work; when he had leisure he would  
condescend to teach me two texts;  
some days not even that (the Hindu  
institution of spiritual apprenticeship  
in its actual working); *dongalacu  
gurucu*, a Newgate attorney, an  
adviser of thieves.*

**gurutvamu**, spiritual preceptorship.  
Skt. *nī gurutvamu yēḍisin aṭṭe v'un-  
nadi, v'irucō*, a fig for your priesthood,  
hold your tongue.

**guruvarāmu**, Thursday. Skt., from  
*guru*, preceptor, especially *Brūhas-  
pati*, preceptor to the gods.

**gusagusalāḍuṭa**, to whisper; onoma-  
topoeic. *iccāḍa yēniṭō gusagusalāḍutū  
v'unn aṭṭu tsappuḍu vinabadutū v'un-  
nadi*, I hear a sound as of whispering  
here.

**guttsuconuṭa**, to prick oneself, to  
prick. A thorn pricked me is *nāc oca  
mullu guttsucunnadi*.

**guttsuṭa**, to prick.

**guṭaca**, gulp. *nōṭilō vrēlu peṭṭuconī,  
guṭaculu mringutsu*, putting his finger  
in his mouth and swallowing (in antici-  
pation of dainties).

**gutta**, rent, contract; in the Ceded  
Districts it means land-revenue and the  
humble prayer of the ryot always is  
that the gutta should be remitted.

**guṭṭa**, hill, heap.

**guṭṭa**, bunch, cluster of flowers, fruit,  
&c.

**guṭṭu**, a secret. *mī guṭṭu baila peṭṭu-  
ṭānu*, I will expose you; *mī guṭṭu baila  
peṭṭacundā nēnu dāstānu*, I will shield  
you; *mā inṭi guṭṭu baṭṭa paḍ iyya*

*vaddu*, don't reveal the skeleton in  
our cupboard; *guṭṭuga v'urucō*, lie  
low; *lōguṭṭu Perumallacu yeruca*, God  
knoweth the secrets of the heart.

**guṭṭucumumanuṭa**, to gulp; onoma-  
topoeic. *guṭṭucuna mringuṭa*, to de-  
vour at a gulp.

**guvva**, dove. A very common bird in  
India. Pigeon is *pauram* and, in  
books, *capōtanu*.

**guzzu**, pulp.

**gūba**, drum of the ear.

**gūda**, with, for the commoner *cūda*.

**gūḍabāṭu**, pelican. *gūḍabāṭlu cōṭṭa  
vaddu, avi grāmam samracshistaru*, do  
not shoot pelicans, they protect the  
village.

**gūḍadu**, for *cūḍadu*, must not.

**gūḍuṭa**, for *cūḍuṭa*, to be able, &c.

**gūḍemu**, hamlet; especially a pariah  
hamlet. The pariahs are not allowed  
in the main village. They live in the  
*mālagūdem* or the *mādigagūdem* and  
dhobies live in the *tsācaligūdem*.

**gūḍhamu**, secret. *gūḍhamuḍā vya-  
bhicharintsuts unnāru*, they are secretly  
committing adultery.

**gūḍhārthamu**, secret meaning. *iyana  
mātalalō yenta gūḍhārtham unnadō  
chittaginchināra?* did you observe what  
depth of meaning there is in his words?

**gūḍu**, nest, bird-cage, niche in the  
wall, waggon-hood, ship's hatchway,  
fly-proof cover, fowl-coop, spectacle-  
case; in fact anything more or less  
round and hollow. *gurrapu gūḍu* is a  
mare's nest; *divvēna tiṣina gūḍu* is  
the lamp-niche without the lamp, the  
play without Hamlet, the bung-hole  
without the cask.

**gūna**, a big pot (*cunḍa* is a smaller one).  
*nēti gūna chēta pūni nichchēna yecchin  
aṭṭu*, mounting a ladder with a jar  
of ghee in one's arms (not a safe thing  
to do).

**gūnīvāḍu**, a hunchback, dwarf. *gūni-  
vāḍu paḍucunē valla gūnīvānīcē telu-  
sumu*, the hunchback knows on which  
side to lie (every one knows best where  
his own shoe pinches).

**gūnu**, hump (crooked back).

**gūrchi**, about, concerning; for *gurinchi*.

**gūrtsuṭa**, to convene, &c.; for *cūr-  
tsuṭa*.

# H

**haccu**, a right. Hindustani.

**haccudáruđu**, rightful owner, heir.

**haddu**, boundary. *haddu cheđi pravartintuṣa*, to kick over the traces; *pedda manushyul annavádré á pracáramgá vyabhicharistu v'unḍaḍam chéta pókhirilu bottigá haddu miri vittsalavidigá tirugutú v'unndru*, when so-called respectable people practise fornication lewd fellows of the baser sort naturally pass all bounds of licentiousness.

**haddulanuyérparatsuṭa**, to demarcate.

**haimamu**, golden; Skt., from *hémam*, gold.

**hainyamu**, baseness; Skt., from *hīnam*, base.

**haiscúlu**, high school. English.

**hallacallólámu**, hullabaloo, tumult; onomatopoeic. *pedda gáli samudramu hallacallólámugá chéya tsochenu*, a gale began to lash the sea into a fury.

**haméssha**, always. Hindustani.

**hamsa**, swan. Skt. *gangaló munigité dcáci hamsa autundá*? a crow won't become a swan by dipping in the Ganges (there is no making a silk purse out of a sow's ear).

**hamsatúlicatalpamu**, eiderdown. Skt., from *hamsa*, swan, *túlica*, down, and *talpam*, bedding.

**hamsáyi**, neighbour, neighbouring. Hindustani. *hamsáyi grámamu*, a neighbouring village.

**hamšamu**, subject; for *aṃšamu*. *mṛu sabhaló cheppa póyyé hamsam émiṭó selav iyyandi*, please tell me what subject you are going to talk about at the meeting.

**hanta**, murderer. Skt., from *han*, to kill; cf. *hatya*, murder.

**hantacuđu**, murderer.

**Hanumantuđu**, **Hanumānuđu**, the monkey god who served Rama. *Rámuni vanṭi rázu v'unṭé*, *Hanuman-tuni vanṭi banṭu appuḍé v'unṭáđu*, when there is again a king like Rama, then there will be a servant like Hanuman (like master like man).

**harabbi**, Arab, Arab horse. Hindustani.

**haramu**, taking, snatching. Skt.

**haranamu**, theft, rape, loss (of time). Skt. *miccili cđlaharanam aindi*, there has been much loss of time; *sommu chellintsadṇici cđla haranamu chéstun-nađu*, he is postponing payment.

**harcára**, courier. Hindustani.

**hari**, horse. Skt. Only in books for *gurram*; *aṣvam*, *turangam*, are other words for horse.

**Hari!** Lord! Sanskrit; epithet of Vishnu, Yama, Indra, esp. Vishnu; *vállu páḍé būtu cútula canṭé Hari cirtanalu páḍisté báḍa v'unḍaḍá*? would it not be better to sing hymns instead of the obscene ribaldry that they (the nautch-girls) sing?

**harinámasmarana**, repetition of the name of the Lord. Skt., from *Hari*, Vishnu, *náma*, name, and *smarana*, recollection.

**harintsuṭa**, to seize, steal. Skt. *itani daggira dongatanamu lédu*, *parula sommu harintsadu*, there is no thievishness about him, he will not steal his neighbour's money.

**harmyamu**, palace, mansion. Skt. Used only in books.

**harshacam**, delightful. Skt. A book word.

**harshamu**, joy. Skt. Used only in books for *santósham*.

**harshintuṣa**, to rejoice. Skt. Used in books. *yevaḍaina vacađu á cđlamló munḍanu v'unṭu cunṭé*, *pedda manushyulu yevará vánni maryáda cheyyaca póvaḍam chéta bhayam caligi*, *taccina-váll andará niti galigi v'unḍévaru*; *y'ip-puđu pedda manushyulu tsúcké*, *harshin-chi*, *v'urucóvaḍam chétané cđdā*, *prativáḍunu vittsalavidigá bháryalanu vadili peṭṭi munḍalanu v'unṭucunṭú v'unṃáru*, in those days if any one kept a woman respectable people turned the cold shoulder and for fear of that the others all remained moral, but now respectable people look on quite satisfied and every one deserts his

PLATE III



The Author in an Indian snipe-ground (1930)



wife without fear and keeps a woman.

**Haruḍu**, Siva. Skt.

**hastadōshamu**, slip of the pen. Skt., from *hastam*, hand, and *dōsham*, mistake.

**hastalāghavamu**, sleight of hand. Skt., from *hastam*, hand, and *lāghavam*, dexterity.

**hastamu**, hand. Skt. Telugu *chēyyi*; *hastam* is used chiefly in compounds but also in the proverb *śushka priyamulu*, *śūnya hastamulu*, vain endearments, empty hands (words not deeds).

**hasti**, elephant. Skt. *hastimaśacātaram*, the difference between an elephant and a mosquito.

**hastōdacamamu**, (ceremonial) hand-washing. Skt., from *hastam*, hand, and *udacam*, washing. *yentō śrōtriyulam ani cheppu conutsu*, *mīvanṭi Sōmayājula pēllavadrē y'īṭṭavanṭi rancu mūṇḍala chēta lacsha vattula vrattamulu modalainavi chēyinchi sancōchimpaca*, *hastōdacamamulu puttsuconu*, *mūṇḍa bhōjanamunacu siddha paḍuduru*, for all your pretence of piety and your high-sounding ecclesiastical titles you are ready to perform for adulterous widows rites and ceremonies for the souls of their departed husbands and, without a moment's hesitation, let them lave your hands and place your repast before you.

**hatamu**, slain. Skt.

**haṭhāttugā**, suddenly. Skt., also *adhāttugā*.

**hatti**, elephant; from Skt. *hasti*. A word used all over India; the Telugu word is *yēnugu*.

**hatya**, murder. Skt. The forms of murder, arranged in order of descending abomination, are *brahmahatya*, *brahmin-murder*, *gōhatya*, *vaccicide*, *pitrihatya*, *parricide*, *narahatya*, *homicide*, *śiṣuhatya*, *infanticide*.

**haudā**, howdah. Hindustani.

**havēli**, palace. Hindustani.

**hayamu**, horse. Skt. One of the book words for *gurramu*.

**hayāmu**, reign. Hindustani. Used commonly of an official reign, such as that of a Huzur Sheristadar—in the

time of so-and-so—or even of that lesser luminary, a Collector. *venuca Richchharḍu doragāri hayāmulo iṭṭavanṭi arji vastē*, *valla cād ani selav ichchindaru*, in Mr. Richard's time he ordered that if such petitions came in there was nothing doing.

**hā!** alas!

**hāhā!** oh!

**hālu sālu**, this year. Hindustani. *sālgujastō* is last year.

**hāni**, harm. Skt. Very common.

**hānicālugachēyūta**, to harm.

**hānicaramu**, harmful. Skt.

**hāramu**, necklace. Skt.

**hāramu**, divisor, denominator. Skt., meaning 'taking'. Used in arithmetic.

**hārati**, wave-offering. Skt. *hārati-cārpūram*, camphor offered to gods or at marriages; *hārati-pāḍalu*, songs sung during these ceremonies.

**hāryamu**, dividend in arithmetic. Skt.

**hāṣcharyamu**, astonishment. For the more usual *aṣcharyamu*. *monna Buchchirāzu gāri fōrjāri cēzulō sāsṣhulanu taribitu chēsi*, *abaddham nizamgā canapadēt aṭṭu chēsinaru*; *āyana ṣactici ḷadji gāru cūḍā hāṣcharya paḍḍāru*, the other day in Buchchirazu's forgery case he turned the witnesses inside out and made the false look true, and the Judge too marvelled at his cleverness.

**hāsintsuṭa**, to laugh. Skt. The Telugu is *navvuṭa*.

**hāsyacāḍu**, buffoon. Skt.

**hāsyamu**, good-tempered jesting as opposed to *vēlācōlam*, mockery. Skt. *ocaḍu: ṣasturlugārī! namascāramandī; ṣāstri: dīrghayūṣhyamastu! vaṃṣābhivriḍḍhastu! rājadvārē rājabhavanē sarvādā digvijayamastu! ocaḍu: appudē āṣṭrvachanam antā ai pōyind andi? ikha mīcu ēmi rāvanḍi? ṣāstri: i y'Englishu tsaduvucunē vāllacu mam-malni tsistē vēlācōlamgā v'untundi; ocaḍu: vēlācōlam cād andi, mīcu tātagār autāru ganuca hāsyāmic annānu. Hindu: My respects, Mr. Shastri; Rev. Mr. Shastri: The Lord grant thee length of days! the Lord grant thy seed increase! the Lord grant*



world-victory to my lord and king! Hindu: Is that all your blessings or don't you know any more? Rev. Mr. Shastri: You English-educated people mock us when you see us. Hindu: No mockery, you are a sort of grandfather to me and I just said it in fun.

**hásyáspadamu**, ridiculous. Skt., from *hásyam* and *áspadam*, basis.

**háyigá**, happily, comfortably. *háyigá nidra pótánu*, I will go comfortably to sleep; *yentó háyigá v'unédé*, how nice it would be.

**házarauṭa**, to be present.

**házaru**, present. Hindustani. Used in answering roll-calls, &c.

**házaruparatsuṭa**, to produce a person.

**házarupaṭṭi**, attendance register.

**házaruzáminu**, bail.

**hetstsarica**, warning, encouragement.

**hettsarintsuṭa**, to warn, encourage.

**hetstsintsuṭa**, to increase (verb active).

**hettsu**, much, great. *hettsu svaramutó pilutsuts unnádu*, he is raising his voice and calling; *nácu conchem cópam hettsu*, I am rather an angry man.

**hettsuṭa**, to increase, grow.

**hettsutaggulugá**, up and down, more or less; from *hettsu*, much, and *taguṭa*, to diminish. *connállu hettsutaggulugá*, a few days more or less.

**héla**, sport. Skt.

**hélanamu**, mockery. Skt.

**hémamu**, gold. Skt.; also *hiranyamu*.

The common word is *bangáram*; *héma* is used in compounds like *hémaphushpacam*, the golden champak, *hémahémilu*, millionaires—*Nellúri jiláló cápuhu hémahémilugá v'unnádu*, the farmers of Nellore district are all made of gold.

**hémanta rútvu**, late autumn. Skt.

It is the fifth of the six Telugu seasons—(1) spring (*vasantam*), (2) hot weather (*vésavi*), (3) wet (*varsha*), (4) sultry (*śarattu*), (6) cold weather (*tsali*). \*

**hésina**, a neigh. Skt. Telugu, *sacilinta*.

**hészintsuṭa**, to neigh. Skt. The

Telugu word is *sacilintsuṭa*.

**hétubhútuḍu**, causer. Skt.

**hétuvu**, cause. Skt., also *cáranamu*.

Both these words are common. *strilu vidyaléni hétuvu chéta*, *yuct'dyuctamulu teliyaca*, *paṣutulyarándrai n'anduna gadd*, *purushulac ituvanti manó-vyadhala sambhavintsuts' unnavi*, it is because our women are uneducated and are like beasts not knowing right from wrong that we men are made to suffer these agonizing conflicts of the mind (dreadful consequences of the neglect of female education in Hindu society); *cópa paḍadánici y'induló nácu hétuv émo canapaḍadam lédu*, (if you object to my previous remark) I don't see what you have to be angry about.

**héyamu**, vile. Skt.

**héyata**, vileness. Skt.

**himagiri**, **himálayamu**, snow mountains. Skt., from *himam*, snow, and *giri*, mountain, *dlayam*, place, abode; the Himalayas are the Abode of Snow.

**himamu**, snow, dew, frost. Skt. The Telugu is *mantsu*.

**himsa**, harm. Skt. *ahimsa*, harmlessness, is the highest virtue in Hindu religion—*ahimsa paramó dharmá*.

**himsintsuṭa**, to harm. Skt. *nammu himsintsaḍdánici má y'itñice vachchindvā?* have you come to my own house just to harm me?

**Hindí**, the Hindi language.

**hinduvu**, Hindu, from Skt. *Sindhu*.

**hiranyagarbhamu**, Golden Womb (ceremony). Skt. The ceremony is thus described by the Most Worshipful Dutch Governor Moens writing at Cochin in 1781: 'It is true that he (the king of Travancore) is not of noble birth, but he caused himself to be ennobled. This is called by the people of Malabar "to be reborn"; for that is the force of the word by which they express it. It is derived from the droll ceremony which the ennobled person goes through, viz., passing through a big cow made of gold; after which the golden cow is beaten to pieces and divided among the Nambudries or priests.' The ceremony was performed in many parts of India and was both a regenerative and a coronation ceremony. The king went in at the mouth of the

golden cow, came out at the tail, and was received in the arms of his brahmin guru's wife, and he had to try and cry like a baby.

**hiranyamu**, gold. Skt. The common word is *bangāram*; *hiranya* is used chiefly in compounds; *hiranyadshuḍu*, golden-eyed (*acshi*, eye), *hiranyagar-bhuḍu*, golden-bellied (epithet of Brahma). *hiranyagarbha*, the golden egg, the primeval germ of the universe.

**hitabódha**, good advice. Skt., from *hitam*, good, and *bódha*, advice.

**hitamu**, good, friendly. Skt. *mīru mī anubhavam chēta samasta cashātanu-lanī telusuconī, mācu hitam chepputū v'unṇāru*, knowing all difficulties from your experience you give us advice for our good; *mī cshēmamu cōri hitam cheputū v'unṇānu*, I am giving you good advice out of a wish for your welfare.

**hitavu, hituḍu**, friend. Skt. *snēhituḍu* is commoner.

**hitōpadēsamu**, friendly advice; Skt., from *hitam* and *upadēsam*, teaching. There is a book on morals called the *Hitōpadēsam* or Advice of a Friend.

**hizāru**, trousers. Hindustani; also *izāru*.

**hi-hi!** an exclamation, not as with us, of merriment, but of sorrow, surprise, or scorn; also *ihihī!*

**hinamu**, vile, low. Skt. *hina daṣacu vatstsūta* is to come down in the world; *hinavrutti*, a mean occupation; *hinavaramu*, a low voice; *hinajātī-yaina*, of low caste; *hinajātīvāru*, low caste people; *hinam ainādi*, *vatti siggula chētu*, it was a low, shameful thing to do.

**-hinuḍu**, affix meaning 'low', 'bereft of'. Skt. *culahṇuḍu*, low or outcaste; *angahṇuḍu*, crippled; *buddhihṇuḍu*, foolish; *rūpahṇuḍu*, ugly; *dhana-hṇuḍu*, penniless; *lazzāhṇuḍu*, shameless.

**hiringu**, hearing. English. The court's hearing; also used of the vakīl's harangue.

**hlódamu**, joy. Skt. Used only in books for *santōsham*.

**hódá**, office, title, designation. Hindustani. *mīru bágá paḍḍa, māvanṭi-*

*vārini padimandini bāgu chēsina, á hódá micé rá valenu*, you should get that office and you will do well out of it and will do good to lots of us.

**hómamu**, burnt offering. Skt.

**hóra**, hour. Skt.; also Latin, whence English *hour*, French *heure*, Italian *ora*. *á v'udyógam tamac aité tamadi áldgānti hóre, nimishamló doranu jēbuló vésucórá?* if you get that office (Huzur Sheristadar's) you will have an hour like that and in a moment put the Collector into your pocket.

**hóta, hóttri**, priest who offers *hómam*. Skt.

**hrūdayamu**, heart. Skt. The Telugu is *gunde*, but this is common; *suhrūdayuḍu* is a good-hearted man. *hrūdayapūrvacamaina*, from the heart; *hrūdgatamu*, by heart. Skt. *á pad-yamu nácu hrūdgatamu cá lédu*, I don't know that verse by heart.

**hrūshṭi**, joy. Skt. A book word for *santōsham*.

**hucumu**, order, command. Hindustani. Very common all over India; especially Collector's office orders. *tahassiludāruḍu: yēmi cāvanam lēcunḍa paivāllu mātram v'ūricē baratarafu chēstārá?* *gumāstā: veticēvāllacu annī cārandlē cana paḍatavi; mī lágē āyana jamābandiló māmūllu y'irvaca pōyēt appāṭici, á cōpam manasuló v'untsuconī, accaḍa nunchi prati vishayamlōmī chivāḍṭlu pēḍutū hucumulu vrāsi, tālūcā śaristudāru dvārā illu caṭṭucōvādānīci balavanta peṭṭi, ituca puttsuconndā ani donga fryādu teppinchi, baratarafu chēyinchināru.* Tahsildar: Will the superior authorities dismiss you without cause? Clerk: Those who look for a cause will always find one; he, like you, did not give mamuls at Jama-bandī, and they kept that grudge in their hearts, and they wrote censures and orders about everything from head-quarters, got up a false case that the tahsildar had obtained bricks by force through the taluk sheristadar to build a house, and got him dismissed. **humcarintsuṭa**, to utter a menacing sound (of crowds, &c.). Skt.

**hundi, hundi**, the Indian banker's cheque or draft. Hindustani. *vāḍu*

*nácu vaca daršana hunđi vrásindđu*, he drew on me at sight.

**huzúru**, the Presence, Head-quarters, the Collector. Hindustani. The Huzur Sheristadar or Collector's Sheristadar or Sheristadar of the Presence is a very important person, so are the Huzur Gumastas; so are the clerks of even minor Presences such as the Executive Engineer. *manam vállacu yěd lócuwó, paivállacu vállu dldgé lócuwa; ippudu huzúruna yecaró mēnjaru v'unndđ ata, atadu Deltá Súparendēti modalainavállā vadda lantsálu mahā dōtsucunťu v'unndđ ata! anna vėlacu lantsam sommu dākhalu cheyya léca póté, monna vaca Deltá Súparendētumu tisi véyinchī, renđu vandala rūpāyalu puttsucom, d pani marivacađici véyinchināđu*, village officer speaking: just as we are subordinate to revenue officials so the overseers have their superior authorities; they say there is a manager (Executive Engineer's office manager) at head-quarters; he is said to plunder the Delta Superintendents and others extensively; recently a Delta Superintendent did not pay his bribe to

scheduled time and the manager got him dismissed and another man who paid him Rs. 200 appointed in his place.

**hú!** sound of a yawn; onomatopoeic.

**hú-hú!** expresses shivering; onomatopoeic.

**húna**, foreign, especially European; Skt. for Hun which was used of all light-skinned people; we applied the term specially to Germans, the Telugus specially to us; thus *húna páthasāla* means a school maintained by the British Government; *húna prabhutvam* is the British Government; it is not so disparaging as our Hun and does not connote cruelty, but only barbarism. We are of course barbarians to the orthodox Hindu; and some of them still think we have tails under our clothes.

**húnuđu**, Hun, foreigner, European, Englishman, barbarian. *jantu-himsa chēsi, mamsabhacshanamu chēyu hún-đu*, a Hun who kills animals and eats meat (it is of course the acme of barbarousness to be a flesh-eater; we are flesh-eating animal-slayers to the orthodox).

## I

Initial *i* can hardly be said to exist because euphonic *y* is almost always prefixed to it; thus *illu*, house, is usually written and pronounced *yillu*, but it is not always so; hence I catalogue the words under *i* not *yi*. English words beginning with *s* and another consonant usually have euphonic *i* or *y* prefixed to them; e.g. *yispētu*, spade, *yishnappu*, snipe; the same rule is followed in Italian, as the Italians also find a difficulty in pronouncing initial *s* followed by another consonant.

**i**, give; short imperative of *itsutsu*; more commonly *ichchēyi* or *immu* or *i*.

**ibbađi**, twice as much, from *inu bađi* or *mađi*; the full form *inumađi* is commoner.

**ibbađintsuđa**, to double; for *inumađintsuđa*.

**ibbandi**, straitness, inconvenience. *niłlucu ibbandigđ n'unmadi*, it is difficult to get water.

**ica**, next, in future, further, longer; also *inca*. *i' sangati mīr ica māđācandī*, no more of that; *ica lēdu* is no longer.

**icamídata**, **icamundu**, *iñ* future, again. *monna zarigina mīṅguló Vivē-carāgāri đurbódha chēta tāmu icamundu bōgam mēlam tsūđan ani á chinnavāđ émo cāgitam mīda dascatu chēsi vachchindđ ata!* at the other day's meeting the boy is actually said to have signed a paper by the bad advice of Mr. Wiseman that he would not keep a dancing-girl in future!

(untoward results of social reform meetings which sap the foundations of many old and respected institutions); *mējistrēṭu: maḷḷi vachchāvā?* *nā vadda ica mīdaṭa rā vaddā ani nēnu cheppa lēdd?* *donga: mīru cheppār ani, cheppinā vinacundā polisuvāḷḷu nanmu areṣṭu chēsi tisucu vachchār andi.* Magistrate: Here again? Didn't I tell you never to come before me again? Thief: I told the police you said that, sir, but they would not listen and arrested me and brought me here.

**iccada**, here; also *iitsaṭa*; for 'come here'; do not say *iccaḍa* (which in any case would be *iccaḍici*) *rā*, but *ilā rā*.

**iccatṭu**, difficulty; from *irucu*, narrow, and *catṭu*.

**ichchha**, love, propensity. Skt. More commonly *iitsa*.

**ichcheyi**, give; imperative of *ichchivēyṭa*, to give; also *icheyyi* and *ichchivēyyi*.

**ichchiputstsucōlu, ichchiputstsucōvaḍālu**, giving and taking; used of bargaining and of marriage; also *iitsaputstsucōlu*. *y'itara deṣalavāritō sambandhālu chēstē talidandṛulu tana cūtullamu tarutsugā tsūtū v'unḍar ani, itara deṣalavāritō y'ichchiputstsucōvaḍālu mānivēsindāru*, they gave up marrying their daughters to people in other countries because when they had these foreign marriages the parents could not see their daughters often. The Italians have a proverb 'donne e buoi dai paesi tuoi', women and oxen from your own parts.

**icshuvu**, sugar-cane. Skt. Used only in books and compounds. *icshuvudhanvuḍu*, the archer with the sweet bow, is Manmadha, Cupid.

**iddaru**, \*two, of persons. Two, of things, is *rendu*. Two of persons is also *iruguru*. *iddarini rān iyya vaddu*, let neither of them come in; *vār iddaru* is they two; *ocarini y'iddarini tsampitēnē cāni vaidyudū cādu*, a doctor is no doctor till he has killed one or two (I regret to have to record this Telugu view of the medical profession); *vār iddaru iddarē*, six of one and half a

dozen of the other; *y'i sangati mana y'iddarilōnē v'unḍa vālema sumi, vādu iḡubōtu*, between you and me, he is a drunkard; *idduzōḍu*, a match, man and wife.

**iddumu**, a grain measure, 2 tooms; from *iru*, two, and *tūmu*. A toom is 4 cuntsams and about equal to 15 bushels, an *iddumu* 30 bushels.

**idi**, this, pronoun not adjective. The adjective is *i*.

**idigā**, not the thing. *ā naḍaṭa bahu y'idigā n'unmadi*, that conduct is not at all the thing; *i rōzina vāḍ ēmō y'idigā n'unmāḍu*, he is a little out of sorts to-day.

**idigō, idugō**, lo, behold, but a common word like the French *voici*, not a book word like the English 'lo, behold'. *idigō puli antē, adigō tōca annaṭṭu*, There's a tiger, said A. Yes, look at his tail, said B. (and there never was a tiger there at all).

**idivaracu, idivaradāca**, up to now, before. *y'idivaradāca nēnu paḍucunē iṭalō v'unma y'i mundara bhavanti cāli chēsi, addacu y'ivvāḍānīci siddham chēsindānu*, I prepared to give on lease the pavilion in the garden in which I used to sleep before.

**idivarac-undina**, quondam. *idivaracundina snēhitulu*, quondam or former friends; also *idivaralōnundina*.

**idugō**, same as *idigō*.

**iduma**, trouble. One of the numerous words for misfortune.

**iduṭa**, to give place. Used especially in compounds as *gantuliḍuṭa*, to jump; *aḍḍamiḍuṭa*, to obstruct; *pūjaliduṭa*, to offer worship; *tācāṭṭiduṭa*, to pawn; *ṣabdamiḍuṭa*, to give tongue; *chevimiḍuṭa*, to give ear; *cēcaliḍuṭa*, to scream.

**igilinta**, a grin.

**igilintsuṭa**, to grin. *paḷḷu y'igilintsuṭa*, to grin with the teeth, is also used.

**igiripōvuṭa**, to evaporate, go dry. *ndiluca y'igiri pōṭu v'unmadi*, my tongue is going dry; *poyi miḍ pulusu y'igiri pōyinadi*, the sauce on the hearth evaporated away.

**iguru**, a sprout, young leaf. *ocanici y'iguru cūra y'isṭamu, ocanici pulusu-cūra*, some like strongly flavoured

curry, others don't (one man's meat is another man's poison).

**iguru**, gums.

**igó**, lo, behold: short for *idigó*.

**ihalócamu**, this world. Skt. The other world is *paralócam*.

**ihamu**, this side. Adjectival form *aihicamu*. *ihamandu* is on this side of the grave, the opposite is *paramandu*, on the other side of the grave.

**ihaparamulu**, the things of both worlds. Skt., from *iham*, this, and *param*, other. *bógamvállá sahásam mánivéstár ani miccili córutsumnú*, andu valla micu *ihaparamulu renñi calavu*, I beseech you to give up the company of nautch-girls and you will gain this world and the next; *játi, mata bhédam vichárintsacundá yógyata v'unn 'appudu*, andarini *samánamugá tsúda valasinadé cání, vacari y'andu cápanyamu vahinchi, várici apacáram cheyyaádnici tsúdaám, ihánici pará-nici cúdá manchiá cáu*, we should not consider differences of caste and religion but where there is worth look on all alike, while bearing malice against any one or trying to do them harm is equally disastrous to our prospects in this world and the next (a counsel of perfection in fissiparous India, where communal and caste hatred is widely prevalent); *ihaparádulacu veraca*, having no fear of God or man.

**ihihí** ! ha ha ! onomatopoeic of laughter.

**ikha**, for *ica*, next, more. *ikha váditó mátláda rádu*, don't talk to him any more.

**ilacódi**, cicada.

**ilá**, this way; for *ilá. idi márgamu, ilá randi*, this is the path, come this way.

**ilácá**, connexion. Hindustani; a very common word with a wide range of uses; *má y'ilácávállu* is my people (relations, caste men, &c.). *A tálucá ilácá B* (village), i.e. 'the village B in taluk A' occurs in the heading of every petition; *ilácá puttsuconuá* (with the genitive) is a common expression for 'to take account of', 'take into consideration'; *ilácá* is also used of a liaison with a woman or of making

friends with a man; *nd vadine garitó snéham chési, má y'inñló puránam cheppé śāstrulató y'ildā chésindnu*, I chummed up with the priest who got friendly with my sister-in-law and recited puranas in our house; *d sommu tanacé vastundi gáni, dániló nádc émi ilácá léd ani, sommu apaharinchi cheppinādu*, he cheated me out of the money saying it was due to him and I had nothing to do with it; *dániló nádc ilácá lédu* is what the Collector says to petitioners who come to him about something which is not his business but the business of, say, the civil courts or the district board.

**iláti**, such.

**iláyi**, torch; also *iláyi-buddi*.

**ili**, grain of rice. *igacu y'ili, pámmucu balí puttadu*, no food for a fly, no sacrifice for a snake (a miser's house).

**illaricamu, illatamu**, living with one's father-in-law (of a male). *ippudu pašchattāpam caligi, nizamugané ní nadata tinna chésucuné-t-añaité, ná cūturini nīcu tappacundá y'ichchi, ninnu y'illaricam v'untsucundnu*, if you now repent and truly reform your conduct, you may take my word for it I will give you my daughter and you shall both live with me.

**illálu**, housewife. *illálu guḍḍid aité, y'inñi cundalacu chētu*, if the housewife is blind it is disaster to the pots of the house; *nīvu mahá dodda y'illálu lāgu*, you seem to be a first class housewife; *induló manchi y'illálu tahaṣṣiludāru-gāri bhārya vāriṇi racchinchinādi*, that good woman, the tahsildar's wife, has saved them in this matter (by inducing her husband to take a bribe).

**illáti**, such; more commonly *iláti*.

**illu**, house; the genitive is *inñi*, the plural *illu* or *inñlu*; also spelt *ilu*, especially in compounds; *alá vacar inñi cōdalé*, the mother-in-law was once a daughter-in-law in some one's house; *illú vācili*, lock, stock, and barrel; *ill egiri póvun aṭṭu allari*, noise enough to send the roof flying; *illu catti tsūdu, penñli chési tsūdu*, think twice before you build or marry (look before you leap); *ill aluca gáné paṇḍuga y'aguná* ? smearing the floor

with cow-dung does not make a festival (unwarranted anticipation).

**immu**, give; imperative of *isttsuṭa*; also shortened to *i*; more commonly *ichchéyi* from *ichchi véyuṭa*.

**impu**, pleasingness. *cañci y'imp aité*, *caḍupucu y'impu*, what pleases the eye pleases the stomach (food should be nicely served); *vasanta rūtuvu y'impu*, spring is pleasant.

**impugá**, pleasing. *madhya coṭṭucó-vaḍam pediténé cāni vinévāllacu y'impugá v'unḍadu*, unless you put (into the press report) some beating (of the svarajists by the police) it won't tickle the ears of the groundlings. *iṭuvanti māṭalu vinuṭac entayu n'impugáné y'unḍumu*, it will be so pleasing to hear such words (e.g. of the beating of the svarajists by the police).

**imuḍuṭa**, to be contained in. *jébuló y'imidé renḍu chinna vastuvulu*, two little objects that will fit into the pocket; *purushulacu samasta dharmamulu patni sévalóné y'immiḍi y'unnavi*, all man's duty is summed up in wife-devotion (this is a sarcasm; the usual saying is that devotion to her husband is the whole of a woman's duty).

**inaspectaru**, inspector, especially of police, but also sanitary inspector, &c.; English. *arugulu tṭyinchī veyya valasinaḍ ani hucum vrāsi, doragāri santacam chéyinchī, śānitari inspec-tarucu pampinchin aṭṭu aṭṭu bucculó y'inṭaru chēsi, pampintsacuṇḍa v'irucunḍu*, (if you bribe the municipal manager) he will write an order that the pials should be removed, get the gentleman's signature, note in the registers that it has been sent to the sanitary inspector, but never send it.

**ināmu**, gift, especially gift-land. Hindustani; more usually *ināmu*.

**incamāṇdu**, hereafter. *incamāṇdu jāgratagá v'unḍu*, be careful in future.

**incá**, yet, further. *incá rá lédu*, he has not come yet; *incá tsūdu*, look again.

**inci**, ink. English, more usually understood than the proper Telugu *sirā*, which is in derivation Hindustani; try *sirā* on your peons and you will see. *inci-buḍḍi* or *sirā-buḍḍi* is the ink-pot.

**incoca**, **incó**, another. *incó purāṇamló cheppin aṭṭu*, as it is written in another purāṇa; *bhārya: magavāllaci yémaina chevuló cheppitē, incó chevuló nunchi ivatalici vastundi: bhāta: dāḍāṇāci yémaina cheppitē, renḍu chevulalóci póyi nōṭiló nunchi baitici vastundi*. Wife: If you say anything into a man's ear it comes out at the other. Husband: If you say anything to a woman it goes in at both ears and comes out at the mouth; *incó janmāṇāci mī y'inṭló cucca'n ai puḍatānu*, in another life I will be reborn as a dog in your house (to show my gratitude).

**incocaḍu**, **incóḍu**, another man.

**incocate**, another woman.

**incocaṭi**, another thing.

**incuṭa**, to dry up, sink. *cheruvuló nṭr incinādi*, the tank is dry; *i cāgitam y'incutsunnādi*, this paper runs.

**indānu**, here and there; here and hereafter.

**indaru**, so many persons; *andaru* is all (persons).

**indāca**, up till now, so far; then.

**indācaṭi**, previous. *indācaṭi praśna*, the previous question; *indācaṭivāḍu*, the man who was here just now.

**indārsmenṭu**, endorsement. English. Used especially of the order on a petition. *'indārsmenṭu rá lédu'*, means I have received no orders; *nēnu y'indārsmenṭu puttsuṇu mari paṇi dāram-bham chēsinaṇu*, I did not start building till I had got orders on my petition; *cāvalistē indārsmenṭu tsū-ḍāṇḍi*, look at the order if you want to.

**Indiā**, India. English. This is not a Telugu word; in fact there is no Telugu for India; but India, taken from the English, is commonly used in newspapers, &c. When the newspapers want to be pedantic they say *Bhārata dēgamu*.

**Indiāmantri**, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India; from *mantri*, minister.

**Indra**, the god Indra. Skt. •

**indradhanassu**, the rainbow (Indra's bow).

**indrajálamu**, juggling. *idi y'indrajálam lágu v'unnaḍi*, this is like magic; *adi cévalam māya, vaṭṭi gāriḍi, suddha*

*indrajálam*, all conjuring, pure legerdemain, simple juggling; *aṭuvanṭi máyó-páyádu indrajála mahéndrajáldálu v'unnavi ganucané, yenta léd anná yévaréji mīda rózucu nálugu áidu rūpáyálacu tacuváa lécuṁḍá yérutádu*, he has all these magic tricks at his finger-ends; so he will never fail to collect four or five rupees a day on an average (the foreigner need not be shocked by the association of magic with the God Indra; is not magic Mahá Vidya, the Great Knowledge?).

**indralócamu**, Indra's heaven.

**indranílamu**, sapphire.

**indriyam**, organ of sense. Skt. *y'indriya vijéyamé nizamaina vijéyam*, the conquest of the senses is the real victory; *gnyánéndriyamulu* are the organs of perception; *carméndriyamulu*, the organs of action; *antarindriyamulu*, the internal organs, organs of the mind; *pañchéndriyamulu* are the five senses and *pañchéndriyabaddhuḍu* is the sensual man; *indriyam* is also used of semen.

**indu**, this, this place. *indu valla*, by means of this; *indu mīda*, hereupon; *indu-n-andu lēdu*, neither here nor there; *indulacu*, over this.

**induṭa**, be contained in; for *imuduṭa*.

**ingítamu**, idea, opinion. Skt. *Gándhi gáru y'ingítamu telíyacunḍá v'unnaḍi*, Mr. Gandhi's ideas are incomprehensible.

**Inglishu**, English. *y'Inglishu tsaduvu-comavállu vaṭṭi duráchrulu*, English educated people are all unprincipled; *nadiló burada nill ami, mīti nillalló munugutáru, snánamu cheyyaḍam vāṇṭi subhram cōsam aṭa!* they actually declare that bathing is for bodily cleanliness, and bathe in wells, saying river water is muddy; *vaṭṭi durvinitulu guḍḍivállacu cunivállacu dánam chéste punyam vastund aṭa!* they are so lost to all moral sense as to say you gain virtue by charity to the halt and the blind (instead of to brahmins which is true ethics); *prácht sadáchrámulanu dúshistáru; y'i bógamvállanu v'untsucováḍam yenta cálam munchi vastá v'unna sadáchrámu?* they revile good old customs; how long has not

the good custom of keeping dancing-girls endured?

**inguva**, asafœtida.

**inta**, so much, this much. *intá antá*, with a phrase for 'it is impossible to say', is the Telugu substitute for our 'ineffable, inexpressible, unutterable, countless, innumerable, indefinable,' &c. *brahmalacu dánalu dharmálu chéste, ápunyam y'intá antá ani cheppan alavi cádu*, the merit of conferring gifts and graces on brahmins transcends all expression; *nénupaḍé báḍha y'int' ant ani cheppa śacyamú cádu*, I am suffering unutterable pain. In the plural *-intalu*, -fold, *śatruvu chéyu ciḍunacu paḍintuluḡá ntvu mélu chéya valenu*, for the harm done to you by your enemies return tenfold good.

**-inṭa**, at the rate of. *náluginṭa gurinṭsuṭa*, to multiply by four; but *náluginṭalu* with soft *t* is four times as much.

**inṭa**, in the house; locative of *illu*.

**intacumundu**, **intacupúrvamu**, before this.

**intadáca**, so far.

**inṭaṭa**, with this.

**inṭaṭi**, such.

**inṭaṭiló**, within this time.

**inté**, so much, just so much, no more; exactly, precisely, just so; a very common word, not to be found in the dictionaries.

**inṭiáviḍa**, wife, matron; from *illu*, house, and *áviḍa*, she; *ntvu ná bharyanu tsúchinda? i y'intiáviḍanu tsúchi v'unṭávu*, do you know my wife? you probably know this matron.

**inṭiáyana**, husband, householder; from *illu*, house, and *áyana*, he.

**inṭibanṭu**, house-servant.

**inṭicappu**, roof.

**inṭicápu**, householder.

**-inṭici**, at the rate of; *áidinṭici*, by fives. *ocinṭici paḍi rūpayilu ichchihámu*, I gave Rs. 5 for each; *gajam ocaṭinṭici yenta?* how much a yard?

**inṭici**, to the house; dative of *illu*, house.

**inṭidána**, **inṭidi**, the woman in the house, the thing in the house; this is the polite way in which Telugu men refer to the wives; it is of course a matter of some shame to allude at all to her; another very common way is

to refer to her simply as 'the family'; if you ask a man how his family is or whether he is taking his family into camp, he takes you to mean his wife, not his wife and children. *mā inṭidānīcī yābhāi yēllu ninda vacchinavi*, my wife (the person in my house) is full fifty years old.

**inṭidonga**, the thief in the house. *inṭi donganu y'īṣvaruḍu paṭṭa lēdu*, the Lord God himself won't catch the household thief.

**inṭigēṭu**, the gate of the house. *Rāmuḍu: Lacshmayya gāri illu idēna? Dāmuḍu: idi cādu. Rāmuḍu: i vidhilō v'undā? Dāmuḍu: undi. Rāmuḍu: nambar ēmiṭō cheppanḍi. Dāmuḍu: nambaru inṭi gēṭu mida v'unṭundi tsūḍanḍi. Rāma: Isn't this Mr. Lakshmayya's house? Dāma: No. Rāma: Is it in this street? Dāma: It is. Rāma: Tell me the number. Dāma: The number is on the gate, look and see.*

**inṭiguṭṭu**, the skeleton in the cupboard (secret of the house). *mā inṭiguṭṭu baṭṭa paḍ iyya vaddu*, do not reveal the skeleton in our cupboard.

**inṭillipādi**, the whole family; from *illu*, house, and *ella*, all. *mā y'inṭillipādicī dāni chēta biyyam colipinchi ippinchēvānni*, I used to get her to measure out and distribute food to my whole family.

**inṭinta**, from house to house; in every house. *dēvatārchanac ani y'inṭinta tirigi nityamunu puṇṇulu techchi*, I used to go from house to house daily collecting flowers on the pretext that I wanted them for divine service.

**inṭipēru**, surname. Just as we have a Christian and a surname so the Telugus have a house (or family) name and a personal name; but while we give importance to the surname and usually indicate the Christian name only by its initial and prefix it, the Telugus do just the contrary; the surname is a prefixed initial; in Telugu I should be G. Arthur instead of A. Galletti; then there is the caste title which comes last; so I should be G. Arthur Paramahamsa.

**inṭitagavu**, domestic broil. *inṭitagavu*

*īṣvaruḍu aindā tṛpa lēdu*, God Himself cannot settle household disputes.

**idṭivāḍu**, the man in the house (used by women in referring to their husbands).

**inṭivenuca**, backyard. *innāllu braticī inṭivenuca tsachchin aṭṭu*, like a man who has had his day and is now dead in his backyard.

**intsuca**, a little, ever so little. *nēn intsucaṃ samarthuḍanu gāca pōyinānu, manchiḍāḍanu*, though I am not at all clever, I am good; *niv intsuca taḍaḍu dīramuḍu n'unda valenu*, please stand aside for a bit.

**intsumintsugā**, more or less. *intsumintsugā janul andarī nācu bhactul aindru*, all the people more or less adore me (I am a very popular Collector).

**inu-**, two, in compounds.

**inucūṭa**, to dry up; more usually *incūṭa*.

**inumaḍi**, double.

**inumaḍintsuṭa**, to double.

**inumāru**, twice.

**inumu**, iron (noun). *inumu virigite ataca vatstsumi gāni, manasu virigite ataca cūḍadu*, broken irons may be mended, but not broken friendship.

**inupa**, iron (adjective). *rāti cūḍacu y'inupa teḍḍu*, an iron ladle for a stone pot (i.e. if a mahatma is obstinate and defiant, send him to jail).

**inupacatṭsa**, iron girdle; also continence, chastity, from the use of such iron girdles by ascetics.

**inupadāri**, the iron way, i.e. the railway.

**inupagugillu**, iron grains, i.e. jaw-breakers. *i cāvayamu inupa gugillu*, this poem is all jaw-breakers (Telugu poems usually are, the method of compilation being to turn to the Nighantuvu or dictionary of Sanskrit synonyms and excerpt jaw-breakers to put in your poem, which will then be described as chaste and elegant).

**innūru**, 200, from *inu*, two, and *mīru*, hundred.

**ippachēṭṭu**, *mohwa* palm tree. *ippa pūlacu vāsana vetāca valend?* you have not got to smell out the *ippa* (it has a strong smell).

**ippaṭi**, of this time, adjective of *ippuḍu*,



now. *ippaṭi pani*, the present business; *ippaṭivāndlu*, the moderns.

**ippaṭici**, till now. *y'i vēla maṭṭucu y'ippaṭici paḍi snānālu chēsīnānu*, (bigot speaking) only to-day I have up to now taken to ceremonial baths (he would have to take one if, for example, he saw a European, to wash away the pollution).

**ippāta**, thus, so.

**ippintsuṭa**, to get given, procure; causal of *itsuṭa*, to give. *vāllacu biyyam ippinchēvānni*, I used to procure them food.

**ippuḍu**, now; also spelt with one *p*.

**iracaṭamu**, a narrow place; also *irucaṭamu*.

**irasa**, a grain measure—2 cuntsams or half a toom; from *iru*, two.

**irasālmetṭu**, insolvent. Corrupt form of the English word.

**irsālnāma**, memorandum of remittance. Hindustani. One of the prescribed village accounts.

**irsālu**, remittance. Hindustani. Used especially of remittances of the land-tax from the village to the *taluk* office.

**iru-**, two; in compounds. *irucelaculu*, both sides.

**irucaṭamu**, a narrow place; also *iracaṭamu*.

**irucu**, straits, narrowness. *iruculō paḍḍa cōti lāguna cōṭṭuconuts unṇāḍu*, he is struggling like a monkey caught in a vice (of persons in a dilemma).

**irucu**, narrow.

**irucuconuṭa**, **irucōnnuṭa**, be caught, entangled, in distress.

**irucumānu**, post in a gateway or hedge which lets men through and keeps cattle out.

**irugaḍa**, on both sides; from *iru*, two, and *caḍa*, side.

**irugōru**, both shares of the crop (the landlord's and the tenant's).

**iruguporugulu**, the neighbours. *y'iruguporugulu ammal accalu cheppu-conutsumnāru*, the neighbouring sisters, cousins, and aunts say so.

**iruguru**, both persons, two persons.

**irulu**, darkness; not nearly as common as *chicāṭi*.

**irupaccalu**, both sides.

**irusa**, same as *irusu*, 2 cuntsams.

**irusālu**, same as *irsālu*, remittance.

**irusu**, axle.

**iruvadaina**, one 20th.

**iruvadi**, **iruvai**, 20.

**ishṭadaivamu**, one's favourite or patron god. Skt. *mīc ī buddhi v'unḍēṭ aṭṭu cheya valen ani nā y'ishṭa daivamunu nityamū prārthistū v'unṭānu*, I shall daily pray my patron saints to keep you of the same mind.

**ishṭagōshṭhi**, agreeable, comfortable, informal; in the last meaning common in the newspapers in describing parties and meetings; *ishṭagōshṭhi sabha* is an informal meeting.

**ishṭamu**, wish, pleasure. Skt. *mī ishṭamu*, as you please. The common word for pleasure, liking, wish. I should like to do a thing is *nācu ishṭam unṇadi* with dative of verbal noun. Very pleased, I am sure, or thank you, I shall be very pleased to come, in accepting an invitation, is *tsāla ishṭam* or *tsāla santōsham* (without any verb). *ishṭam puṭtsuconuṭa* with the genitive is to consult a person; *ishṭam vaṭtsuṭa* with dative of the subject is to feel pleasure, to like. *ishṭa pracḍam* is according to one's wish, as one likes or wants to; as for instance when the village servant, unmindful of the fact that the Collector wears boots, tries to insist on the Collector's taking a roundabout way for the avoidance of thorns, the Collector remarks *nā ishṭa pracḍam pōtānu*, I shall pass where I please; *mana ishṭa puṭtsucōcūmdḍ peddavāḷḷu svatantrinchi tama ishṭam vachchina vāḷḷānu manacu caṭṭi peṭṭināru*, our elders married us to those they chose off their own bat without consulting us; *ishṭam unna anta cālam*, as long as you like.

**ishṭānusāram**, according to one's pleasure, at one's option.

**ishṭapaḍuṭa**, to like.

**ishṭuḍu**, friend.

**ispēṭu**, spades in cards. English. Sometimes used for cards in general. *ispēṭā* is a card game.

**istimirāri**, perpetual. Hindustani. Used of the permanent settlement, grants in perpetuity and such things in treaties and deeds.

**istiri**, ironing. Hindustani. *istiri anagā baṭṭalu chinna inupa peṭṭēlu nippu vēsi rātsaḍam*, ironing is putting fire into a little iron box and rubbing.

**isuca**, sand. *isucadibba* or *isucadinne* is a sand bank; *isucaparra*, a sandy waste.

**isuḷḷu**, winged ants.

**ita**, here. Skt. Used in books and compounds for *iccada*. *itachparamu*, nothing more; *antē cāni itachparamu nācu teliyadu*, I know no more than this.

**itaḍu**, he.

**itara**, other; in compounds, other than. *brāhmanētarulu* is non-brahmins; *Purushētara Mahā Jāna Sabha* is the Great Feminist (non-man) Conference (sarcastic).

**itaruḍu**, another man. *bāluḍu*: *nānnā manam i prapanchamulō ituralacu sahāyam chēyaḍānīcē v'unnām ani tīcharu cheppāḍu*. *tāḍri*: *ā sangati nizamē*. *bāluḍu*: *aiṭē itarul enduc unnāru?* Boy: Daddy, the teacher said we are in this world to help others. Father: That's true. Boy: Then what are the others here for?

**iti**. Skt. For Telugu *ani*. Takes the place of inverted commas.

**ityādi**. Skt. &c. (*iti* plus *adi*).

**itica**, brick. *vacca vīdhini tūmu caṭṭinta valasi vastē*, *veyyi y'itīcalu lekhalō vēsi*, *basārulō amméḍḍni cāṇṭe reṇḍu reṭḷu yeccuva kharīḍu puttsucomi*, *tellavārē appatīci vaccoca y'inti gōḍalu lēva tīyinchēvāḍḍni*, (municipal contractor speaking) if a culvert had to be built in a street I would put 1,000 bricks in the bill at double the market value and get the money and go at dawn and collect the bricks out of people's walls.

**itīcāmamu**, brick-kiln; from *itica* and *āmam*; *y'ikha camishmarlatō sambandhamu lēcunḍā*, *tyana svantangā caḍi tērchēvi y'itīc āmalū*, *penc āmalū*, *peḷḷi pandillū*, *modalaimavāṭi bāpaṭu cāvalisin anta v'unṇundi*, apart from what he shares with the municipal commissioners he (the municipal manager) will get any amount under the head of licenses for brick and tile kilns, marriage pandals, and so on.

**itihāsamu**, legend, myth, tradition. Skt.

**itīvala**, lately, also later. The late king is *itīvala n'unḍi pōyina rāzu*; the later operations is *itīvali panulu*; subsequent particulars is *itīvali vivaramulu*.

**itlā**, so, this way, as follows. 'Come here' is *itlā rā*; *oca pracāṇalō y'itlā v'unḍenu*, a notice ran as follows.

**itlāgu**, so, this way.

**itlāṭi**, so, such like.

**itlu**, so, thus; also *itulu*.

**itsa**, fancy. Skt. *itsa tirpuṭa*, satisfy one's desire; *itsa vachchin aṭṭu cheyya vatstsunu*, do as you like.

**itsācamu**, cajolery. *niv ippuḍu itsācamulacai māya māḷal dāuts unṇdu*, you are now speaking falsely to cajole me.

**itsācālamari**, flatterer, rogue.

**itsaṣa**, here; also *iccaḍa*.

**itsputtsucōlu**, givings and takings; also *ichhiputtsucōlu*.

**itsuṣa**, to give, to let or allow; the ordinary word; imperative *i*, *ichchēi*, *iyyamu*, *immu*; past *ichchāmu*, future *istānu*; usual infinitive *iva* as *iva vatsunu*, you may give; also *iyya*; causative *ippinisuṣa*, get something given. *ichchēvāḍḍni tsustē tsachchēvāḍḍina lētsunu*, even a dying man will rise if he sees some one who is going to give; *chēyan ichchiri*, they permitted it to be done; *pōn'i*, go on; *tsūḍan'i*, let me see; *cān'i*, be it so; *nannu rān ichchindru cāru*, they would not let me come; *artham itsuṣa* is to give a meaning, mean; *manas itsuṣa* is to give one's mind, attend; *istē cheḍēdi lēdu*, *tsastē vachchēdi lēdu*, give and spend and God will send.

**ittadi**, brass. *jīvaratnam y'ittadiṇi podigitē ratnāṇici yēmi lōpam?* if a fine gem is set in brass does that make it less a fine gem? (A real gem of a man will shine bright as a tahsildar or Deputy Collector if he is never set on a throne or translated to the Board of Revenue.)

**ittamu**, let us give.

**itṭi**, like this, thus.

**itṭē**, at once.

**itū**, thus, this way.

**itūca**, brick; same as *itica*.

**itulu**, so, thus; also *itlu*.

**iṭṇaṭu**, this way and that; from *iṭu*

and aṭu; iṭunaṭu tirugutsu, turning this way and that.

**iṭununchi**, from or along this side. *vidhilō iṭununchi vaca bandi, aṭununchi vaca bandi vastē, yetununchi vēlla-dānīci valla cāca, yenta ibbandi calugutundi*, if one cart comes on one side along the road and another the other side and there is no room to pass, what a nuisance! (as many a motorist has had to remark in this country where they will not follow the rule of the road and if you ask them don't know it, and some will say the rule is to keep to the north and others the rule is to keep to the south).

**iṭuvanti**, such.

**ivaca**, moisture, damp. *cheruvu dag-gira unḍaṭa valla y'i y'inti nela y'ivacaga urnadi*, the floor of this house is damp as it is near a tank.

**ivatala**, on this side; opposite to *avatala*, on that side, beyond.

**ivatalintsuṭa**, to be cool. *vēsavi cāla-mun andu cūḍā Nilagiri conḍala mīda y'ivatalinchi y'unḍunu*, the Nilgiris are cool even in the hot weather.

**ivi**, these; plural of *idi*, this.

**iyyacolupuṭa**, persuade.

**iyyaconuṭa**, consent; also *iyyaconuṭa*.

**iyyacōlu**, consent; also *iyacōlu*. The common word is *oppudala*.

**iyyadi**, this, for *idi*.

**iyyamu**, give; imperative of *istsuṭa*. *Lacshmayya: Rangaḍu occa rūpāyi badulu iyyum antē ivvan amāḍu; inta cantē nichulu unḍāra? Rāmayya: nēnu unḍānu*. Smith: Jones refused to lend me a shilling when I asked him; could there be any one so base? Brown: Yes, myself.

**izārā**, farm, especially of the revenue or of a monopoly. Hindustani.

**izārādāruḍu**, farmer of the revenue or of a monopoly.

**izāru**, trousers. Hindustani.

## I

**i**, give, allow; imperative of *istsuṭa*. *pōn'i*, go on; *cān'i*, be it so; for 'give me something' *ichchēi (ichchi vēyi)* is commoner.

**i**, this.

**-i**, final *i* is lengthened for emphasis; every final vowel can be lengthened for emphasis; especially *e*, *i*, *u*; *a* lengthened is usually interrogative; *o* lengthened dubitative; lengthening consecutive final *i* or *u* is the usual way of saying 'and'. *Satyavaticī maḍimayilā snānamū sandhyā lēni Englishu tsaduvuconna mogaḍu doricinḍu ganuca, iddarici calisi pōyinadi, vāllacu y'iddarici cūda biḍiyamū parupū pratishṭhā yēmi lēdu; vāllu mogaḍu pellāmū paṭṭa pagalu māḍāḍutār am v'ullō nālugurū tsātuna vāllanu chi antū v'upṇāru*, Satyavati having an English-educated husband who does not know purity from impurity and omits his baths and prayers, they naturally get on well together; they neither of them have any shame, pride

or proper feeling; every one secretly says fie on them for a husband and wife talking together openly in full daylight. In the above example notice the emphatic final vowels, the copulative final vowels, the alliteration in *maḍimayilā, snānamū sandhyā, parupū pratishṭhā and paṭṭa pagalu*. It is a highly idiomatic example of colloquial Telugu.

**ibida, ibide**, she.

**ica, ice**, feather.

**icādici**, to such a state; from *i* and *cāda*, near. *nī bāgu cōsamai nēn enni vidhamulugānaind tantḍu paḍi y'i cādici techchinānu*, I have got things so far suffering all kinds of trouble for your good; *vāni y'illu i cādici vachchinadi*, to such a state is his family reduced.

**ice**, feather; same as *ica*.

**ice**, she; *ime* is commoner.

**icuṭa**, to soak in; same as *incuṭa*.

**idēruṭa**, to mature (of girls), attain puberty; from *idu*, age, and *ēruṭa*, to

pick up. *pedda aṭa* is an even more common equivalent; also simply *yedi-gi*, having grown. *dinam oca calpa-muḡa gaḍuputsu, nēnu tondara paḍina coladimi, pilladi y'idértsuṭa venucacé pōvutsu vachchemu*, time lingered in centuries and cycles till she budded into womanhood (old man waiting for his child wife to attain puberty).

**idértsuṭa**, accomplish, effect. *i cashtam idértsutavā?* will you see me through?

**idigavāḍu**, toddy-drawer. *idiga* is the caste name; the derivation is from *idsuṭa*, to draw. *bantrōtuvāḷlu v'iri mīda paḍi y'idigavāḷla illalōmī, tsacalivāḷla y'illalōmī dūri, cōḍi piṭṭalumī cārāḡāyalanī balavantamḡa cōṭṭi, lāccu pōtu v'unmāru*, the Collector's peons have fallen upon the village and invaded the houses of the toddy-drawers and the dhobies and robbed chickens and vegetables (a Collector should always try and see that his peons pay for supplies but as a matter of fact they *never* take money into camp and live on the country like bandits).

**idipintsuṭa**, to cause to draw; causative of *iduṭa*, to pull.

**idsuṭa**, to pull, draw; causative of *iduṭa*, to pull, in form; actually it simply means to draw, as toddy from a tree, to draw a cart, and so on.

**idu**, equal. *nūru māḡalu vaca vrātacu y'idu cāvu*, 100 oral statements are not equal to one document.

**idu**, age. *iduvachchina* is full grown; *idurdni*, not full grown.

**-idu**, a suffix denoting a person (male); same as *-vāḍu*. *sāḷidu*, a weaver or a spider; *cannaḍidu*, a Canarese man.

**iduṭa**, to draw, to milk.

**iduṭa**, to swim. *ocaḍu: nuṣṣu y'ida galavā?* *incōḍu: ida galanu. ocaḍu: poḡugu y'ida galavā?* *incōḍu: ida lēnu.* \**ocaḍu: vedalpu y'ida galavā?* *incōḍu: ida lēnu. ocaḍu, aité, yēmi y'idutdu?* *incōḍu: lōtu*. Smith: Can you swim? Jones: Yes. Smith: Lengthwise? Jones: No. Smith: Breadthwise? Jones: No. Smith: Then how do you swim? Jones: Downwise. *ida pōte tāga niḷlu lēvu*, he wanted to go for a swim and found not even enough water to drink.

**iga**, fly. *tēne v'unna tsōta y'igalu pōga-vutavi*, where the honey is the flies collect; *inḷo y'igala mōta, baiṭa savd-rilla mōta*, in the house buzzing of flies, outside the hum of lordly palanquins (all outward show).

**igapuli**, spider; from *iga*, fly, and *puli*, tiger. Spider is also *salepurugu*, the insect which is a weaver by caste (*sāle*, weaver's caste); *inḷo y'igapuli, baiṭa peddapuli*, at home a fly-tiger, abroad a real tiger (the bold ruffian who is hen-pecked by his wife).

**ila**, whistle.

**flavéyuṭa**, to whistle.

**ilā, ilāgu**, so, in this way.

**ilāḡanti**, such.

**ilāṭi**, such.

**ilōḡa**, meanwhile.

**ime**, she.

**indradi**, toddy-drawing woman.

**indravāḍu**, toddy-drawer. Same as *idigavāḍu*.

**inuṭa**, to yield (as grain); to bear (young); to bring forth. *imīna puli*, a tigress with cubs, is applied to ferocious people.

**ipatḷa**, in this manner.

**ipāti**, now. *ipāti y'intici veludāmu*, now let's go home; *ipāti tsāḷimsu*, now shut up; *ipāti tsāḷmu*, that's enough.

**ipāṭici**, up to now. *ipāṭici vachchi y'unḍumu*, he will have come by now.

**ipe**, she. *ime* is commoner.

**ipi**, dung of flies. *ipipettina*, fly-blown.

**ipsa**, desire. Skt. Used in books.

**irēḍu**, 14; from *tru*, twice, and *ēḍu*, 7. *irēḍu lōcamulu* are the 14 worlds of Hindu mythology.

**irshya**, spite. Skt.

**irshyagrastuḍaina**, spiteful. Skt., from *irshya* and *-grastuḍu*. *irshya-grastulaina dushṭulu pāpānīci bhaya paḍaca mācu hāni cheyyaḍṇacu tsistū v'unmāru*, spiteful enemies are unscrupulously trying to harm us (a very common remark in petitions; if we are to believe the Telugus every man Jack of them has spiteful enemies).

**isadintsuṭa**, to be angry.

**īṣvari**, Parvati, wife of Siva.

**īṣvaruḍu**, The Lord, i.e. Siva. *īṣvara nāma smaranamu chēsi*, repeating Siva, Siva. *inṭi donganu y'īṣvaruḍu*

*paṭṭa lēdu*, God Himself cannot catch the thief in the house. In compounds -*iṣvaruḍu* means lord; *bhūmiṣvaruḍu*, lord of the earth, king; *mantriṣvaruḍu*, the lord minister.

**ita**, swimming. *itacu minchina lōtu*, *gōchici minchina dāridryamu lēdu*, out of depth is as deep as you can get, when you are reduced to your loin-cloth you are as poor as you can be; *chépa pillacu y'ita nērpa valend?* teaching a young fish to swim.

**ita chetṭu**, date-palm. *ita ginza y'ichchi*, *taṭi ginza lāgēvāḍu*, throwing in a sprat to catch a salmon (a date to get a palmyra fruit; the fruit of the Indian date-tree is worthless and the Arabian date-palm will not grow in India).

**itacāḍu**, swimmer; also *itagāḍu*.

**itala**, here, on this side. *italan evaru lēru*, there is no one here.

**ite**, dart, spear.

**itsōṭuna**, at this place, here.

**ivala**, this side, since.

**ivalāvala**, on this side and on that.

**ivēla**, this day; to-day is *nēdu*.

**ivi**, liberality; from *itstsūta*, to give.

**ivimānu**, the fabulous tree that grants all wishes (Fortunatus' cap).

**ivīḍa**, **ivīḍe**, she; same as *ibīḍa*, *ibīḍe*.

**iyaconuṭa**, to consent; same as *iyya-conuṭa*.

**iyacōlu**, consent, approval; same as *iyyacōlu*.

**iyadi**, this. Used in books for *idi*.

**iyama**, she. Used in books for *ime*.

**iyana**, he, my husband, the master; honorific of *itaḍu*.

## J

**jaḍa**, braid (of hair). *gaḍḍamu perigi*, *tala jaḍalu caṭṭi potē*, *vacca sārīgā yōgi n'ai pōḍunu*, I will grow my beard, wear my hair in braids, and at one stroke become a yogi. Just as among us it is in fact, whatever the proverb may say to the contrary, the cowl that makes the monk, so in India the beard and hair and yellow dress make the sanyasi or yogi; *āme jaḍa vēsucinṇadi*, she plaits her hair.

**jaḍji**, judge. English.

**jaḍuḍu**, idiot. Skt.

**jagach**, **jagad**, **jagan**. Adjectival forms of *jagam*, world. Skt. *jagan mōhini*, the world's sweetheart; *jagan nādhūdu*, the lord of the world (the Puri Vishnu is so called); *jagach-chacshuvu*, the eye of the world (the sun); *jagadbhicaramu*, frightful to the whole world; *jagatprānamu*, the world's life, i.e. the air; *jagatprānamucu yōgya sthānam aina vellāḍi tsōṭlu*, the life-breathing open.

**jagamu**, **jagattu**, the world. Skt. *mana śāstrālu bahu manchi śāstrālu*, *vāṭilō samānam aīnavi jagattulō lēvu*, our shastras are most excellent

shastras; there is nothing to equal them in the world. Missionaries will do well to bear in mind that the Hindu places his Scriptures above the Bible; *jagattolō andārī aru nelalu vachchin appaṭi pillalacu annam peṭṭutṭru*, all the world begins to feed children on rice as soon as they are six months old (it is common for every race to think its own customs universal); *dhana mūlam idam jagat*, the world is founded on money (Skt. proverb).

**jainamu**, the Jain religion. Skt.

**jainuḍu**, a Jain.

**jaitruḍu**, victor. Skt., from *jayam*, victory.

**jala**, **jalamu**, water. Skt. *jalasūtram*, pump; *gata jala sētu bandhanamu*, making a causeway for water that has flowed away (shutting the stable door after the horse has been stolen).

**jalabhādhacu pōvuṭa**, to go to make water, pumpship.

**jaladāri**, aqueduct, water-way; from *jala*, water, and *dāri*, way.

**jambhamu**, big word, boast. Corrupt form of Skt. *dambham*. *bahu jambhālu coḍutiv'unnḍu*, you are using big words.

**jambukháná**, carpet. Hindustani.

The usual Telugu word is *tivdi*.

**jambuvu** (*eugenia jambos*). Skt. Also *jambunérédú*. We eat the fruit of this.

**-janacamu**, creating. Skt. Used to form compounds. *hásajanacamu*, mirth-creating, and *santóshajanacamu*, joy-creating, are common; *vánitó mátláduša nácu santóshajanacam*, it is a real pleasure to talk to him.

**janacuđu**, procreator, father. Skt.

**janamu**, people. Skt. *jana pratinidhi sanghamu* means legislative council, parliament, representative assembly; *pratinidhi* is representative.

**jananamu**, birth. Skt. *jananatidhi*, date of birth.

**janani**, procreatrix, mother. Skt.

**jananijanaculu**, father and mother, parents. The plural refers to the two people, not more; a common use, cf. *tallidanādrulu*, *annadammulu*.

**janasámānyamu**, general public. *jana sāmānyamu yocca drógyamu* is newspaper Telugu for public health.

**janábhā**, population. Hindustani. The usual census word.

**janábhádastu**, poll-tax.

**janábhálecca**, census.

**janábhásistu**, poll-tax.

**janáná**, *zenana*, seraglio. Hindustani. **jangalamu**, jungle. Skt. But the English idea that jungle means forest is wrong; it only means wild, uninhabited country.

**jangamuđu**, a Jangam (sect of Siva devotees). *dásarivá jangamuvá anté*, *mundari v'uri coddí annád áta*, when asked whether he was a Vaishnavite or a Saivite he said, 'that depends on the next village' (a time-server).

**jangha**, calf of the leg; same as *picca*.

**janintsuṭa**, to be born, arise. Skt.; same as *janmintsuṭa*.

**janituḍa**, born. Skt. *áyana nému y'oca garbha janitulamu*, he and I were born of the same womb.

**janmabhūmi**, **janmadeṣamu**, native land. Skt.

**janmadinamu**, birthday. Skt.

**janmamu**, birth. Skt. *incó janmánici*, in another birth; *i dinamu ná janmam sáphalyam ainadi*, my life's purpose is to-day fulfilled; *agrajanma racsha-*

*nam andu bonca vatstsumu*, it is permissible to lie to save a brahmin. (*agrajanmuđu* is a person born on the apex of society, brahmin conceit).

**janmapatrica**, horoscope (birth-paper). Skt.

**janmi**, animal. Skt.

**janmintsuṭa**, to be born, arise. Skt., same as *janintsuṭa*.

**jantramu**, machine. Skt., more commonly *yantramu*.

**jantuvadhāśāla**, slaughter-house. Skt., from *jantuvu*, animal, *vadhā*, slaughter, and *śāla*, hall. The common people will not understand this Sanskrit compound, they say *slāter-hausu*.

**jantuvaidyudu**, veterinary doctor. Skt.

**januvu**, animal. Skt.

**januḍu**, a man. Skt., used nearly always in the plur. *janulu*, people.

**japamu**, silent prayer, meditative penance. Skt.; the original meaning is prayer, then silent prayer, meditation on God; not quite silent, but moving the lips in prayer; entirely silent meditation is *dhyānam*. *nān-nagāru v'iricé japam pittsaló paḍi pōyināru*, *tinnagá vēlacu bhōjanāmic aind rāvaḍam lēdu*, my dad has fallen into religious mania, he does not even come to meals regularly; *brāhmala chēta mahā mantrālu japam chēvisté*, *ṣatruvul antá vacca debbaló naṣinchi pōr andi?* if you have charms recited and silent prayer performed by brahmins will not your enemies be destroyed at one blow? *japamāla*, rosary.

**japintsuṭa**, to perform *japam*, to mutter prayers. *stri vāṣyānici v'upa-dēṣamaina mantram japinchi*, *mantrō-dacamu Bhimaraoḡari bhārya mīda vidhiló vēllutū v'undagá tsallēṭ appa-ṭici*, *āvidā nannu paṭṭucunī chēḍa tiṭṭi-nadi*, I was muttering the charm that puts women in your power and sprinkled the charm-water on Mrs. Bhimarao as she was going along the street, but she caught hold of me and abused me furiously (to such base uses may Holy Japam be turned).

**jara**, old age, decrepitude. Skt.

**jarimáná**, a fine. Hindustani. More commonly *zulmáná*.

**jaṭa**, matted locks. Skt. One of the marks of an ascetic.

**jaṭacābandi**, jutka, a covered one-horse fly without seats.

**jaṭharamu**, the belly. Skt. *jaṭharayātana*, the plight of a child unborn (*yātana*, anguish; the expression implies a pessimistic view of the universe).

**javabhēri**, drum of victory (song of triumph), from *jayam*, victory, and *bhēri*, drum. *miru mi cāryam sādhiñchi chivaracu jayabhēri veyyanḍi*, don't crow too soon.

**javābu**, answer. Hindustani. More commonly *zavābu*; *javābuddaruḍu*, surety; *javābunīsu*, clerk.

**javādi**, civet. Skt.

**javānu**, peon, bailiff, constable. *japṭhjavānu* is a bailiff; *japṭhjavānu vōḷḷ antā chemāṭalu paṭṭēt aṭṭugā parugettutū v'unnāḍu*, the bailiff is running up sweating all over; *bhatuḍu* is also used for bailiff. *mejistrētu: inspeṭarugāru! tamaru dānni māḷḷāḍacuṇḍā bandōbastu cheyya valenu. inspeṭaru: javān, ā sarvadhicārvini avatalici pampinchi veyyi*. Sub-Magistrate: Mr. Inspector! See that that woman is not allowed to speak. Inspector: Constable, remove the Congress Dictatrix.

**javvanamu**, youth; corrupt form of Sanskrit *yavvanam*; also *zavvanamu*.

**javvani**, damsel; bad Skt.

**javarāndru**, young women; bad Skt.

**jayagōshamulu**, cheers.

**jayamu**, victory, success. Skt. *oca dācṭaru: mi jayānic ēmi cāranam? reṇḍō dācṭaru: rōgi yēm cōritē ā pracāram cheyyadānīci vappucunḍānu*. 1st doctor: What is the secret of your success? 2nd doctor: I always order exactly what the patient wants.

**jayanti**, the anniversary of an incarnation, e.g. Krishna's birthday corresponding with Christmas.

**jayilu**, jail. English. *Rāma: Chennapaṇnarāḷō tsurucaina vartaculu ocarū canipintsaru. Gōpu: aḷḷānti vḷḷu jayilulō v'unṭār aṇḍi, cāvalistē accaḍa tsūḍa vatstunnu*. Smith: There don't seem to be any smart merchants about in Madras. Jones: There will be

plenty in the Penitentiary. If you want them, look in there.

**jayintsuṭa**, to conquer. Skt.

**jāci**, the knave in cards; from English Jack.

**jādyamu**, disease. *aṇṭuḍu jādyam* is contagious disease; *cāstā jādyam*, coast, foreign, i.e. venereal disease; *jādyam tagaluṭa* is to contract disease; *buddhi jādyam* is stupidity; *ammavādi jādyamu* is small-pox; *sukhajādyamu*, venereal disease.

**jāga**, place. Hindustani.

**jāna**, clever.

**jānatānamu**, sagacity.

**jānuḍu**, a wit.

**jāgarāmu**, vigil. *rēpu yēcadaṣi v'upavāsam chēsi rātri jāgarām cheyya valenu*, after the 11th day fast tomorrow we must keep vigil.

**jāgarūcata**, vigilance. *tana cumārtenu sēvacula vaṣamuna viḍichi y'ūracuṇḍaca, tānē yentō jāgarūcatatō vi-chārintsuts undenu*, she did not leave the care of her daughter to servants, but saw vigilantly to everything herself.

**jāgarūcuḍu**, a vigilant man.

**jāgīru**, an estate held on feudal tenure.

Jāgirs are assignments made by the old Muhammedan rulers, usually for military service. The word itself is Hindustani. Many jāgirs were confirmed by our Government without the condition of military service. sometimes a quit rent was imposed, more usually not. A large example of a jāgir is Banganapalle, which has been converted into an Indian State with complete internal sovereignty and no tribute. There are also many jāgirs consisting of a single village or even part of a village; and some grants of land-revenue without any land are also described as jāgirs. Jāgirs were granted 'as long as the sun and the moon endure', but this was a mere form of words; it was perfectly well understood that they lapsed (1) at the death of the grantor, (2) at the death of the grantee. We confirmed them in perpetuity or for a fixed number of lives. Banganapalle used to be parcelled out into a number of sub-jāgirs held by the Nawab's rela-

tions. During temporary administration by the Madras Government they were all resumed without compensation on the death of the Nawab.

**jāgrata**, careful, carefulness, guard. *jāgrata!* careful, look out! *vādu tana y'inlō nācu sshalam ichchindādu gāni, bhōjanamu mātramu nā antāta nēnē jāgrata chēsucunndnu*, he put me up but I found for myself; *jāgrata nī dummū duluputānu*, careful, or I will dust your jacket for you; *vāni gati tsūchi nīvu jāgrata paḍu*, take warning by his fate; *nā jāgrata mida nēnu v'unṭānu*, I will be on my guard.

**jāgratapadūta**, to be careful.

**jāgratapēṭṭuṭa**, to place in safety, put away, put by.

**jālamu**, multitudine. Skt.

**jālamu**, deceit. Skt.

**jāpyamu**, dawdling. *ica jāpyam cheyya cūḍadu*, don't dawdle any more.

**jārastrī**, harlot. Skt.

**jāratvamu**, fornication, adultery. Skt. *ippuḍu samsārulē bōgamvālla canṭē yeccuvagā jāratvam chēstū v'unnāru*, now married women indulge in license worse than nautch-girls.

**jāravrūthi**, prostitution. *jāravrūthilō v'unnāvarini mana, illacu pilavaḍam valla tsālā nashṭālu calugutū v'unnāvi*, much harm is done by calling prostitutes (nautch-girls) to our houses.

**jāri chēyuta**, to issue, publish, put in force. Hindustani. Used of issuing an order and publishing a notification and putting a scheme in force; a common official word.

**jāruḍu**, adulterer, fornicator. Skt.

**jāstī**, extra. Hindustani. (You are asking) far too much is *tsāla jāstī*.

**jātacamu**, horoscope. Skt. *mā taṇḍri nā jātacam vrasindādu*, my father cast my nativity; *monna nēnu jātacam tsūpistē mā v'ūllō jyōtishcuḍu mīc ī sanvatsaramlō dhana nashṭam vastundāni cheppinādu*, the other day I showed my horoscope to our village astrologer and he said that within a year I should suffer a money loss.

**jātamu**, kind or class. Skt.

**jāti**, kind or caste. Skt. *dhaniyāla jāti*, the coriander caste, the Chettis. Coriander is rubbed before it is sown

and the Chetti has to be rubbed before he will part; *adi manchi jāti gurramu*, a high-class horse. *yē jāti?* what caste?

**jātiya**, belonging to a tribe or caste, native. Skt. Used in the newspapers for 'national'; national government is *jātiya prabhutvam vāru*.

**jātyamu**, of good caste or family, high-class. Skt.

**jāya**, wife. Skt. A book word for *bhārya*.

**jelaga**, leech; also *zalaga*. *jelaga vāni cheyyi gattigā paṭṭucunmadi*, a leech fastened on his hand. Dialogue between Vivēcabhūshaṇuḍugāru (Mr. Wiseman) and Matihīnaraopantulugāru (Mr. Senseless): *Vivēcabhūshaṇuḍugāru: ēmayyā Matihīnaraogāru! alā rāgālu peḍutiv' unnāru?*

Wiseman: Hullo, Mr. Senseless, what are you crying about? *Matihīnaraogāru: mari yēmi lēd andi; yī Janavanchacāchāragārimī tēlu mantram v'upadēśintam ani, nālugu nelala nunchi anusaristū v'unnānu; nā vadda nālugu rūpāyālu puttsucumī grahanam rān unn ani y'ippaṭi dācā xaripinādu; ninnā rātri tīrā v'upadēśam chēstān ani, v'ūri baiṭi cheruvulōci tsucumī vellī, canṭham lōtu nīllālō dimpinādu; ussi! abbaḍā! gundelālōci pōṭu pōḍustū v'unnāvi; cheyyi baddalu vēsucu pōṭū v'unnadi*. Senseless: It is nothing, sir; I have been in attendance on this Rev. Mr. Humbug for the last 4 months receiving instruction in the scorpion charm; he took Rs. 4 from me and has gone on till now saying 'wait for the eclipse'; last night he said he would give me the last lesson and took me out of the village to the tank and dipped me up to the neck in the water; oh! ah! the pain in my heart! my hand is torn in pieces!

*Vivēcabhūshaṇuḍugāru: ā cālī ninnā nettur ēmiṭ ayya?* Mr. Wiseman: What is that bleeding leg of yours? *Matihīnaraogāru: adē n' andi, manavi cheyya pōtu v'unnānu; grahanam samayamlō snānam chēsi canṭham lōtu nīllālō nīlutsundī mantram v'upadēśam autū v'undagā diccūmḍina jelagalu vachchi, cālī anni pīci, netturu collu chēsināvi*. Mr. Senseless: That's it, I was going



to tell you; during the eclipse while I was standing in the water up to my neck and receiving charm instruction the confounded leeches came and tore at my legs and plundered my blood. (I fear that almost all Telugus believe in scorpion charm and in all sorts of charms, not only for prevention but for cure; thus one of my servants was induced with much difficulty to have himself injected for malaria; the doctor used a particularly fine needle, because the man was so frightened; the needle broke and the doctor could not extract the broken part; the man left my service to go to his village and have the needle extracted by charms. My servants also employ charms to discover house-thieves, sometimes successfully, as the culprit gets frightened and confesses.)

**jemuḍu**, cactus, milk-hedge; this is the general word for all cactuses; the common big cactus is *bommajemuḍu*, corrupt for *brahmajemuḍu*. (Tip: when short of gum, go to the milk-hedge.)

**jemuḍucāci**, crow pheasant (*centropus sinensis*), a very common bird in the Telugu country; he is the cactus crow presumably because he often flies out of cactus hedges.

**jendā**, flag. Hindustani.

**jeppuṭa**, to say, for *cheppuṭa*.

**jerri**, centipede.

**jetṭi**, wrestler.

**jetṭipaṭṭu**, wrestling.

**jetṭipōru**, wrestling match.

**jé!** victory! a salutation; from *jayam*, victory; also *jévi*.

**jébu**, pocket. *vaidyuḍu*: *gumpul unna tsōṭici pō vaddu, nī drōgyam cheḍi pōtundi. rōgi: pōcapōtē nā vrūtṭi sāga-dandi. vaidyuḍu: nī vrūtṭi yēmiṭi? rōgi: jēbu dongatanam.* Doctor: You must not go into crowds, you will lose your health. Patient: Can't help that, it is my trade. Doctor: What is your trade? Patient: Pickpocket. *vāḍu nā jēbulōnī rūcalu dongalinchindū*, he picked my pocket of my cash; *jēbulō vēsucumānu*, I put it in my pocket; *nimishamlō dorānu jēbulō vēsucōrd?* can't you put the Collector into your pocket in a minute?

**jēburumālu**, pocket handkerchief.

**jéjé**, god or goddess; the Telugu word for Sanskrit *dēvūḍu*, which is commoner.

**jéma**, guava; also *zāma*.

**jēna**, span. About a foot. *jēneḍu*, span-long.

**jēpaṭṭu**, to catch hold of; for *ché-paṭṭu*.

**jérlapaḍuṭa**, to fall back against; also *chéragila paḍuṭa*.

**jérpuṭa**, to join; for *chéruṭa*.

**jésina**, done; for *chēsina*.

**jéyuṭa**, to do; for *chéyuṭa*.

**jhamja**, wind; a literary word for *gdli*.

**jharāmu**, torrent. Skt. *jharāmu anagā conḍa nadi*. *jharāmu* means hill stream; as the child's primer has to explain, for it is not a colloquial word.

**jhūtā**, false. Hindustani.

**jhūtācōruḍu**, rogue; also *jhūtācōru. nīnu vāṭṭi jhūtācōruw ani nēnu yerugudunu*, I know you are an out and out dissembler.

**jiddu**, grease. *mana v'ūllō vōdhrulu mūcalu mūcalugā vachchi, murici guḍḍalātō mulagaḍam chēta, Gōdāvari jiddu tēri nallagā Yamuna nadi autū v'ūnnadi*, our village voddors (digging caste) come crowd upon crowd, bathe in the Godavari with their dirty clothes on, and turn it into a black Styx swimming in grease (brahmin intolerance; they think sacred waters should be preserved for brahmins; so also at the Courtallum falls).

**jiddu**, emnity.

**jiguru**, gum, glue.

**jihva**, tongue. Skt. for Telugu *nāluca. burvacu vaca gunāmu, jihvacu vaca ruchi*, tastes differ and no two heads are made alike. *nā musali campu nīcū vaddu, nī padutsu campu nīcū vaddu, jihvacu y'impugā vēlacu mātrām bhōjanam peḍudū*, old man to young wife: you don't like the smell of old man, I don't like the smell of young girl; only give me tasty food every day.

**jilacarra**, cummin; also *jilacarra*; means also 'fiddlesticks', cummin not being appreciated by Telugus as it deserves.

**jilajilamanuṭa**, to tingle; onomatopoeic.

**jilibili**, nice.

**jillá**, district. Hindustani; also *zillá*; the old records use *zillá*.

**jilladárudu**, head of a district. Hindustani.

**jillébi**, a sweetmeat.

**jillédu**, a weed (*asclepias gigantea*), very common in the fields; its only use is medicinal. *tétici jilléd éticin?* what's the good of the swallow-wort to the bee? (it being bitter to the taste); *jillédu chettu vellaginchi dāni vēru gandham vrasté yetuvanti tēlu cuttinā pōtundi*, pull up a swallow-wort, smear juice from its root, and any scorpion's bite will go.

**jınca**, black-buck. The *jınca* is the *vāhanam* of the Wind God; i.e. he rides an antelope.

**jiráyati**, cultivation. Hindustani. *jiráyati bhūmulu* are assessed lands as opposed to *inams* and *jiráyati rayitu* is the holder of such as opposed to *inamdar*; *mā jiráyati* is simply our land.

**jirru**, the noise the cricket makes, loud chirp; onomatopoeic like the English chirp, chirrup.

**jirruna**, suddenly; onomatopoeic.

**jitamu**, conquered. Skt.

**jiténdriyudu**, self-controlled. Skt. From *jitam*, conquered, and *indriyam*, senses. *jiténdriyudai y'unnādu* means he controls his senses completely, he is entirely continent.

**jittu**, prank, trick; *lāyarla jittulu*, lawyer's tricks.

**jittulamāri**, trickster.

**jīdi**, cashew; also *jīdimāmiḍi*. *jīdimāmiḍi chettu modatā Daçhiṇa América dēṣamu nuṇḍi māna dēṣamunacu tē badinadi*, the cashew was introduced into India from South America.

**jīdipappu**, cashew nut or kernel.

**jīlacarra**, cummin, fiddlesticks; also *jīlacarra*.

**jīnamu**, namda, pad which is put under the saddle; *namdā*, which is the Hindustani, is the commoner word.

**jīnu**, saddle. Hind. from Persian *zin*.

**jīrāduṭa**, to sweep.

**jīrnamu**, digestion, digested. Skt. *nēnu rāḷḷu tiri jīrnam chēsu cō galanu*, I can digest stones; *mitangā tāgītē*

*dēhānici bahu manchidi*; *annam jīrnam autundi*; *vanṭlō khulāsāgā v'unṭundi*, moderate drinking is to be commended; it assists digestion and makes glad the heart of man (*c'est que le vin donne de la gaité*; makes one feel jolly, bucks one up).

**jīrnamulaina**, worn out. *śūdralacu yengili y'annamunu*, *chinigi baṭṭalunu*, *pollu dhānyamunu*, *jīrnamulaina duppaṭulunu iyya valenu*, resurrection rice, torn clothes, empty ears, worn-out sheets are good enough for sudras (but if you give a present to a brahmin it must of course be of the best).

**jīrnintsuṭa**, to be digested, wear away. *sukhajādyamulu vanṭini jīrninchi v'unṭavi ganuca*, *bōgamuvāḷḷacu santānam ēlā calugutundi?* how can dancing-girls with bodies worn out by venereal disease produce children?

**jīruṭa**, to dangle.

**jītagādu**, hired man, wage-earner. *chinna jītagāḷḷu yenta cshōbha paḍutārō*, *vandala coddī jītālu putstsuconē vāḷḷacu mīcu yēmi telustundi?* what do you people with your salaries in hundreds understand of the sufferings of people on small pay?

**jītam**, pay, salary. *jītamū batyamū lēcundā tōḍēlu mēcalu cāstān ann aṭṭu*, like the wolf saying he would guard the goats without pay or perquisite. *gumastā: nācu jītam tsāḷḷad andī! vartacudu: mīc iṭṭuḍu yēm y'istunnāmu?* *gumastā: yēm iyyaḍam lēd andī*, *mundugā paricsha chēstām antē ūric d pāni chēstunnān andī*. *vartacudu: aītē vachché nela nunchi renḍintalu chēst dlē*. Clerk: I want more pay, sir. The Boss: What are we giving you now? Clerk: Nothing, you said you would try me first and I am working for nothing. The Boss: That being so we must double your pay from next month; *jītamū lēni naucarū*, *cōpamū lēni dora*, the master must keep his temper if he pays his servant no wages.

**jīva-**, live (in compounds). Skt. *jīvadantamu*, solid ivory; *jīvaratnamu*, gem of the first water.

**jīvamu**, life. Skt. More usually

*jīvanamu*, *vēyēla*, *vānini jīvamutō vadalaru*, in short they won't leave him alive.

**jīvanamu**, life, livelihood, means of subsistence, profession. Skt. *adi nā jīvanam*, that is what I live by, as the ryot objects to the Land Acquisition officer who is compulsorily acquiring part of his land; *vādu nā jīvanamu paḍa cōṭṭinādu*, he took away my bread.

**jīvanōpādhi**, livelihood. Skt., from *jīvam*, life, and *upādhi*, means.

**jīvaratnamu**, gem of the first water; from *jīva*, live, and *ratnam*, gem. *chicatlō jīvaratnam*, a light shining in the darkness; *jīvaratnam y'ittatāṇi podigitē ratnāṇi yēmi lōpamu*, though this gem (of say, a Collector) is set in brass (by not being promoted to the silver setting of the Board or the gold setting of Council), it does not diminish his lustre.

**jīvarūpamu**, the living image. *ā biḍḍa tandrī jīvarūpamu*, that child is a living image of its father.

**jīvālu**, cattle, live-stock (the same idea as English live-stock).

**jīvi**, a living creature. Skt.

**jīvintsuṭa**, to live. Skt.

**jīvitacālamu**, life-time. Skt.

**jīvitacharitra**, biography.

**jīvitamu**, living, existence. Skt.

**jīvuḍu**, alive. *jīvan mrūtuḍu*, *mrūta jīvuḍu*, the good man still lives when dead, the bad man is dead alive.

**jōcyamu**, concern. *indulō nācu jōcyamu lēdu*, no concern of mine, as the Collector says when they petition him for a well (which is for the taluk board), or about a dispute (which is for the civil courts); also *zōcyamu*.

**jūtamu**, matted hair such as is worn by hermits. Skt.

**jvalanam**, burning. Skt. Used in books only.

**jvalintsuṭa**, to burn, shine. Skt. Used in books only.

**jvaramu**, fever. *tsaliṭvaramu* is malaria; the word used in the Village Officers' Manual, *mānyapu jvaramu*, is a purely Northern Circars word and means the Agency fever; *y'i pāḍu jvaramu mūlamugā gāni*, but for this confounded fever.

**jvāla**, flame. Skt.

**jyēshṭha**, first-born. Skt. Used in literature. (I excite much admiration for my scholarship by referring to my eldest son as *mā jyēshṭha cumārudu*. *yēmi pāṇḍityam! abbā!* Lord, what a scholar!)

**jyēshṭha**, a month; June-July. Skt. Ploughing begins on *jyēshṭhadvādhi*.

**jyōti**, light, radiant light. Skt. *gnyāna-jyōti*, the radiance of knowledge.

**jyōtishamu**, astrology. Skt. From *jyōti*, light.

**jyōtishcuḍu**, astrologer. Skt.

**jyōtsna**, moonlight. Skt. A literary word; *jyōtsni* is a moonlight night.

## Kh

**kha-**, prefix meaning sky from the Skt. Used in compounds to coin scientific terms in astronomy as *khadyōtamu*, celestial luminary.

**-khachitamaina**, suffix meaning set with, studded with, inlaid. Skt.

**khachchitamu**, emphatic, forcible. Skt. *~khachchitamaina zavābu*, an emphatic answer.

**khaddaru**, **khaddar**, homespun. Mahatma Gandhi's specific for India's woes; more commonly *khaddi* in Telugu. **khadgamrūgamu**, rhinoceros. Skt.

**khadgamu**, sword. Skt. *khadgavādamu*, the argument of the sword.

**khajānā**, treasury. Hindustani.

**khajjā**, quarrel. Hindustāni. Also *cajjā*. *mī vadaghali tenghali khajjālu cālī pōnu*, confound your Vadagalai and Tengalai quarrels; as was remarked by the Collector of Chingleput when the Vadagalais and Tengalais of Conjeeveram, who had been disputing for 1000 years, and had had their case decided 500 times already, came and bothered him to decide it again.

**khalamu**, threshing floor. Skt. Also *callamu*, which is commoner.

**khaluḍu**, wretch. Skt. Only used in books.

**khaṇḍamu**, piece, chapter of a book, act of a play, district, country, continent. Skt., from *khan*, to cut; the word means anything separated. *i svāsana yocca mostaru tsústē y'idi yeccaḍidō paścima khaṇḍam nunchi sisālālō digumati aina amūlya parima-ṇḍā tōstu v'unnaḍi gāni, mana dēṣa-puḍigā tōtsaḍam lēdu*, from the nature of the fragrance I should say it was a precious scent imported in bottles from the west and not produced in our country. *bhūkhaṇḍamu* is the ordinary word for continent.

**khaṇḍanamū**, cutting, criticism. In English also criticism may be cutting.

**khaṇḍinchi véyuta**, to refute.

**khaṇḍitamugā**, clearly, forcibly. *khaṇḍitamugā cheppuṭa* is to assert; *khaṇḍitamugā bēram ḍḍuconuṭa* is to make a clear bargain (*patti chiari, amici cari*, as the Italians say), a thing it is wise to do beforehand with gharri-wallahs and suchlike.

**khaṇḍi**, a candy, a measure often of 500 lb., but sometimes more or less; the usual cotton candy is a little less.

**khaṇḍrica**, part of village. Skt., from root *khan*. A severed portion of a village granted as *inam*.

**khaṇḍuvā**, upper cloth (male); also *canḍuvā*. *bandārasu khaṇḍuvā*, valuable Benares silk cloth for a man to wear over his shoulders.

**khangu**, clang; onomatopoeic. *khangumanuṭa*, to clang, sound of a bell.

**kharānā**, trustworthy. Hindustani.

**kharāru**, agreement, contract. Hindustani. *Dora: milō vivāham anagā yēmiti?* *Mira Sahebū: peḷḷichēsucunnavāḍi peḷḷichēsucunnaḍi braticci v'unna anta cālamū vacarini vacaru mīri tiragacundā v'unḍaḍānīci chēsucunē kharāru.* *Dora: sarē, mīr ammaṭṭugā adi vivāham chēsucunēvāru y'iddarū yāva jīvāmū vacarini mīri vacaru tiragacundāmū, vacari caṣṭa-sukhamulacu, vacaru autū y'iddaru calisi, vaccarugā v'unḍēt aṭṭugāmī chēsucunna canṭrāṭcu; aītē canṭrāṭcucu yēmi mukhyangā*

*v'unḍa valenō mīru cheppa galarā?* *Mira Sahebū: chēsucunēvāllu y'iddarū sammatipaḍa valenu; alā sammati lēcundā balavanta peṭṭi chēsē yē kharāru chelladu.* *Dora: vivāham nāṭici alḍaganti sammati y'ivvāḍānīci ṣacti caligi v'unḍaḍānīci vāru yucta vayassu vachchinavārugā cūḍā v'unḍan accara lēḍā?* *Mira Sahebū: tappa-cundā v'unḍa valenu; alā lēca pōtē vivāhālē cāvu. bhānchōt! brāhmālālō chēsē peḷḷiḷḷu yēmi peḷḷiḷḷ andē? vāṭi cantē bommala peḷḷiḷḷ aind manchivē.* Collector: How do you Muslims define marriage? *Mira Sahib*: A contract that bridegroom and bride will not transgress one against the other the whole of their lives. Collector: Yes, as you say, a contract that the contracting parties will not transgress against one another the whole of their lives, will share weal and woe, will be two in one; but can you say what is the most important element in a contract? *Mira Sahib*: The consent of both the contracting parties; a forcible contract made without such consent is void. Collector: In order to be able to give such consent on the marriage day must not the parties have reached the age of discretion? *Mira Sahib*: Of course; otherwise it is no marriage at all. Lord, what marriages are the brahmin marriages? Doll-marriages are better marriages.

**kharārunāma**, deed of contract. Hindustani. Common in the old records. **kharidū**, price. Hindustani; the common word. The Telugu is *vela*.

**kharjūram**, date. Skt. *kharjūrapu cheṭṭu*, the date tree; *kharjūrapu paṇḍu*, date.

**khartsu**, expense, debit. Hindustani; the ordinary and common word. *vāni sampādana vāni khartsunacu sarigā saripaḍutundi*, he makes both ends meet.

**khaskhas**, cuscus; a grass screen or mat hung over doors and windows and wetted to keep the heat out in the weather inadequately described as the hot.

**khādanamu**, eating. Skt. Used in compounds as *māmsakhādi*, flesh-eater.

**khádi**, homespun; the khadder advocated by Mahatma Gandhi.

**kháli**, vacancy. Hindustani. The ordinary and common word for vacancy in a job or office, in a room or house, &c. *i coṭṭu kháli chéyinchí v'unchinánu*, I have kept this godown vacant; *cul abhimánam v'unḍaḍam vidháya-cam ganuca, yélagainá y'ikha mundu kháḷilu vachchin appuḍu paṭṭu paṭṭi manavāḷḷacé y'ippistánu*, it being my duty to observe *esprit de caste* I shall see that vacancies go to our own people.

**khámandu**, master, owner. Hindustani. *bhúkhámandu* is land-owner.

**khásá**, servant. Hindustani.

**khátá**, ledger. Hindustani; also *cátd*.

**kháyamu**, settled. Hindustani.

**kháyaparatsufa**, to confirm.

**khécamu**, grief. Skt. One of the numerous words for grief; quite common.

**khédintsufa**, to grieve. Skt.

**khéla**, **khélanamu**, sport, dalliance. Skt. A book word.

**khilamu**, ruined, dilapidated. Skt. Used in books.

**khillá**, hill fort. Hindustani.

**khilladárudu**, officer commanding hill fort. Hindustani.

**khinnamu**, grief. Skt. A book word.

**khudduna**, personally. Hindustani.

The Collector is often asked, in petitions and orally, to inspect *khudduna*. **khulásá**, happiness. Hindustani. *dá khulásá paḍi póṭávu?* why are you so jubilant?

**khuláságá**, comfortably, happily. Hindustani. *mitangá tágité déhānīci bahu manchidi; annam jīnam autundi; vaṇṭlō khuláságá v'unṭundi*, moderate drinking is very good for the body, it assists digestion and makes you feel comfortable.

**khúni**, murder. Hindustani.

**khyāti**, fame. Skt.; also *vikhyāti* and *prakhyāti*. *idī vara dácd tama khyāti vinṭu rāvaḍamē cāni, yeppuḍi darśanam cheyya lēdu*, I have been often hearing of Your Honour's fame, but never paid you a visit before.

## L

**labalaba**, **labbuna**, thud-thud, onomatopoeic; beating oneself on the mouth in distress, and so on; also means much. *v'ūr antā gōla yetti labbuna mottucuntū v'unmāru*, the whole village (when the Collector's peons have been making a raid and collecting chickens, &c.) is wailing and beating its bosom and lamenting.

**labdhamu**, obtained, quotient. Skt. Also *labhyam*; in arithmetic these words mean the quotient in division, what is obtained, the result; *ro inṭini chēta bhāgimpagā vachchina labdhamu*, the quotient obtained by dividing by 10.

**labdhamaṭṭa**, to be obtained.

**labdhi**, gain.

**labhintsufa**, to happen, to be lucky enough to get. Skt. *daivicamugā labhinchina y'i samayam*, this God-given opportunity; *nī punyam chēta janma janmalacū nīcu y'i bhartē labhi-*

*stādu*, by virtue you will gain this same husband again from life to life; *nīvu tsūpina pāṇḍityānīci tagina birudu pēru nīcu śāṣvitaṅgā labhinchinādi*, for the scholarship you have shown you have obtained a suitable title of honour for ever; *mī darśanam labhintaḍam valla nēdu sudinam*, as we have been able to see you to-day, we shall mark the day with a white stone (as flatterers say to the Collector).

**labhyamu**, obtained. Skt.; same as *labdham*. *nā punyam chēta nēdu y'i ammayi chēti vaḍḍana cūḍā nācu labhyam ainādi*, my virtue has had its reward to-day in the serving of food by this maiden.

**lacca**, wax, lac. Skt. *aṭuculacca*, shellac; *cōyyalacca*, sticklac.

**lacōṭa**, envelope. Marathi. The peons, however, understand *cavaru* (cover) better.

**lacsha**, lakh, 100,000. Skt. *lacsha*

*nacshtramul aind vaca chandruḍu cādu*, one moon gives more light than 100,000 stars; *savālacsha*, a lakh and a quarter (*sava*, quarter) is used in the phrase *savālacsha granthamu*, which means an endless quarrel.

**lacshanamaina**, handsome. Skt.

**lacshanamu**, sign, quality. Skt. *varshalacshanamulu*, signs of rain; *jvaralacshanamulu*, symptoms of fever; *udyōgam puruṣa lacshanam*, office makes the man; *vinayam paṇḍita lacshanamu*, modesty marks the scholar; *pichcha lacshanam yentamātram cana-paḍaḍam lēdu*, he has none of the external marks of madness; *dhairyam puruṣa lacshanam*, courage is the mark of a man; *iḍēḍa mana nāgaricatā lacshanamu?* is this a mark of our civilization? (e.g. to marry our daughters off at eight); *chinna cathalacu idi y'itl ani haddulu lacshanamulu vṛdyuṭacu vīlu lēdu*, it is impossible to lay down the limits and characteristics of the short story.

**lacshanamu**, prosody. Skt. *i cālamulō lacshanamu teliyac' unḍānē cā-vyḍlu vṛḍ ēst unḍaru*, nowadays men who do not know the elements of prosody try to write verse.

**lacshavattula**, 100,000 candles. Skt., from *lacsha* and *vatti*, wick, candle. *lacshavattula vratamu* is a vow of 100,000 candles taken for the soul of a departed husband, &c. *mī vanṭi Sōmayāzula pēllavḍrē y'itvānti rancu mundala chēta lacsha vattula vrātamulu modalānāvi chēyinchī sancōchim-paca hastōḍacamulu puttsuconī mundugā bhōjanamucu siddha paḍuduru*, for all your high-sounding ecclesiastical titles, you are ready to perform for adulterous widows rites and ceremonies for the souls of their departed husbands and, without a moment's hesitation, let them lave your hands and place your repast before you; also *lacshavattula nōmu*.

**lacshādhicāri**, possessor of lakhs, corresponding to our millionaire. *bhichshādhicāri aind cā vale*, *lacshādhicāri aind cā vale*, you must either be a master millionaire or a sturdy beggar.

**Lacshmanuḍu**, Rama's brother.

**Lacshmi**, Vishnu's wife, the goddess of wealth; also *Mahālacshmi*. *Lacshmi* is also a very common female name.

**Lacshmīpati**, Lakshmi's husband, i.e. Vishnu.

**lacshmīvāramu**, Thursday; also *guruvāramu*.

**lacshyamu**, mark, regard. Skt. *nā y'andu vḍnici lacshyam lēdu*, he does not mind me, he does not care for me; *tamac ēmi lacshyam lēdu*, you don't care a bit; *bottigā lacshyam lēdu*, no attention at all.

**lacshyamuchēyūṭa**, **lacshyamupeṭ-ṭūṭa**, to care for, esteem, respect, pay attention to. Skt.

**laddi**, dung of quadrupeds (horse, ass, elephant, and camel, but not horned animals). The general word for dung is *pēḍa*. Skt. *gōmayamu* is used for the sacred cow-dung.

**laddipurugu**, dung-beetle.

**laḍḍu**, a common sweetmeat.

**lagga**, escalade. *laggalaccuṭa*, to scale a fort; *cshanamu nīlvacunḍā dīlūna laggalacu yeccitē yēlāgu?* how is it to be done if you are in such a devil of a hurry? (you can't take the fort by assault like that).

**lagāyatu**, from the beginning, since. Hindustani. *i rōzu lagāyatu*, beginning from to-day.

**laghuvu**, light (in weight). Skt. The Telugu is *tēlica*.

**lagnamu**, rising of a constellation, auspicious time. Skt. The original meaning is 'contact', e.g. congress of the sun with a sign of the zodiac. *pēlli lagnam peṭṭuconḍaru*, they fixed an auspicious time for the marriage.

**lagnasamayamu**, auspicious time. Skt., from *lagnam* and *samayamu*, time. *lagna samayamlō vachchi vadhi-varulumu āstṛvāḍinchī pō valasinaḍ ani prārthinchinānu*, I prayed that I might be present at the auspicious moment and bless the bride and bridegroom and then go.

**laguvu**, light. Skt., same as *laghuvu*.

**lajja**, shame. *i lajjā bharamunacu nēnu tāla tsālanu*, I cannot bear the burden of this shame; *puruṣa bhīṣaṇamaina lajja viḍichi*, throwing off the shame

which is the embellishment of a man (sarcasm; it is women that false modesty is supposed to embellish).

**lajjahínuḍu**, shameless man.

**lalana**, a fair damsel. Skt.

**-lalāma**, a suffix meaning excellent, especially of women. Skt. *manī lalāmamu*, peerless among women; *ramanīla lalāmulu*, loveliest of women; *sādhvīla lalāmamu*, the most virtuous of women; *bhūpāla lalāmuḍu*, the noblest of kings.

**lalāṭamu**, forehead. Skt. *lalāṭamula y'andu paṭṭe nāmamulanu peṭṭu conḍurō, ā vaishnavulu lōcamunu nīmishamulō pavitramu chēyuduru*, Vaishnavites who put the Vaishnavite marks on their forehead (these represent the female organ of generation) in one minute purify the earth.

**lalitamu**, lovely. Skt. A book word.

**lalitāngi**, woman with a lovely figure. Skt. A book word.

**lambamu**, long. Skt. A book word in compounds like *lambacarnamu*, the long-eared, i.e. a hare.

**lambādi**, gypsy; also brinjarries. Before there were roads or wheeled vehicles they used to keep large herds of pack-bullocks and conduct the salt trade, carry the baggage of armies and so on; they have now mostly settled down to agriculture combined with petty thieving; their women wear a picturesque costume.

**lanca**, island. Skt. *yēti y'itacu lanca mētaṭu sari*, the grazing on the island is hardly worth the swim across (the game is not worth the candle).

**Lanca**, The Island, i.e. mythological Ceylon. Skt. Modern Ceylon is *Simhāladvīpamu*. *Lancalō puṭṭina vār ellā rācshasulē*, all are racshasas in Lanka.

**lancanamu**, fasting. Skt., from *langhanam*. In the maxim *langhanam param aushadham*, fasting is the best medicine, the word is written in the Sanskrit way, the proverb being a Sanskrit one; *nālugu lancandlu chēstē vacca debbanu paḍi rōzula nāṭici vāllu nimmaṅgaḍ v'unḍunu*, do a few fasts and you will cure yourself at one blow in ten days.

**lance**, link. *vānīci dudducu lance*, he and money are linked together; i.e. he is much attached to money; *ḍab-bucū prāṇamunacū lance*, money and life are linked; *cheruvulu lanceluḍ v'unnavi*, linked or connected tanks; *lancepṭa*, a plank coupling bullocks.

**lance peṭṭuṭa**, **lancintsuṭa**, to link, couple, e.g. to yoke two bullocks together.

**langaru**, anchor. Hindustani. *vāru langaru vēsindru*, they cast anchor.

**langhanamu**, fasting. Skt. Same as *lancanam*; *langhanam param aushadham*, fasting is the best medicine.

**langōṭi**, loin-cloth. Hindustani. The Telugu is *gōchī*.

**lanja**, **lanje**, whore, the common word; *lanja coḍucu*, whoreson, is the commonest of all terms of abuse; others are *gāḍidacoḍucu*, son of an ass; *cuccalacoḍucu*, son of a dog.

**lanjaricamu**, prostitution.

**lanjecāḍu**, whoremonger.

**lanjecoḍucu**, whoreson. *lanjecoḍuḍā! vaidyamu nimitṭamu vacchina gāḍida coḍucav aina paṣhmunā, tsāpa tsuṭṭalō dūra valasina paṇi nīc emi vacchina-dīrā?* you son of a whore, even if you are a whoreson doctor come to attend on my wife, why should you burrow into a mat?

**lantsagonḍi**, bribe-taker.

**lantsampantsam**, bribes and perquisites; reduplicative of *lantsamu*, bribe; *lantsampantsam tināḍam udyōga dharmam*, to take bribes and perquisites is part of one's official duty (this view is obsolete and was always contrary to regulations).

**lantsamu**, bribe; the common word for a common thing. *i vedhava vyavahāramulō tahaṣṣiludāruḍaru lantsamu puṭṭisucunnār ayyā?* and so the tahsildar has taken a bribe for a rotten thing like that?

**lascaru**, lascar. Hindustani. The original meaning is army and soldier; it is now used chiefly of the lascars or peons of the D.P.W. and of sailors.

**lata**, creeper. Skt. A book word for *tiga*; *latagrūhamu* is a leaf hut, *latāngi* a slender-limbed girl.

**laṭṭuva**, cudgel; also *laṭṭu*.

**laucicamu**, secular. Skt., from *lōcam*, world. *laucica vyavahāramulu* are secular matters.

**laucicuḍu**, a secular brahmin as opposed to *vaidicuḍu*, a clerical brahmin.

**laucyamu**, secular matters. Skt., from *lōcam*, world. *laucyam yeriginavāru*, people who understand secular things.

**lauhamu**, metallic. Skt., from *lōham*, metal.

**lavalēṣamu**, minute. Skt. *ravanta lavalēṣamainanu yeruganivāḍu*, a complete ignoramus.

**lavamu**, particle. Skt.

**lavaṇamu**, salt. Skt. The Telugu is *uppu*; *lavaṇam* is used in compounds and chemistry manuals; *lavaṇadrāvacamu* is hydrochloric acid (*acidum muriaticum*).

**lavangālu**, cloves. Skt.

**layamu**, destruction. Skt. *pralaya* is the final destruction of the universe, cosmic regression.

**lā**, law. English. *lā pracāram ālā cāvalen ēmi?* does the law require that?

**lābhacaramu**, profitable. Skt. *mō-sālhi, abaddhālhi conta cālam lābhacarangā v'unnā, cāḍapaṭa satyamē jayistundi*, deceit and lies are profitable for a short time but honesty wins in the end (honesty is the best policy).

**lābhamu**, profit. Skt. *modaṭici mōsamu, lābhānīci guddulāṭa*, fighting for the profits after losing the capital.

**lācconuṭa**, to seize; from *lāguṭa*, pull, and auxiliary *conuṭa*.

**lācshanicuḍu**, grammarian. Skt., from *lacshanam*.

**lāḍamu**, horse-shoe. Hindustani.

**lāḍamucāṭṭuṭa**, to shoe a horse.

**lāghavamu**, lightness. Skt., from *laghuvu*.

**lāgintsuṭa**, to cause to pull.

**lāgu**, **lāguna**, suffixes meaning like. *pānacāmlō pulla lāgu*, like a straw in one's drink; *ataḍu cheppina lāguna*, as he said; *adi ayyē lāguna*, to get this done; *ēlāguna*, like this; *ālāguna*, like that; *yēlāguna*, how?

**lāguṭa**, to pull, extract. *nā cālamlō nēnu yenni vidhālanō ḍabbu lāgēdānmi*, in my time I used to get money (corruptly) in every sort of way; *yeddu yēnḍacu lāga, dunnāpōtu nīḍacu lāga*,

the bullock pulled towards the sun, the buffalo towards the shade; *vānini pichchi vānini chēsi, ḍabb antā lāgi conḍru*, they fooled him out of all his money.

**lālana**, coaxing. Skt.

**lālintsuṭa**, to wheedle. Skt.

**lāṇṭaru**, lantern. English. *lāṇṭaru paruvu cōsam*, a (street) lantern for dignity (municipal councillors have such lamps put up opposite their houses).

**lātari**, lottery. English. *Lacshmayya: i mōḍaru cāru micu yēḷḷā vachchinādi? Vencayya: lātariḷō. Lacshmayya: mī nambaru gelichindi cābōlu? Vencayya: nēnu lātariḷō ḍabbu peṭṭa lēdu; lātari yērpātu chēsindi nēnē*. Smith: How did you get that car? Jones: In a lottery. Smith: Did you draw the winning number? Jones: No, I did not buy a ticket; I ran the lottery.

**lāṭicarra**, staff, especially the one used by the police to disperse meetings.

**lāu**, thick, stout, stoutness, manure. *lāu lēni chēnu, lēga lēni du*, a field without manure, a cow without a calf.

**lāupīṭṭa**, a sort of plover (*cursarius coromandelicus*).

**lāvūḍu**, stout or fat man.

**lāvanyamu**, beauty. Skt.

**lāyakhu**, fit. Hindustani. Used as a revenue term—*sāgu lāyakh* means fit for cultivation.

**lāyamu**, stable. English; from *lines* in which horses and their syces were kept.

**lāyaru**, lawyer. English.

**lecca**, **lekka**, account. *angaḍivāḍu nā mīda bōl ēḍu lecca pentsucomi cūrṭsun-nāḍu*, the shopkeeper has run up the devil of an account against me; *vāḍu nācu lekha pātramā?* what do I care for him? (has he account or bond against me?); *yēmayyā, gumḍstāgārū lekhal anni siddhāṅḍā v'unnavā?* ho, clerk, are all the accounts ready?

**leccalēni**, numberless.

**leccapeṭṭuṭa**, to count, esteem, regard, mind. *illu tsorabāḍi y'nti vāsḍu lecca peṭṭināḍ aṭa*, he got into the house and counted the rafters (preparatory to making a false claim to it); *dāni lecca peṭṭa valasina cāḍ ayya*, never mind that.



**leccatéltsuṭa**, to balance the account.

**leccatsútsuṭa**, to look over the account, make out the account.

**leccintsuṭa**, to calculate.

**lega-**, prefix meaning up; from *létsuṭa*, to rise.

**legatiyuta**, to pull up. *khalilu vachchin appuḍu pattupatti manavāllacé y'ip-pinchi, vāllanu paici legatiyya valen ané v'unnadi*, when vacancies occur we must try hard and get them for our own caste people and give them a leg up.

**leggoṭṭuṭa**, to knock up, drive out.

**lemmu**, get up; imperative of *létsuṭa*.

**lempa**, cheek; also *chempa*.

**lempacāya**, slap.

**lendi**, get up, come along, of course, to be sure; imperative plural of *létsuṭa*. *miru ciḍḍa yevvarō strila valalō paḍi, peḷli cāvalen ani coré cālam vastundi, cāni rāca pōdu lendi*, to be sure the time will come without fail when you will fall into the toils of women and want to be married; *veḷli pōdāmu lendi*, come let us be going (a very common expression).

**lessa**, good, good health (a greeting, &c.). *dēśabāśhal andu telugu lessa*, of the vernaculars Telugu is the best (a line from Krishna Deva Raya); *Garuḍāya lessā antē, Śēśhāya lessa amāṭṭu*, how d'ye do? said Garuḍa, how d'ye do? replied Sesha; this is a proverb from a story about how Sesha, the snake, being on Siva's wrist, was impertinent to Vishnu's kite, Garuḍa; being in a safe place he wasn't afraid Garuḍa would carry him off to his larder.

**lessagā**, all right, well, soundly; *lessagā coṭṭuṭa* is to give a good thrashing.

**-lē**, emphatic suffix. *tsālulē v'ūrucō*, come now, that will do, hold your tongue; *iccāda unnāru lē*, never mind, they are here; it can't be helped.

**lé-**, prefix meaning tender, young; short for *léta*; *lévayasu*, tender age; *lénaguvu*, slight laugh.

**lé!** get up! imperative of *létsuṭa*.

**lé**, not; short for *lédu*.

**léca**, without, unable, from root *lé*, not, negative verbal participle; *cūṭiciléca* (in

want of food), starving; *rā léca*, unable to come; *tsūḍa léca*, unable to bear the sight of it.

**léca**, or. *vāḍu āsucavi léca nimisha cavi*, he is an improvisator or extempore poet.

**lécaléca**, at last. *lécaléca vānici oca coḍucu puṭṭināḍu*, at long last a son was born to him.

**lécané**, without (emphatic). *cāryamu lécané cāryamu puṭṭadu*, no effect without a cause.

**lécapóté**, if you have not, else, otherwise, if that is impossible; opposite of *caligité*, if you have; one of the commonest expressions in the language; the vulgar say *lécapóté* or *lācpóté*; also, redundantly, *lācpóté mānenu*. *appu lécapóté v'uppu ganjé mēlu*, it is better to eat rice-water and salt than to be in debt; *caligité cāllu muyyu, lécapóté mōcāllu muyyu*, wear a dress down to your feet if you can afford it, to your knees if you can't (cut your coat according to your cloth); *cheppēvāḍici siggu lécapóté, vinēvāḍic aind vivēcamu vāḍḍā?* if the man who tells the story has no shame, should not the listener at least have some sense? (i.e. the sense to disbelieve it); *nā cōḍi cumpāṭi lécapóté yēlāgu tellavādrut unnāḍi?* as the old woman said, how would the world go round without my cock and chafing-dish?

**lécapōvuṭa**, to be without, not to have, not to be.

**lécapōyinanduna**, because it didn't or wasn't.

**lécari**, writer. Skt., from *lékha*.

**léchipōvuṭa**, to go away; a very common word; *léchipō!* off with you!; from *létsuṭa*, to rise.

**lécunḍa**, without. *ataḍu lécunḍa* (he not being) *nā valla* (my possibility) *cādu*, I cannot do without him; *vāḍu tala tōca lécunḍā māḷḷadutū unnāḍu*, his talk has no head or tail to it; *jīṭamu batyamū lécunḍā tōḍēlu mēcalu cāstān ann aṭṭu*, as the wolf said, I will guard the goats without pay or perquisite.

**lécunṭé**, if it isn't or hasn't. *guḷḷō dēvūnici nāvēḍyamu lécunṭé, pūjāri puḷihōracu yēḍchindā aṭa*, like the

priest who cried out for pulihora when the God hadn't even naivédyaṃ; *tets-tsuconṭé bhōnchéyi, lécuṇṭé v'iracuṇḍu*, if you can get anything to eat, eat, if you can't, keep quiet.

**lédanuṭa**, to deny, to say no; from *lédu*, no, and *anuṭa*, to say.

**lédá**, or not. *auná lédá?* yes or no?

**lédi**, antelope, deer. *úra cuṇṭu, aḍavi lédi*, lame in the village, an antelope in the jungle (a man who prefers sport to work); *lédici léchinadé prayānam*, the antelope is ready for the journey as soon as it rises.

**lédu**, not. *dū lédu, tsilú lédu, coḍucu pēru Sōmalingam*, naming the boy Sōmalingam before you are wedded or bedded (counting your chickens before they are hatched); *manóvyā-dhici mandu lédu*, there is no medicine for a mind diseased.

**lédu**, he is not. *anni telisinavāḍu lédu, yēmi teliyaniwāḍu lédu*, there is no one who knows everything and no one who knows nothing.

**lédu**, he is not able. *anna tsoravé gāni, acshara tsorava lédu*, he can get round his food all right but not his books.

**léduṭrá?** not, sirrah? (to an inferior); *lédu*, not, combined with *ōrti*, sirrah, contracted to *rā*; *accara léduṭrá?* is it not required?

**léga, légadūda**, a sucking calf. *du oca légamu vésindi*, the cow has dropped a calf; *láu léni chēnu, léga léni du*, an unfattened field and a calfless cow; *légadūda podugu talatō cummutunnadi*, the calf butts the udder. The derivation is from root *lé-*, young, and root *can-*, to bring forth.

**léhanamu**, licking. Skt. To lick in Telugu is *nācuṭa*; *léhanam* is a book word.

**lékha**, letter. Skt. A book word for *uttaram*.

**lékhanamu**, writing. Skt. The Telugu is *vṛāyuta* or *rāyuta*.

**lémi**, want, as opposed to *calimi*, having. *calimi lémulu cāvaṭi cuṇḍalu*, having, not having, pots of the shoulder-yoke (the ups and downs of life); *varsham lémiṭi urumulu yeccuva*, incessant thunder forebodes drought.

**lému**, we can't.

**lénagavu**, budding laugh, i.e. a smile; from *lé-*, tender, and *nagavu*, laugh.

**lénappuḍu**, when one is not there. *bharta: nuvru uḷḷó lén appuḍu dongala tsappuḍu ainadi, parugettucōni mēlu digi cindici vachchānu. bhārya: donga-lanu paṭṭucunnārá?* *bharta: dongalu intī cappu mida nilutunnāru, andu chēta vilu paḍa lédu*. Husband: Thieves came when you were away; I ran down the steps. Wife: Did you catch the thieves? Husband: No, I couldn't, they were on the roof.

**lénatṭu**, as if not. *ataḍu lén atṭu telisi*, hearing he was not there; *ataḍu lén atṭ unnadi*, it seems he is not there.

**lénayya**, master of nothing. *caliginayya caliginayyacé peṭṭumu, lénayya caliginayyacé peṭṭumu*, the rich and the poor will feast the rich but no one will feast the poor.

**lénḍlu**, deer; plural of *lédi*.

**-léní**, devoid of, false. *teliviléni* and *buddhiléni* are the ordinary words for stupid; *tappuléni*, faultless; *nōruléni*, dumb; *dōvaléni aḍavi*, a pathless forest.

**léní**, not having, not being, poor, not being able. *léní v'uddri canṭé caligina monḍi mēlu*, better deal with a close-fisted Croesus than a lavish Lazarus; *vāṇḍa léní ammacu v'oppulu menḍu, té léní ayyacu tindi menḍu*, the woman who can't cook is all airs and graces, the man who can't earn anything is all appetite.

**lénidi**, what is not, what you have not got. *aragintsagá lénidi aḍigité vastunnadā?* no use asking for what isn't there to be eaten; *lénidānici pōté y'unnadi uḍinadi*, losing what you have in trying to get what you haven't.

**lénimāṭalu**, slanders.

**lénipóni**, utterly false, what isn't there at all, absurd. *lénipóni saukhyamulu*, vain deluding joys; *lénipóni paṇi*, nonsense; *lénipóni sācu*, a false pretext. *hinduvulu lénipóni dēvatalacu mroccutāru*, Hindus worship gods that aren't there at all; *lénipóni anumānamu*, absurd suspicion.

**lénivāḍu**, the man who is without or the absent man. *tappulénivāḍu v'up-pulō veyyum annāḍ aṭa*, as they say, if you want to ruin the blameless man, put him in the Salt Department (where they treat subordinates badly).

**lēniyeḍala**, in the alternative, if not, otherwise.

**lēnu**, I can't; I can is *galanu*. *vāḍu nannu bhōjanamunacu pilichināḍu gāni*, *rā 'lén ani manavi chēsucunmānu*, I excused myself from dining with him.

**lēpanamu**, smearing. Skt. The Telugu is *pūyaḍam*.

**lēpintsuṭa**, to smear.

**lēputa**, to rouse. *inivāḍu lēpi*, *donga chēṭici carra ichchin aṭṭu*, rousing the master and handing the thief a stick (running with the hare and hunting with the hounds); *midrapōyina vānini lēpa vatstsunu gāni*, *mēlucunna vānini lēpa lēmu*, you can rouse sleepers but not those who are awake (none so blind as those that won't see).

**lēru**, they aren't or can't. *tappulēni vāru dharaṇilō lēru*, there's no one without his faults.

**lēsamu**, a little. Skt. *lēsamaina lēdu*, there isn't even a particle; *lēsamu nācu bhayam lēdu*, I am not afraid at all; *atanici nā mida prēma v'unu anducu lēsamū sandēham lēdu*, there is no doubt he is in love with me.

**-lēsi**, suffix meaning 'however much' or 'little', 'at the rate of'; for *-ēsi*, the *l* being euphonic. *mantra mahima chēta n'enta lēsi vintal aīnamu puṭṭa vatstsunu*, the force of charms can produce miracles of any magnitude; *cāstālēsi vāḷḷu biyyēlu pyḍas ai*, *v'udyō-gālōci vachchi*, *v'udyōgāla vakharē cheḍa coṭṭi vēstū v'unṇāru*, however few graduates there may be in an office, one of them in an office is enough to spoil it (won't take bribes and objects to others taking them).

**lēta**, young, tender, light, soft. *lēta vanne*, a light tint; *lēta yēṇḍa*, soft sunlight.

**lētatanamu**, infancy, softness.

**lētsuṭa**, to rise. *ichchevāḍu tsūstē tsachchévāḍu aīnā lētumu*, at sight of a giving man even a dying man will rise; *yēnta proḍḍu v'unḍagā lēchinā tumma-*

*gunṭa vaddané tellavāḍinadi*, however early he got up he was still at the tank at dawn; *tōca toccina pāmu lāguna lēchināḍu*, he sprang up like a snake whose tail has been trodden on; *lēḍici lēchinadē prayḍnamu*, deer don't pack for a journey.

**lēva**, to rise; infinitive of *lētsuṭa*. *cūrtsuṇḍi lēva lēdu gāni*, *vānguṇḍi tīrtham vēḷḷutān annāḍ aṭa*, he could not get up but said he would crawl to the holy water.

**lēvagoṭṭintsuṭa**, to get driven out; also *leggoṭṭintsuṭa*, e.g. *inṭilō nunchi*, from a house.

**lēvagoṭṭuṭa**, to drive out; also *leggoṭ-ṭuṭa*.

**lēvanettuṭa**, to lift up, help up. *vāḍu lēvanettu*, help him up.

**lēvatīyuṭa**, to take away.

**lēvayasu**, infancy; from *lē*, tender, and *vayasu*, age.

**lēviḍi**, disgrace. Hindustani. *mana pratipacshulanu lēviḍi coṭṭistāmu*, we will shame our adversaries.

**lēvu**, there are not (of things).

**likhintsuṭa**, to write, draw. Skt. *rangulatō likhintsuṭa* is to paint.

**likhitamu**, written, drawn. Skt. *likhita śacshyam* is written or documentary evidence.

**likhitapūrvacamaina**, written. Skt. A legal term, opposed to oral.

**lingamu**, mark, phallus, element in science, gender in grammar. Skt. It is especially the phallus which symbolizes Siva; *punlingam* is the masculine in grammar, *strilingam* the feminine; *angaṭlō bellamu guḷḷō lingānī nāvēdyamu*, offering the bazaarman's jaggery to the phallus in the temple (generous at others' expense); *lingam caṭṭuconuṭa* is to wear a small phallus (usually in a small silver case, *linga cāya*, hung by a cord round the neck).

**liphāphā**, envelope. Hindustani; better say *cavaru* (cover).

**lipi**, written characters. Skt. *dēvand-gara lipi*, the Devanagara script; *sannami lipi caṇḍlacu zabbu*, small type injures the eyes.

**lila**, sport. Skt.

**līlāvati**, a sportive girl. Skt. Also a female name.

**loḍaloḍa**, quickly, confusedly, loosely; onomatopoeic. *nī loḍaloḍa mānu*, stop your clack; *tsocčayi chētilō cheyi dūristē loḍa loḍam ani y'unnadi*, the sleeve is loose.

**loḍita**, span.

**loḍiteḍu**, span long. *vāḍu loḍiteḍu*, he is a dwarf.

**loḍugu**, weak, lean, wretched. *poṭṭi gaṭṭi, poḍugu loḍugu*, short and stout, tall and weak.

**loḷlu**, barking, fierce growling, snarling; onomatopoeic. *cucca nōḷō carra peṭṭitē loḷlu m'antunnadi*, if you put a stick in a dog's mouth it will growl; *loḷ ani carava pōyinadi*, snarling it rushed on him to bite.

**longuṭa**, to yield. *bāgā śicshistēnē cāni pillalu yeppuḍū longaru*, spare the rod and spoil the child.

**loṭaloṭa**, noise of a thud, gulp, &c.; onomatopoeic. *yēnugacu velaccāyalu loṭaloṭa*, a wood-apple is one gulp to an elephant; *talupulu mīngēvānīcī appaḍālu loṭaloṭalu*, appadam are one gulp to a man who eats doors.

**lotipitta**, camel.

**loṭṭa**, hollow (of eyes). *lēcalēca Lōcāya puṭṭitē, Lōcāya cannu loṭṭa pōyinadi*, when at long last Locaya was born to them he was born with sunken eyes; *tsāvu tappi cannu loṭṭa pōyinadi*, he escaped with hollow eyes.

**-lō**, suffix meaning in, on, of, at. *dārilo*, on the road; *inḷō*, in the house; *vachchin antalō*, on his coming; *talalō pāgā tsuṭṭuconnādu*, he rolled the turban round his head; *inta rātrilo*, so late at night; *vēlilo n'unḍe ungaramu*, the ring on his finger; *mālō andaru*, all of us; *panilo māṭṭlōḍuṭa*, to talk at work; *ataḍu nā chētilō cōsinādu*, he wounded me on the hand.

**lō-**, prefix meaning under, below, inner; sub. *lōgadi*, an inner room; *lōcāpu*, sub-tenant; *lōcheyyi*, palm of the hand; *lōmamushyūdu*, a reserved man.

**lōbaḍi**, subject; from *lō*, under, and *paḍuṭa*.

**lōbaḍuṭa**, to be subject, to submit; from *lō*, under, and *paḍuṭa*. *asatyamu modalaina duṣhchāryamulac annūṭicini lōbaḍa valasi vastundi*, you have to fall

into untruth and every other kind of vice; *bāla vidhavalu cāma bhādhacu lōbaḍuṭa dāscharyamā?* is it a wonder that young widows yield to the sting of desire?

**lōbarutsuconuṭa**, to master; from *lō*, under, *parutsuṭa*, to effect, and *conuṭa*, auxiliary verb.

**lōbhamu**, avarice. Skt.

**lōbhi**, miser. Skt. *lōbhi sommu donga-vāḍi pālu*, the miser's money falls to the thief.

**lōbhintsuṭa**, to covet. Skt.

**lōcābāndhavuḍu**, the universal kinsman, i.e. the sun.

**lōcamāta**, the world's mother, i.e. Lakshmi.

**lōcamu**, world. Skt. The worlds of the gods, or heavens, are also *lōcams*; there are 3 and also 7 and also 14 worlds; *ihālōcam* is the world on this side, the earth; *parālōcam*, the world on the other side, heaven. *cheppulu toḍugucannavānīcī lōcam antā tōlūtō cappa baḍ aṭṭu tōstunnadi*, the whole earth seems to be covered with leather to the man who wears shoes (he does not realize that naked feet may be burnt or pricked); *debba dēvendra lōcamu*, the stick is the way to heaven (as the Telugu schoolmaster often says; spare the rod and spoil the child); *pichchivānīcī lōcam antā pichchi*, to the mad the whole world is mad; *lōcamu verachi*, fearing the world.

**lōcaprasiddhamu**, famous throughout the world.

**lōcapravādamu**, common report.

**lōcāntaraghatuḍu**, dead, from *lōcam*, world, *antara*, other, and *ghatuḍu*, gone.

**lōcānubhavamu**, worldly experience; from *anubhavamu*.

**lōcārādhyūdu**, the universally worshipped, from *drādhintsuṭa*, to worship; i.e. God.

**lōchanamu**, eye. Skt. The Telugu is *cannu*.

**lōcheyyi**, palm; the inner hand.

**lōcōcti**, proverb; from *lōcamu* and *yucti*, opinion. *sāmēta* is commoner.

**lōcōpacāramu**, philanthropy, universally beneficial; from *upacāram*,

help. *nému lôcôpacâramaina mahâ vishayamunu gûrchî y'upanyasimpa pôvuts unnânu*, I am going to lecture on a subject of great importance and universal utility.

**lôcôttamu**, best in the world; from *uttamu*, excellent.

**lôcuḷu**, people. Skt. *lôka*; also *janulu*.

**lôcuva**, subject. *aḍigēvânici cheppē-vâḍu lôcuva*, it is easier to ask than to answer; *andarici nēnu lôcuva*, *nâcu Nambi Râmayya lôcuva*, no one so low that he has not some one below him (thus if you scold your butler, he passes it on to the matey, who passes it on to the chokra, who passes it on to the dog-boy, who passes it on to the sweeper, who passes it on to the dog); *manam vâḷlacu yêlâ lôcuwô*, *paivâḷlacu vâḷḷû âlâgē lôcuva*, just as we are subordinate to our superiors, so they are subordinate to theirs (there is no one in India who is not subordinate to some one else; even the Government of India is subordinate to the Secretary of State).

**lôgâ**, in the way. *Tirupati poyē lôgâ*, on the way to Tirupati.

**lôgada**, interval, previous.

**lôgaṭi**, former. *lôgaṭi dinam*, the day before.

**lôgili**, interior of house. *î lôgiṭici nâḷugu meḷa varusal unnavi*, this interior contains four flights of steps.

**lôguṭa**, to yield.

**lôguṭṭu**, secret. *lôguṭṭu Perumâḷlacu yeruca*, God knoweth the secrets of the heart.

**lôhamu**, metal. Skt.

**lôlôpala**, inwardly, right inside. *vâḍu lôlôpala navvutunnâḍu*, he is laughing in his sleeve.

**lôna**, inside. *lôna vicâramu*, *baṭa srûṅgâramu*, fair without, foul within (a whited sepulchre).

**lônaguta**, to be seduced, brought over.

**lôni**, internal.

**lônici**, into.

**lônu**, the inside, the mind.

**lôpala**, inside, among, within. *inṭi lôpala*, at home, *yēṭi lôpala*, within a year.

**lôpali**, inner.

**lôpamu**, omission, defect, fault. Skt. *ocaḍu: î âḍisu panulacu bâdhyata galavâr evarû? gumastâ: nâcu bâgâ teliyad aṇḍi, yêdaiṇ lôpam vastê mâttramnannê andarutiṭṭutâru*. Smith: Who is responsible for the work of this office? Clerk: All I know is that if anything goes wrong they all blame me. *jivaratnamu ittâḍini podigitê, ratnânici yēmi lôpamu?* an ill-set gem does not lose its natural lustre; *mîru yenta lôpam lêcunḍâ pani chēstû v'unṇâ śirastâḍâru gâru paṭṭu cō valen aṇṭê, lôpâlu doracacunḍâ mânavu*, however faultless your work is, faults will be discovered in it if the sheristadar has a down on you.

**lôpamugala**, defective.

**lôpaicâri**, deputy, sub-contractor.

**lôpalici**, (towards the) inside. *lôpalici vastû chepputânu*, I dare you to come in.

**lôparatsuconuṭa**, to conquer; also spelt *lôbaratsuconuṭa*.

**lôṭâ**, a small drinking vessel. Hindustani:

**lôṭu**, deficiency.

**lôṭupôvuṭa**, to be deficient.

**lôṭu**, depth. *itacu minchina lôṭu, gôchici minchina dâridryamû lêdu*, once you have to swim it does not matter how much deeper the water is, when you are reduced to your loin-cloth you can't get poorer.

**lôvainamu**, former.

**lôvi**, a brass water pot.

**lubbhatvamu**, avarice. Skt.

**lubbhuḍu**, miser.

**lucaluca**, noise of insects boring, &c.; onomatopoeic.

**lûṭi**, loot. Hindustani.

**lûṭichéyuṭa**, to loot.

# M

**mabbu**, cloud, dim, dark, drowsy. *idi vāna vachché mabbu cādu*, this is not a cloud that will bring rain; *mīdra mabbu*, drowsiness; *mabbu rangu*, a dark colour; *cammu mabbu*, dimness of sight.

**mabbuconuṭa**, to cloud over, to be tipsy.

**mabbupartsuṭa**, **mabbupeṭṭuṭa**, to cloud, conceal.

**macāmu**, halting place. Hindustani. The Collector's camp is commonly called his *macām*.

**Macca**, Mecca.

**maccuva**, desire, especially sexual desire. *Virabhadra-rāḍu tana mida maccuva v'unnaḍā ani aḍigitē māṭṭa-ḍaca v'ūrucunnānu; nā manassulō v'unna cōrice cheppē-t-aṭṭ aité, maccuva v'unnaḍāni ventanē cheppa vala-sindē; aité nācu atani mida mōham v'unna sangati conta cālam dācā teliya-cundā v'untsutānu*, when Virabhadra-razu asked me whether I was fond of him I was silent; if I had told the truth about the wish of my heart, I would have had to say yes at once, but I propose to keep my love for him a secret for some time yet.

**machchica**, tameness, fondness.

**machchicapaduṭa**, to become tame or fond of.

**machilī**, fish. Skt. Used in compounds such as *machilī-pannu*, fishing-tax. Masulipatam is *machilī-paṭnam*, the fish-town.

**macila**, dirt.

**macilichēyūṭa**, to soil, tarnish. *bāḍi cālitō vachchī vanṭa y'illu macilī chēsinḍu*, you have dirtied the kitchen with your muddy feet.

**mactā**, fixed tax on land; fixed rent for the occupation of land on lease. Hindustani. One of the old forms of land settlement; the land was given on lump sum tenure, no cesses being leviable.

**maḍaca**, plough with bullocks complete.

**maḍacarra**, stout stick, log for the fire.

**maḍaguṭa**, to be bent, folded, to be humble. *āpadalō aḍagi, maḍagi v'unḍa valenu*, be meek and humble in adversity.

**maḍama**, heel (*cālimāḍama*). *goḍḍali-maḍama* is the back of an axe; *tupāci-maḍama* is the butt end of a gun.

**maḍamu**, pride, lust, rut. Skt., from word whose first meaning is fat. *vidya maḍamu*, pride of learning; *dhaṇa maḍamu*, purse pride; *cula maḍamu*, pride of caste; *udyōga maḍamu*, pride of office; *strī maḍamu*, lust for women; *māda gajamu* or *maḍapu-t-ēnugu*, elephant in rut.

**maḍapitṭsa**, **maḍapupitṭsa**, erotomania. *i pitṭsavāḍu dinnī caugalintṭsa-cōvāḍnīci prayatnam chēstu v'um aṭṭ unnādu; idi maḍapitṭsa ai v'unṭundi*, the lunatic seems to be trying to embrace her; it may be erotomania.

**maḍata**, a fold, bundle (of papers), folded clothes, hood of a carriage. *marivaca cāgitapu maḍatalo dūrinadi*, it got into another bundle of papers; *pillalanu pentsaḍam āḍavāḷla canē magavāḷlacu micu yeccuva telustundā yēmiṭi? āḍāḍnī chēti arthamī, magavāḍi chēti biḍḍā nilavad ani cheppina ṣāstracāruḍu anta verrivāḍ ēnā? micu yēmi teliyaca pōvaḍam chētanē pillavāḍi paccacu chinna guḍḍalu vēsinḍu ani ācshēpistū v'unṇāru; paccalō v'uts-tsa pōsē vāḷḷacu murici baṭṭalū pēlicalū cāca pōtē v'uticina tella maḍatalu pacca vēsu cunṭārā? do you think you know more about rearing babies than a woman? property in a woman's hand, a child in a man's, are ruined—was the seer who said this mad? it is only because of your utter ignorance that you object to my wrapping the child in small cloths; instead of using dirty cloths and rags for babies who let out urine, you would use clean folds of cloth, would you?*

**maḍatacōṭu**, coat with an open collar (glad neck).

**maḍatapeṭṭuṭa**, to fold up.

**maḍatoccuṭa**, to pile palm-leaves and trample them flat (for thatching).

**maḍatsuṭa**, to fold.

**maddatu**, help. Hindustani.

**maddela**, drum. *dā néraca maddela mīda tappu cheppin aṭṭu*, like finding fault with the drums if you can't dance (bad workmen find fault with their tools); *maddela tinnagā vāyintsu*, beat the drum properly.

**maddi**, a tree (*terminalia alata*).

**maḍḍi**, another tree (*morinda citrifolia*), used for dying cloth red.

**madhuramu**, sweet, delicious. Skt. A literary word used of delicious breezes and such things.

**madhuvu**, spirits, honey. Skt. A literary word used for alcoholic beverages but also for the honey bees take from flowers and such things.

**madhya**, middle. Skt. *ś* madhya, meanwhile; *i* madhya, lately; *madhya-madhyā*, here and there. *ocaḍu: nēnu railulōci yecce-ṭ-appuḍu pramādam rācunḍa madhya baṇḍilō madhya śhānamlō cūrtsunānu. incōḍu: aitē daiva cūpacu yēmi vadali peṭṭavā?* Smith: When I go by rail I sit in the middle seat of the middle carriage for safety. Jones: Then you leave nothing to God's grace. *talli: nāṭacam yeṭṭā v'unnaḍi? bāluḍu: isāḍā bāg ummaḍi; dipālu, teralu abdhutangā v'unnavi. talli: mī nānna anta bāg unḍa lēḍu; madhya madhya mātrame bāg ummaḍ annāṛē. bāluḍu: nīzamē, anducanē cābōlu, madhya madhya nānna baṭṭacu pōyi santōshistū lōpalāci vachchēvāḍu.* Mother: How was the play? Boy: Excellent, the lamps and curtains were wonderful. Mother: Your father did not think so much of it, he said it was only good in parts. Boy: Just so, because, I suppose, he went out from time to time and was pleased only when he came inside.

**madhyama**, central, middle finger; also *naḍimi vēlu*, which is Telugu, while *madhyama* is Sanskrit.

**madhyamu**, the middle; also the name of a note in music. Skt. *naḍumu* is the Telugu word.

**madhyasthamu**, arbitration. Skt.

**madhyasthuḍu**, arbitrator. Skt. *nēnu y'indulō madhyasthummi*, I am arbitrator in this case.

**madhyavarti**, arbitrator. Skt.

**madhyavartitvamu**, arbitration. Skt.

**madhyāhnamu**, afternoon. Skt. *prati dīnamu madhyāhnam accaḍi pōyi*, going there every afternoon. *ṭīcharu: nīnna madhyāhnam scūlucu rā lēḍ ēm? bāluḍu: mā nānnagāru sarcasucu tīsucu pō valasinādi.* Teacher: Why did you not come to school yesterday afternoon? Boy: I had to take my father to the circus.

**maḍi**, mind; for Skt. *mati*. Used in books.

**maḍi**, small plot of wet land; the plot in which paddy seedlings are sown before transplantation is called *acu-maḍi* or *nārumaḍi*. *mānyālū maḍulū*, ground and glebe; *maḍici gaṭṭu, inṭici guṭṭu*, ridge your field and ring your family; *chēnīci yeruvu, maḍici māṇḍa*, apply cattle manure to your dry land, leaf manure to your wet land.

**maḍi**, purity, a clean cloth; a Telugu word from *maḍagaṭa*, to fold. *maḍibaṭṭa* is the clean folded cloth brahmins put on before they sit down to eat; *maḍi-mayila*, purity and impurity. *prōḍuṭi nunchi maḍi caṭṭucon cūrtsum anduna caḍup ubbi, avatalacu pō valasi vachchi, dīharu snānamu chēsīnānu*, having sat in my dinner cloth from the morning my belly swelled and I had to go outside and I took my last bath; *lantsamulu puṭtsucōm ani, paici maḍi caṭṭucon aṭṭu naṭinchē goppa adhī-cārḷē curāculacu sahitamu caccūrti paḍutū v'unṭāru*, even high officers who make outward show of purity will accept a bribe of a few vegetables.

**-maḍi**, suffix meaning -times, from *maḍuṭa*, to fold; *inumaḍi*, twice, two-fold.

**maḍigāḷḷu**, stilts; also *maragāḷḷu*.

**maḍimayila**, purity and impurity. *maḍimayila snānamū sandhāḍ lēni inglishu tsaduḍu connavāru*, English educated people who don't know purity from impurity or bathing or prayers.

**madimpu**, estimate. Skt., from *maḍi*, mind. Also *matimpu*.

**maḍintsuṭa**, to estimate; also *matin-tsūta*.

**madira**, toddy. Skt. A book word for *calu*.

**madugu**, **maduvu**, sluice; also *marava*; but *sluis* is commoner.

**maḍugu**, a depression in the ground of large size; also for a tank when there is water in the depression. *sūrya cīranamula vēdimi chēta samudramulōnī nadulalōnī maḍugulōnī v'undēntru dviri rūpangā paici lēchi, vaca tsōṭa cūducom, paimi gālilō mēkhangā yēpāḍi, baruvu yecc ain appuḍu nīru cinda paḍutundi, dāmnē varsham anṭāru*, the heat of the sun's rays falls on the sea, rivers, and lakes, and turns the water into steam; this rises and forms clouds in the upper air; when the clouds grow heavy, water falls, and this is rain.

**maḍupucaṭṭi**, clasp knife; from *maḍuta*, to fold, and *caṭṭi*, knife.

**maḍuru**, coping. *maḍuru midī pilli*, the cat on the coping (calculating the jump) is used for a calculating man.

**madyamu**, intoxicating drink. Skt. *madya pānamu mānumu*, give up drink.

**maga**, male; also *moga*. *maga pōḍimi yeruganidi*, a girl who has not had intercourse; *muddula mīta caṭṭi maga ṣiṣuvu puṭṭināḍu*, a boy who was a bundle of charms was born; *maga-pāḍi*, manliness.

**magadi**, the male of any animal.

**magaḍu**, a male, husband; also *mogaḍu* and *mogāḍu* for *mogavāḍu*. *magaḍu vallan ammanu māri valladu*, plague spares the unloved wife; *magaḍu pōyina munḍa vale rātrimpagaḷḷu paṁpāṭalu lēca y'illē paṭṭucunī vadala-vu*, you sit indoors everlastingly with your hands folded like a widow in mourning for her husband.

**maganālu**, a woman whose husband is alive.

**magatanamu**, manhood, manliness; also *mogatanamu*. *nīvu nā manassu vacchina magavāḍavu, magatanam antē y'ilāgu v'unḍa valenu*, you are a man after my own heart; that is what I call real manliness.

**magavāḍu**, a male, man. *tsaduvu nērchina dāḍadnītōnu, vanṭa nērchina magavāḍitōnī, v'ōpa rādu*, intolerable is a woman who has learnt to read or a man who has learnt to cook, *bhārya*:

*magavāḷlaci yēmainā chevilo cheppitē, incō chevilo nunchi ivatalici vastundi. bharta: dāḍadnīci yēmainā cheppitē reṇḍu chevulalōci pōyi, nōḷō nunchi baiṭici vastundi*. Wife: Say anything to a man and it goes in at one ear and out at the other. Husband: Say anything to a woman and it goes in at both ears and out at the mouth. *magavāḍu cācunḍā, dāḍadi cācunḍā*, neither fish nor fowl.

**maggamu**, loom; *maggamu peṭṭuṭa* is a phrase for to set to work (to arrange the loom); *nā maggamu cheda coṭṭinḍu*, he bashed up my work.

**maggūṭa**, to turn mouldy; *māmidī maggītē saṣṣalu paṇḍumu*, mouldy mangoes mean good millet (an agricultural proverb).

**-magnuḍu**, suffix meaning 'plunged in'. Skt.

**maguḍuṭa**, to return. Used in books for *maraluṭa*.

**maguva**, woman, wife. *maguva maganici oca mantri*, a wife is her husband's prime minister (the wife is the key of the house).

**maha-**, **mahat-**, great, much. Skt.

**Mahalacshmi**, Vishnu's wife Lakshmi or Shri who came forth at the churning of the waters. She is the goddess of fortune and beauty. *nīvu mā y'intici cēvalamu mahalacshmi*, you are the good angel of our house; *gōvu-lē-v'ūḷḷō goḍḍu gēde śrī mahalacshmi*, in a cattle-less village a barren buffalo is a mahalakshmi, properly *mahālakshmi*.

**mahammēru, mahāmeru**, the golden mountain on which Brahma sits surrounded by rishis. Skt. *manasu mahammēru dāṭutunadi, calu caḍapa dāṭa lēdu*, you can ascend heaven in your mind without leaving your home.

**mahanīyūḍu**, a great man. Skt.

**mahantu**, abbot. Skt. A mahant is the head of a matt or monastery; the most famous mahant in South India is the Mahant of Tirupati who lives on the Tirumalai hill where pilgrims continually go to make vows and obtain favours from Venkatesvara. The Mahant's annual income from offerings and endowments is 12 lakhs or £90,000.



**mahaprabhuvu**, great lord. Skt. The Collector is commonly so addressed by petitioners and his peons, who pronounce the word *maprobó*.

**maharshi**, great saint. Skt., from *maha-*, great, and *rishi*, rishi.

**mahattu**, glory, greatness. Skt. Also *mahatvam*.

**mahatyamu**, great quality, miraculous power. Skt. *tama mantra śacti chēta lōcānīc antaṭīcī santōśham caluga chēsēvāru, brāhmāla vadda alāganṭi mahatyamu v'unnadi*, brahmins used to be able to make it rain by uttering charms, such miraculous power had they; *id antā caliyuga mahatyam*, this is all the pressure of the iron age.

**mahazaru**, petition signed by many persons, round robin. Hindustani. e.g. when a man wants to be an honorary magistrate he gets his caste people to send a mahazar to the district magistrate.

**mahā**, great, much. Skt. *tanacu mahā telisin aṭṭu*, as if he knew a lot.

**mahābhāgyamu**, great or highest good. Skt. *arōgyamu mahābhāgyamu*, health is the chief good; *mahābhāgya-juḍu*, an eminent man; *mahābhāgya-vantuḍu*, a very lucky or rich man. The fem. is *mahābhāgyavati*.

**mahābhāratamu**, the epic Mahabharata; also shortened to *bhāratam*.

**Mahācālī**, Durga, Siva's wife, a very terrible goddess—and sometimes immoral. She is also called Parvati and Uma.

**mahācāyūḍu**, big-bodied. Sanskrit.

**Mahādevūḍu**, the Great God, i.e. Siva; there is a famous poem of Goethe's about how Mahadev came to earth and took up with a dancing-girl.

**Mahālacshmi**, Vishnu's wife; also *Mahalacshmi*; she is the goddess of prosperity.

**mahālu**, palace. Hindustani. There are famous old mahals still in existence; the Chandragiri Mahal, for instance, where the last of the Rāyulus signed the firman giving Madras to the East India Company, and the Lotus Mahal at Vijayanagaram (Hampi); both illustrated in this book.

**mahāmahōpādhyayūḍu**, great

teacher. Skt.; compounded of *mahā*, *mahā*, and *upādhyayūḍu*. A title given by the Government of India to Sanskrit scholars.

**Mahāmārī**, another name of Mahācālī or Durga, goddess of small-pox, &c.

**mahāmeru**, Brahma's mountain; also *mahammēru*.

**mahānadi**, the big river, name of the Cuttack river and other rivers in the Uriya country.

**mahānandamu**, great joy. Skt.

**mahānubhāvuḍu**, great man, superior person, often used ironically. His Excellency Lord Curzon was regarded as a *mahānubhāvuḍu*. *i dīnamu ā mahānubhāvuḍi darśanam chēsi, dīyana sēva chēsi, carnōtsavamgā dīyana māta vīni, paramānandam pondi, crū-tārthunni aīnānu*, on the day I was received by that Great Personage (Lord Curzon) and paid my humble duty to him and heard the music of his words, I was in the seventh heaven of delight, and shall ever cherish the memory of that interview with the profoundest gratitude.

**mahāprabhū**, great lord, vocative of *mahāprabhuvu*. Skt. *grāmamuna-nasēsha janamunu i brāhmanuḍē bid-ḍanu cannāḍ ani cheppuconutsunnāru, mahāprabhū!* your honour, every one in the village says this brahmin has given birth to a child.

**maharāshṭramu**, the great empire, i.e. the Mahratta country.

**mahārāzu**, great raja; properly only of the major ruling chiefs, but applied to himself by every petty zamindar. *mahārāzu vale vāhīlōci pōyi*, stir your stumps like a nobleman and go into the street.

**mahāśūruḍu**, great hero. Skt. *nēnu dhairyangā v'undī mahāśūrunni ain aṭṭu canapartsa vatstunu*, I may take courage and pose as a hero.

**mahātma**, great soul, applied especially to Kūt Hūmi and M. K. Gāndhi.

**mahātmyamu**, greatness, glory. Skt. **mahāttaramu**, greater, from *maha*, great, and *taram*, sequence, sort.

**mahātvamu**, greatness, glory.

**mahāvādī**, a great or extreme de-

bater. Skt., from *vādamu*, argument. Used also of extremists in politics.

**mahāvīdya**, the great science, i.e. magic.

**mahāyugamu**, the revolution of the ages, eternity. Skt.

**mahēśvaraṇḍu**, the Great Lord, i.e. Siva. Skt., from *mahā* and *tsvaraṇḍu*, lord.

**mahima**, greatness, power. Skt. *yōga mahima cana paratsāddnici y'ippuḍu manchi avacṣam caliginadi*, a good opportunity to show the power of yogi; *yēmi y'i cāla mahima! iḍḍu bhārya maganitō māḍḍuṭa ranc ainadi!* what times! if a wife talks to her husband it is regarded as immodesty!

**mahishamu**, buffalo. Skt. Used only in books; the Telugu is *ḍunnapōtu*.

**mahishavāhanuḍu**, riding a buffalo, i.e. Yama, the God of Hell. Skt., from *mahisham*, buffalo, and *vāhanam*, vehicle.

**mahōnnatamu**, elevated, noble. Skt., from *mahā* and *unnatam*, high.

**mahōtsavam**, great festival. Skt., from *mahā* and *utsavam*, festivity, procession.

**maicamu**, intoxication.

**maidānamu**, maidan, plain, open ground.

**maila**, **mayila**, defiled, impure, dirty. Skt., from *malinam*. *maila vastramulu*, dirty clothes; *maḍimaila*, pure and impure; *monna mā y'infici vaca dachinādi brāhmaḍu vachchinādi*; *tellagā puvvu lāgu tsācalidi v'utici techchina baṭṭa caṭṭu comi*, v'ūr antā tirigi vachchi, d baṭṭatō vistari daggiṭa cūrtsunāḍu; y'id ēm antē tānu caṭṭu cunna taruvāta viḍuvva lēdu, tanadi maḍi baṭṭa antāḍu; *produnne Gōḍāvari v'onḍu niḷḷalō nunchi tettsucunna nā panche tūchi*, *ḍavalistē nidi maila baṭṭa anāḍu*, the other day a southern brahmin came to my house; wearing a cloth fresh as a flower from the wash he wandered all over the town and sat down in it to food; I asked the meaning of it and he said he wasn't changing and his cloth was a pure one and, if anything, the cloth in which I had bathed in the morning in the muddy

waters of the Godavari was an impure cloth.

**mailaboṭṭu**, mourning mark.

**mailapaḍaṭa**, be in defilement or mourning.

**mailu**, mile. English. *mējistrēṭu: nuvvu vantena mida ati tondaragā mōḍru pōn istunnḍv ani chārji vachchindi*; *accāḍa ganṭacu paḍi maila cannā eccuvagā pō cūḍad ani nōṭisu caṭṭāru*; *tsadava lēda? draivaru: ayyō, nēnu muppadi mailu tsoppuna baṇḍi naḍuputu v'untē, nōṭisu yeṭḷā tsadāva galan anḍi?* Magistrate: You are charged with exceeding the speed limit on the bridge; there is a notice there 'speed limit 10 miles per hour'; can't you read? Driver: How could I read it when I was driving 30 miles an hour?

**maimarutsuṭa**, to swoon (to forget the body, *mai*; a word not used except in this compound).

**mainamu**, wax.

**mainapuvatti**, wax candle.

**mainaru**, minor. English. *mainaru vēḷḷina*, of age.

**maithunamu**, sexual intercourse. Skt., from *mithunam*, a couple; *grāmya dharmam*, village custom, is a decent expression for this.

**maitri**, friendship. Skt., from *mitra*.

**majili**, stage in a journey. Hindustani.

**majilbangalā**, travellers' bungalow.

**majjiga**, buttermilk. *maṇḍi yeccuv aṭē majjiga palatsana*, the more the people the thinner the buttermilk.

**makhmalu**, velvet; also *mokhamal*. Hindustani.

**malabacshacuḍu**, eater of dirt. Skt., from *malam*, excreta, and *bacshacuḍu*, eater.

**malamala**, in pain; onomatopoeic. *pasi pillalu dcali chēta malamalan dḍutsu*, children tortured for want of food; *yenḍalō chimalu malamalan dḍutsunnavi*, the ants are suffering agony in the sun.

**malamu**, faeces. Skt.

**malamūtramulu**, faeces and urine. Skt.

**malatsuṭa**, to chip.

**malayamārutamu**, fragrant breeze.

A book term, common in descriptive passages in novels.

**Malayamu**, Malabar.

**malinamu**, dirt. Skt. A book word.

**malle**, jasmine. Skt.; also *mallica*.

**malli**, again (short for *marali*). *māḍiga malli*, *camsāli yelli*, cobblers say 'come again', goldsmiths say 'to-morrow' (Malli and Yelli also happen to be common female names); *prastutam selavu puttsuconi malli darśanam chēstānu* (the usual polite way of taking leave), I will take leave now and again call on you.

**mallica**, jasmine. Skt.; also *malle*.

**mallintsuṭa**, to turn off, cure, bring back. *manōbalaṃ chēta yetuvāṇi rōḡdī aind mallinta vaṭstumu*, any disease can be cured by strength of mind; *cām āndhulai v'unna y'iddaru caluscuntē*, *vāḷḷanu mallintsāḍṇici brahma taram cādu*, God himself could not turn a couple of love-blinded lovers once they get together; *dulu mallinchinavāḍḍu Arjunuḍu*, it was Arjuna brought the cows back. These were Virata's cows, and it is said of any one who gets the credit of a successful undertaking.

**malluḍu**, wrestler.

**malluṭa**, to wrestle, struggle, struggle out, turn. *vāḷḷa valalō paḍḍa taruvāta mallāḍam caṣṭam*, once caught in their net it is difficult to struggle out; *i y'indriya sukh āpēcsha nunchi nā hrūdayamu mallunu ḡca!* may my heart turn from this sensual desire; *ōḍa mallinādi*, the ship went about.

**malu-**, prefix meaning other, second. *malucḍru* is the second crop, *malutsūlu*, the second offspring; *āvuḷu tolu tsūlu*, *ḡḡḡḡḡ malu tsūlu*, the first calf of the cow, but the second of the she-buffalo (is best).

**malupuṭa**, to put out (a light), to twist. *ḍṛtsuṭa*, *āṇṇu vēyūṭa*, are commoner for putting out a light; *gontu malupu* is twist the neck (e.g. of a wounded bird; also *gontu pisugu*).

**mammulanu**, us.

**mana**, our, including those spoken to; *mā* excludes these. *sabhādhīpati: i rōṣu upanyāsaṃ ichchē āyana Amēricā dēṣasthuḍu*; *āyana tōlu tellanid aind*,

*āyana hrūdayam mana valē nallanidē*.

Chairman: 'To-day's lecturer is an American gentleman; though his skin is white, his heart is as black as ours. **managuṭa**, to be bent, folded; same as *maḍaguṭa*.

**manamaḍu**, grandson. *manamaḍu nērtu conn aṭṭu*, *avvacu tṛin aṭṭu*, the grandmother was relieved and the grandson learnt his lesson (when she made him write it on her back to relieve the itching); (killing two birds with one stone). *vṛiddhuḍu: nā manamuḍu mī āḡisulō paṇi chēst un- nāḍu*, *vāṇini mīru yerugudurā? mānē- jaru: yerugudunu, i madhyané mīru tsachchi pōyinar ani selavu puttsuconi vēḷḷāḍu*. Old man: My grandson works in your office, do you know him? Manager: I know him, he has just taken leave on the ground that you had died.

**manamarālu**, granddaughter. (Old man with young wife) *andaru nāc adi manamarāl amuconirē cām*, *yevvarunu bhārya y'ani telisi cō tsāḷaca pōyiri*, every one took her for my granddaughter, no one for my wife.

**manamu**, we, including, unlike *mēmu*, those addressed; thus in translating: We, Citizens of this Great Empire, use *manamu*, to include your Indian audience, and not *mēmu*, to exclude it.

**manamu**, mind. Skt.

**manascarintsuṭa**, to be pleased, accept. Skt. *manascarinchēdi* is used in ending a letter, 'may it please you'; it is a complimentary word for which there is no exact English equivalent; the German *genehmigen* exactly translates it.

**manasāramu**, attention, meditation. Skt.

**-manascuḍu**, affix meaning minded. Skt. *sanmanascuḍu* is right-minded; *durmanascuḍu*, evil-minded.

**manasphūrtigā**, attentively, willingly, really, honestly. Skt. *ataḍu dhanyuḍ ani mīru manasphūrtigā talustārā?* do you honestly think him rich? *nā manasphūrtigānē cheputu v'unnamu*, I am saying exactly what I think.

**manassancaṭamu**, agony of mind. Skt.

**manassu**, mind, but often to be trans-

lated heart, feelings. Skt. *vānīci* manassulō *ocaṭi* *baṭa ocaṭi*, one thing in his heart and another in his mouth; *i māṭa nī manassulō unḍan i*, keep it to yourself; *vānī manassunu yenducu noppistādu*? why hurt his feelings? *manassu paṭṭuṭa*, to set one's heart on; *vānīci manassu rā lēdu*, he had not made up his mind; *mī manassu*, as you please; *manassu unṭuṭa*, to pay attention; *idi chēyūṭacu manassu rān andūna*, not being able to find it in his heart to do it; *nā manassuna paṭṭinadi*, it was impressed on my mind; *tsaccagā tala durvuṭuṇi, coppu peṭṭuṇi, nālugu nagalū vanta peṭṭuṇi, manchi chīra paṭṭuṇi v'unḍagā, tsīda valen ani nāc entō manassu vēstundi*, how I should like to see you nicely combed, dressed, and bejewelled. *ocaḍu: mī manassulō yēmi anucunṭunnadī nēnu cheppa galanu. incōḍu: aītē cshamintsandī. ocaḍu: yenduc ani? incōḍu: mimmunu gūrchi anucunṭunnadīmīci*. Smith: I can tell what is in your mind. Jones: Please pardon me, then. Smith: What for? Jones: For what was in my mind about you.

**manastápamu**, repentance, remorse, distress, vexation. Skt.

**manastimitamu**, balance or soundness of mind. Skt. *virīci manastimitam lēcundā v'unṇ aṭṭ unṇadī*, he does not appear to be of sound mind.

**manavi**, request; the common word for the prayer in a petition. *adē mā manavi*, it is this we request.

**manchi**, good; *manchi nidra*, sound sleep; *manchi debba*, a good hit; *manchi gāyamu*, a severe wound. *tandri: nimu nēnu yenducu cōṭṭindō telusundā? nī cantē chinna pillavāḍini nuovu cōṭṭin anducu. bālūdu: nī cantē chinnavāḍ ani gaddā, nuovu cōṭṭadāman manchiṭṭi endē*? Father: Do you know why I thrashed you? Because you hit a boy smaller than yourself. Boy: Aren't I smaller than you? Was it right for you to hit me?

**manchicheyi**, the good hand, i.e. the right hand; the left hand is reserved for base uses.

**manchidi**, a good one. *angaḍivāḍu: i dappāṭi conaṇḍi, oca purushāntaramu*

*varacu unṭundi. vṛiddhuḍu: nāc anta manchidi accara lēdu, nācu ippaṭiṭi debbai yēllu*. Shopkeeper: Buy this cloth; it will last a generation. Old customer: I don't want so good a one, I am 70.

**manchi nīllu**, drinking water. *vāna nīllu rēgaṭi nēla paḍi manchi nīll aumu, tsaviṭi nēla paḍi uppu nīll aumu*, rain-water will be drinkable if it falls on clay, it will be brackish if it falls on salt land.

**manchitanamu**, goodness.

**manchivāḍu**, a good person. *manchi-vānīci māḷḷāḍandē mandu*, silence is sufficient reproof to a good man (e.g. when the Collector is asked for a favour); *manchivānīci maranamē sāschi*, the memory of the just is blessed; *manchivānīci māṭē mandu*, a word to the wise; *manchivānīci vaca māṭa, manchi goḍḍucu vaca debba*, a nod for a wise man, a rod for a fool; a variant is *mīrkhunīci vaca chēṭa*, for a fool a blow with the winnow-fan. Blows with winnow-fans and slippers are particularly insulting.

**mancu**, foolish, especially of stubborn folly.

**mancutanamu**, folly, stubbornness. *yēdi cāvalistē, ad ellā conī peṭṭi, pillalacu mancutanam nērputāru*, you only teach children stubbornness by giving them everything they ask for.

**manda**, herd, flock; *mandamandalugā*, in herds. *yeccāḍa caṭṭitē-n-ēmi? mana mandalō inītē sari*, who cares what bull it was so long as the cow calves in our herd?

**manda**, dull. Skt. *nīvu vaṭṭi manda mativi!* you are a bloody fool! *manda mārutamu*, a gentle breeze (in books).

**manda**, ankle; usually *chīlamanda*.

**maṇḍa**, twig with the leaves on. *chēnīci yeruvu, maḍici maṇḍa*, cattle manure for dry land, leaf manure for wet land.

**maṇḍa**, an expletive, from *maṇḍuṭa*, to burn. *vāḍi moham maṇḍa!* damn him! (may his face burn!).

**mandabuddhi**, a dullard.

**mandagintsuṭa**, to become dull. Used also of the market being dull.

**mandahásamu**, smile. Skt. *dāmaṇḍa*

*hāsam sogasu tsūchindā?* observe the beauty of that smile.

**mandalamu**, disk, horizon. Skt. The orb of the sun or moon; any circumference but especially the horizon. *mukhamandalamu*, face-orb, is used in books for face.

**mandalamu**, district. Skt. Presumably a district was regarded as something rounded off; *mandalam* is a book word for district; the common words are *districtu*, English, and *jillā*, Hindustani: in books they use *mandala cāragrūhi* for district collector and *mandala nyayādhipati* for district judge, but the people say *calectaru* and *jaḍḍi*.

**mandalintsuṭa**, to rebuke, remonstrate. *nā pāgā vaca pedda manishi muḍḍi cinda nāligi v'unnadi*: 'yémayyā! nā pāgā mettāgā vēsuciṇi cūrtsovaḍam mīcu dharmam ēnā?' *ani nēn ā pedda-manishini mandalinchinānu*, a gentleman sat on my turban; I remonstrated asking him whether it was right to use my turban as a cushion.

**mandamu**, thick, stout, stupid. Skt. *cāni mandam cōti dukkham*, a pennyworth of stupidity and a pound of sorrow.

**mandamugā**, gently. Skt.

**mandapamu**, pavilion, a platform with pillars on it. Skt. More commonly *mantapamu*.

**mandasamu**, big chest or box. Skt.

**-mandi**, suffix meaning several, many; attached to numerals when the reference is to persons. *aidumandi*, five persons; *contamandi*, a few persons; *sagamumandi*, half the people, *yentamandi?* how many persons? *pādi pādiḥēnu mandī*, several people (10, 15 people); *mandi yeccuva y'aite majjiga palatsana*, the more people there are the more the butter-milk will be watered.

**mandiramu**, mansion. Skt.

**-manditam**, suffix meaning decorated. Skt. Used in books.

**mandu**, medicine (the common word; *aushadhamu*, Skt., is also used); the Tamil is *marandu*. *peraṭi cheṭṭu manducu rādu*, familiarity breeds contempt; *manchivārici māṭē mandu*

(*verbum sat sapienti*); *manōvyddhici mandu lēdu*, there is no cure for the heartache; *mandū mācū accara lēcundā*, *nālugu lankhandū chēstē*, *vacca debbanu pādi rōzulu nāṭici vaḷḷu nimmaḷangā v'undunu*; fast a few times and you will be well in ten days without physic or pills (*mācū* is merely reduplicative and has no meaning by itself); *oca nāḍu vīndu*, *oca nāḍu mandu*; feast one day, physic the next; *ḍāctaru: nī vrūtti yēmiṭi?* *rōgi: nēnu gharānā manishi nāṇḍi*. *ḍāctaru: aité nēn ichchina mandu paṇici rādu*, *incō mandu puttsucō vāli*. Doctor: What is your profession? Patient: I am a man of standing. Doctor: Is that so? Then the medicine I prescribed won't do, I will prescribe another; *tiyyani rōgamulū*, *cammani mandulū v'unnāv?* are there sweet illnesses and delicious medicines?

**mandu**, heat. *nācu vaḷḷu manducu pōtu v'unnadi*, I am furious (heated).

**mandu**, gunpowder. *tupācilo mandu cūrutānu*, I will stuff the gun with powder.

**manduḍu**, fool. Skt.

**mandulamāri**, poisoner.

**manduṭa**, to burn (intransitive); also used as an expletive. *ammi maricar-rālū*, *rāvicarrālū*; *v'ūrice poga rāva-ḍamē cāni yēmi mandavu*, they are all banyan or fig sticks, they smoke but don't burn. Used, very commonly, figuratively of anger; *dēham mandī*, angry; *vānici vaḷḷu mandinadi*, his blood was up; *caḍupu mandutsumadi*, I am much grieved; *nācu vaḷḷu manduconi vastū v'unṇundi*, I am furious; *vāni moham manda!* damn him! *yedaṭi poyyi manditē*, *tana poyyilo nīḷḷu pōsu conn aṭṭu*, like the man who poured water on his own hearth when his neighbour's hearth blazed (envy).

**manduvā**, courtyard.

**mangala**, prosperous, propitious. Skt. Used freely in Skt. compounds such as *mangalādrati* (*mangala plus drati*), lamp waved before idol; *mangalāśāsanamu*, benediction (*mangala plus śāsanam*).

**mangala**, barber.

**mangalacatti**, razor; from *mangala*,

barber, and *catti*, knife; also *mangali-catti*. *mangalacatti techchinádu*, *gon-tuca cóstádd yémiti?* he has a razor, will he cut my throat?

**mangalamu**, earthenware dish used for roasting and frying. *dongila póté*, *mangalamu doricinadi*, the house-breaker got nothing but an earthen dish (disappointment); *condaru Turaca Sultánula hayámulo janulanu mangalamulo peṭṭi véchin aḷlu nána vidha-maina himsalanu peṭṭiri*, under the rule of some of the Muhammedan Sultans, the people were roasted alive (figuratively).

**mangalapani**, shaving. *pani* by itself (work) is commonly used to mean shaving; *cshauramu* also means shaving.

**mangalasútram**, the cord on which the marriage-symbol (*tāḷi*) is fastened round a woman's neck. Skt., from *mangala*, propitious, and *sútram*, cord. *tāḷi* in the south.

**mangalavádu**, barber; often pronounced *mangaládu*.

**mangalaváramu**, Tuesday; the day of Lakshmi, who is also known as *mangaladévata*. *lacshmiváramu* is, however, Thursday.

**mangali**, barber, same as *mangala*. *mangali páta*, *tsácali cotta*, an old barber, a new washerman (are best).

**maṇi**, gem. *maṇi maṇitó coyya valenu*, you must cut a gem with a gem; *nava maṇulu*, the nine gems, are diamond (*vajram*), pearl (*mutyam*), ruby (*mánic-yam*), emerald (*maracatam*), sapphire (*nilam*), topaz (*pushyarágam*), coral (*paṇaḍam*), onyx (*góméḍhicam*), and cat's-eye (*vaidiryam*); *vipramani*, best of brahmins; *sundarimaṇi*, gem among women; *dinamaṇi*, the sun (gem of day).

**manicaṭṭu**, wrist.

**manishi**, person, especially female person; also each person; also servant; the proper masculine is *manush-yuḍu*; plural *manushulu*, people. *pólisu súparinténdentu*: *aḷḷa póyyé manishini pilu*. *cánstébilu*: *dyana manishi cád anḍi*, *sabinspectaru gár anḍi*. Police Superintendent: Call that man who is going along there. Constable:

That's not a man, Sir, that is Mr. Sub-Inspector, Sir; *manishici oca rūpayi y'ichchinádu*, he gave them a rupee each; *manishic oca máta cheppindádu*, every man had his own opinion; *áme láuḍāṭi manishi*, she is a stout woman; *manishivá pašuvuvá?* are you a man or a brute? *ná manishini pamputánu*, I will send my servant; *d dēṣapu manushulu*, the people of that country; *manishi cáṭucu mandu lédu*, there is no cure for a human bite (slander).

**manjūru**, sanctioned. Hindustani. An official term.

**manjúruchéyuta**, to sanction.

**Manmathuḍu**, Káma, Cupid. Skt. He has many names, e.g. *Ícshudhan-vuḍu*, the archer with the sweet bow; *Manmatha* is he who confuses the mind. *manmath agni chéta cáli tsávaḍam canté*, *tappacundá vivódham aḍaḍamé v'uttamam*, it is better to marry than to burn.

**mannana**, favour, grace.

**mannemu**, the Godavari Agency; the word properly means highlands.

**mannepu jvaramu**, agency fever, i.e. malaria.

**mannimpu**, forgiveness. *vánici debalu mannimpu chésindru*, they excused him the flogging.

**mannintsuṭa**, to forgive. *ná valla caligina apacháramu mannintsanḍi*, forgive my offence.

**mannu**, earth, soil, mud. *páti peṭṭi*, *páini mannu veyyinchindru*, they buried it and covered it with earth; *vátri nólḷaló mannu vésinánu*, I put dust in their mouths, i.e. humbled them (made them lick the dust); *mannu minnu*, heaven and earth.

**mannu**, bison.

**manóbbhishtamu**, desired by the mind. Skt., from *man*, mind, and *abhishtam*, desired. *ná manóbbhishta siddhi ayyé cálam samtipinchinadi*, the time for the fulfilment of my desire approaches.

**manóharamu**, fascinating. Skt., from *man*, mind, and *har*, to seize. *strilu tsúḍaḍánici sambhádshimsaḍánici manóharagáne v'unṭáru*, women are captivating to see and to talk to.

**manójayamu**, conquest of the mind.  
**manóniśchayamu**, determination.  
**manóratham**, wish. *ná manóratham pūrnagá saphalam autundi*, my wish is completely fulfilled.

**manóvarti**, maintenance, alimony. Skt. (*manuvrṭti*). *ná tammudi bhāryā manóvartici ná mida vyāḍyam vēsinadi*, my younger brother's wife has sued me for maintenance.

**manóvédana**, distress of mind. Skt., from *man*, mind, and *védana*, distress.

**manóvyādhi**, pain of mind. Skt., from *man*, mind, and *vyādhi*, pain. *manóvyādhiṇi mandu lédu*, there is no balm for a wounded spirit; *strilu vidyaléni hétuvu chéta yuctāyuctamulu teliyaca*, paṣu tuliyurāṇḍi'ain anduna gadda, pūrushulac iṭuvāṇṭi manóvyādihulu sambhavintsuts unnavi, we men suffer such tortures of the mind because our uneducated women do not know right from wrong and are like the beasts of the field.

**manṭa**, flame. *penṭa mida paṇṭa*, *manṭa mida vaṇṭa*, crops depend on manure, cooking on flames. *caruvu mānapu paṇṭa*, *miḍatalu mānapu manṭa*, a crop is the end of a famine, flame the end of locusts; *dānini tsūsté nácu manṭa vast unnadi*, I am aflame at seeing that; *caḍupu manṭa*, envy, rage; *caḍupu manṭa tṛa tiṭṭindādu*, he swore till his rage was exhausted, till he had disgorged all his venom.

**manṭi**, earthen; from *manu*; *manṭinūne*, earth-oil, petroleum.

**mantrabalamu**, force of charms. Skt. *y'i mantrula mantrabalam chéta yenta paṇi chésinānu*, what a success I have made by force of charms.

**mantracāḍu**, **mantragāḍu**, **mantravādi**, charm-teller, magician. *pāmula mantragāḍu* is a snake-charmer.

**mantram**, charm, incantation. Skt. *nī divya nāma mantram chéta*, by the force of thy blessed name; *mantram cheppa Mallubhoṭlu*, *tināḍānacū Yellubhoṭlu*, Mallubhotlu attended to the incantations while Yellubhotlu did the eating part.

**mantrasāni**, midwife. *mantrasāni mundara marmamu dāchin aṭṭu*, concealing the private parts from the

midwife (false modesty); *pilla gaṇḍa-niṭi*, *talli gaṇḍami v'untundi gāni*, *mantrasāni gaṇḍamu yeccaḍā v'undadu*, the mother or the child may be in danger, but the midwife is in none.

**mantri**, minister. Skt. The queen in cards or chess. *dhairyamu léni rāzu*, *yōchana léni mantri*, a king without courage has a minister without judgement.

**mantrintsuṭa**, to bewilder, to charm. Skt., from *mantram*.

**mantsamu**, cot, bedstead. *oca cant-sāna tini*, *vaca mantsāna paḍu con-ēvāru*, they ate from one platter and lay in one bed (great intimacy). *donga mantsam cinda pācut undenu*, *bharta: (bhāryatō) yēm ēv? nuvud mantsam cinda savarist unndu? donga: nēnu donganu; mī bhārya vaṇṭimida nagalu y'idi varacē tisucunnānu; mantsam cinda peṭṭelō yēm unndōvō ani tsūst unndānu*, *paḍuconḍi*, a thief has crawled under the bed. Husband (to his wife): What's that? Are you tidying under the bed? Thief: I am a thief; I have already removed your wife's jewellery; I am looking to see what there is in the box under the bed; turn over and go to sleep; *donga vāciṭa mantsam vēsin aṭṭu*, like placing your bed in the thief's yard (outwitting the crafty).

**mantsu**, dew, snow, ice; the ordinary word for dew; there is no snow in the Telugu country, but *mantsuconḍa* means the Himalayas and *mantsugaḍḍa* is the Telugu for ice. *conḍa vale vachchi*, *mantsu vale tēlin aṭṭu*, coming like a mountain but melting like dew (difficulties melt away when they come near); *mantsu cammi y'unndādi*, there is dew; *mantsu curiyuts unnadi*, it is snowing; *māmiḷlacu mantsu cherupu*, dew blights mangoes.

**-mantuḍu**, affix denoting a person, one who has. *buddhimantuḍu* is a sensible man; *śactimantuḍu*, an energetic person.

**Manu**, Manu; *Manusmrṭti*, Scriptures of Manu.

**manubōtu**, male bison; also *manupōtu*.

**manugaḍa**, maintenance, way of life; same as *manuvrṭti*. *nīchapu manu-gaḍa*, a low way of life.

**manugu**, maund of 8 viss; varies, but is usually 25 to 28 lb.; the railway maund is 28 lb., 2 stone. *vīpu mīda viṣeguddulamu*, *managu guddulanu dabadaba varshamu lāguṇa curipinchenu*, he rained blows upon his back. *ṭīcharu: vancāyalu viṣe anā aītē, managu yēm autundi? bāluḍu: puttsu vancāyal autav anḍi*. Teacher: If brinjals are an anna a viss, what will a maund be? Boy: They will be rotten.

**manugudupu**, the last entertainment given by a bride's parents after marriage.

**manujuḍu**, man. *ducci gala bhūmi, diccu gala manujuḍu cheḍaḍu*, a well-turned field and a man who has friends to turn to will never come to grief.

**manumaḍu**, **manumarālu**, grandson, granddaughter. *bhūmi mīda nivu incā yentamandi manumalanu manumarālanu yetta valenō?* how many more grandsons and granddaughters are you going to scatter over the earth?

**manupenṭi**, female bison.

**manupōtu**, male bison.

**manushyamu**, human. *manushya mātruḍ anu aina nācu*, to me, being of a human measure; *manushyamātrulacu alavi cādu*, beyond human powers.

**manushyāsanudu**, cannibal. Skt., from *manushya* and *āsanam*, food.

**manushyūḍu**, man. *manushyulu v'unḍaru gāni, māṭalu v'unḍunnavi* (littera scripta manet).

**manyamu**, fief, inam, land given to show respect, especially brahmin inams; for the more common *mānyamu*; also the Godavari Agency (*mannemu*).

**manzūru**, confirmed, sanctioned. Hindustani; same as *manjūru*.

**maprobhō**, sir; corruption of Skt. *maha-prabhuṇu*, great lord. The peons call you *maprobhō* if they don't call you *Dēvara*, God.

**mara**, wooden; from Tamil *maram*, tree; *maracālu* is a wooden leg; also a stilt.

**mara**, screw, machine, mill. *maralō biyyam dāintsacu rā*, go and get the rice pounded at the mill.

**maraca**, stain.

**marachipōvuṭa**, to forget. *Gōpu: ivvāla nā goḍugunu renḍō sṭhalamlō marachipōyinaṭṭuḍā tōstundi. Rāmuḍu: oca vēla modati sṭhalamlōnē marachipōyindār ēmō? Gōpu: lēdu, modati sṭhalamlō nācu y'i goḍugu modata dori-cindi, Smith: I think I lost my umbrella to-day in the second place. Jones: Perhaps you lost it in the first. Smith: No, that's where I found it; grūhasthuḍu: bhārya v'unṭē yenta cash-ṭam vacchind marichi pō vatstsunu. brahmachāri: brahmachārici asalu cash-ṭantē unḍadu gā*, Married man: If you have a wife however great a trouble comes, you can forget it. Bachelor: Bachelors have no troubles.

**maradaḷu**, younger sister-in-law; under which is included a younger brother's wife and a wife's younger sister.

**maradi**, younger brother-in-law; under which is included a younger sister's husband and a husband's younger brother; also *bāvamariḍi*.

**maragāḷlu**, stilts; also *maḍigāḷlu*.

**maragūṭa**, to be used to, addicted to, devoted to. *tāgamaraginavḍḍu*, a man addicted to drink; *dāmini maragināḍu*, he became devoted to her; *madhurasam ruchi maragitē maḷḷi vadali peṭṭutdrā?* when you have got used to the taste of drink will you give it up again?

**maraguzzu**, dwarf; also *maruguzzu*.

**marala**, again. Book word for *maḷḷi*. **maralintsuṭa**, to turn away from. *durvayayamula nundi maralintsuṭa*, to turn away from extravagance.

**maraluṭa**, to turn, return.

**marāmatu**, repair. Hindustani; also *marammatu*, figuratively redemption. *lōca marāmatu cōsam dēvuḍē paḍi avatārdlu yetti avastha paḍa valasi vacchindi*, God Himself was fated to go through a cycle of ten births for the redemption of the world.

**maramēcu**, screw; also used figuratively like our screw, but of tyrants, not misers. *y'i mēnējaru anta maramēcu gāḍini yeccaḍa tsūḍa lēdu*, I have never known such a manager for putting the screw on his subordinates.

**marammatu**, repairs. Hindustani; also *marāmatu*.



**marapaçaramaina**, mortal. *marapaçaramaina gáyamu* is a mortal wound. **marapaðanda**, capital punishment. Skt., from *maranam*, death, and *daṇḍam*, punishment.

**marapamu**, death. Skt. *mañchivá-rici maraṇamé śásshi*, death itself sets its seal on a good man's life; *nénu vānini marandāvasta (avasta) y'andu tsūchindānu*, I saw him in the article of death; *vrayagá vrayagá caranamu*, *daggagá daggagá marapamu*; write and write and you will be a karnam, cough and cough and you will be a dead 'un.

**marapaśāsanamu**, a will. Skt. But people usually both say and write *villu*.

**marasāna**, grindstone.

**maratsufa**, to forget; but it is more usual to use the compound *marachipōvuṭa*. *pustacam eccadāno peṭṭi marachindānu*, I have mislaid the book.

**marava**, sluice; but almost every one says *sluis*.

**maravu**, privacy; also *maruvu*.

**Maráti**, Maharratta.

**marcaṭachéshtalu**, monkey tricks.

**marcaṭamu**, monkey. Skt. Book word for *cōti*.

**mari**, so, then, again. *marémi?* what else? *nénu mar eppuḍu vastānu?* then when shall I come? *mariyeḷlu?* then how? *mari* is constantly stuck in when we say nothing; one of the commonest words in the language.

**mariconni**, a few more.

**maridi**, younger brother-in-law; same as *maradi*.

**mariḍijádyamu**, cholera. *mariḍi* is the goddess of cholera; people mostly say *cádrá*.

**marinta**, all the more. *alacarintsu comi vachchi*, *dipamu veluturuna pāḍutū v'unṭe*, *dāni mogam antacantacu marinta andamugá canuḍaḍutū v'unḍedi*, she looked all the prettier dressed up and singing before the footlights.

**marivaoa**, **mariyoca**, another.

**marivacalágu**, **mariyocalágu**, otherwise. *i vishayamló miru marivacalágu amucócandi*, do not think otherwise, i.e. don't be suspicious.

**mariyáda**, honour, respect. It must

always be remembered that what every Indian lays most stress on is that he should be treated with *mariyáda*, honour, respect, consideration; also *mariyáda*.

**mariyevadu?** who else? (masculine).

**mariyevate?** who else? (feminine).

With the negative and the last vowel lengthened these words mean no one; *mī vanti śactimantuḍu lócamló mariyevadū lédu*, there is no such energetic person in the world as you.

**mariyocaḍu**, another man.

**mariyocate**, another woman.

**mariyocaṭi**, another thing.

**marmamu**, secret, secrecy, secret parts. Skt. *marmam vidichi cheputānu*, I will reveal the secret; *amma puṭṭillu ménamāma vadda cheppin aṭṭu nī marmam antā yerigina ná vadda nī goppa cheppucócu*, like the man who told his maternal uncle what his mother's birthplace was, don't boast to me who know all your secrets; *vāḷla marmalū rahasyāḍū alóchanalū telusuconī*, knowing all their secrets and plans; *marmam antā ná chétuló v'unm appuḍu ná vadda gaḍusutanapu māṭalu cheppac andi*, don't talk clever to me who know all the details of the plot; *mantrasāni mundara marmamu dāchin aṭṭu*, like hiding the secret parts from the midwife.

**marohaḍu**, **marohaṭi**, another man, another thing; for *marocaḍu*, *marocaṭi*. *maró*, another; short for *marocaṭi*; *maró mucca*, another word; *maróḍu*, another man.

**marri**, banyan tree. *prayānicuḍu: i marri cheṭṭu yenni yēṇḍlād andi?* *grāmasthuḍu: reṇḍu vandala yenimidi yēḷlu*. *prayānicuḍu: mīcu lecca inta sarigá yeṭḷā telisind andi?* *grāmasthuḍu: nénu i v'ūrici vachchi yenimidi ēḷḷ andi; appatici cheṭṭu reṇḍu vandala yēṇḍla nunchi und annāru*. Wayfarer: How old is that banyan? Villager: 208 years. Wayfarer: How do you know the exact figure? Villager: I came here 8 years ago; I was then told it had been here 200 years.

**martabu**, closed, settled (of an account, usually). Hindustani. *sabha martabu cheyyandi*, dismiss the meeting.

**martyamu**, mortal. Skt. *martya lócam* is earth as opposed to heaven.

**martyuḍu**, a mortal.

**maru-**, prefix meaning 'again'. *marumóta*, echo; *marumāta*, contradiction.

**marugu**, privacy, concealment. *tama marugu tsochchindnu*, I have invaded your privacy; or have sought shelter with you.

**marugudoddi**, privy.

**marugugōḍa**, screen.

**marugupaḍuṭa**, to disappear.

**maruguparatsuṭa**, to hide something.

**maruguperaḍu**, courtyard where the privy is.

**maruguṭa**, to be hidden.

**maruguṭa**, to get used to; same as *maraguṭa*.

**maruguṭa**, to boil (intr.). *uḍucuṭa* is commoner.

**maruguzzu**, dwarf; also *maraguzzu*. *dirkha cāyuni bhusamula mīda cūr-tsunna maruguzzuvāni vale*, like a dwarf sitting on a giant's shoulders.

**marulamandu**, love potion. Skt. *marulu*, desire.

**marumāta**, contradiction; from *maru*, again; also *mārumāta*.

**marumóta**, **marumróta**, echo, from *maru*, again, and *mṛōyuṭa*, to resound; also *mārumóta*.

**marunāḍu**, the day after. *ā marunāḍu*, the day after that.

**marupu**, forgetfulness. *ḍācṭaru: nic ém bādha? rōgi: nācu marupu yeccu aind andi; adi poyyē-t-aṭṭu mand iyyaṇḍi? ḍācṭaru: istā gāni mundugā nā fixu antā iyyi*. Doctor: What's your trouble? Patient: Forgetfulness; can you give me a drug to cure it? Doctor: I will, but first my full fees, please.

**marusaṭi**, next. *marusaṭi dinamu*, next day.

**marutsuṭa**, to forget; also *maratsuṭa* and, commonly, *marachipōvuṭa*; *mai marutsuṭa* (to forget the body) is to lose consciousness.

**maruvu**, privacy; same as *marugu*.

**maryāda**, respect, honour, compliments; same as *maryāda*. *manalō manacu maryāḍalu yēmīṭi?* why compliments among ourselves?

**maṣacamu**, mosquito. Skt. Used only in books for *dōma*.

**masaluṭa**, to wander; to boil over (of water).

**masālā**, spices. Hindustani. *masālā poḍi*, curry powder.

**maṣānamu**, burial-ground, for Skt. *ṣmaṣānamu*.

**mashācattu**, survey (of land). Hindustani; an old revenue term.

**mashālchi**, lamp-lighter. Hindustani. Our revenue offices still have a *mashālchi* who lights lamps and sweeps and so on and counts below the peons and is paid from contingencies and does not get a pension.

**mashi**, ink. Skt. Used only in books; *yinci* is what we say.

**masṭu**, grounds (of liquor).

**masi**, black, dirt. Skt. *mashi*, ink. *masi vadalan anduna nūti daggira snānam chēsindnu*, I went to the well and had a bath to get rid of the dirt.

**masīdu**, mosque. Hindustani.

**maṣūchi**, small-pox. Skt. *maṣūchica matstsalu*, pock-marks.

**mat-(mad-, man-)**, prefix meaning 'my'. Skt. *matcatha*, my story; *maddāsulu*, my servants; *manmānamu*, my name.

**mata**, religion (in compounds). Skt., from word meaning opinion (religion is an opinion). *matadharmadāyamulu* means religious endowments.

**matabhrasṭuḍu**, an apostate.

**matalabu**, purport. Hindustani. *aṛi matalabu* is the purport of a petition.

**matamu**, religion. Skt. *mana matam bōdha chēyistū v'unda valenu*, we must teach our religion (note *mana*; this does not apply to conversion, but only to teaching those who are already of your religion).

**matasambandhamaina**, connected with religion; e.g. *matasambandhamaina crīyalu*, religious ceremonies.

**matābbhimānuḍu**, pious. Skt., from *matam*, religion, and *abhimānam*, love.

**matácháryuḍu**, head of sect. *matácháryulaina y'īlācā puttsuconī y'ī dura-chāram mānpadānīci yēmāina paṇi chēstē bāg unḍunu*, it would be a good thing if the bishops took notice of this bad use and did something; *pradhāna*

*matácharyuḍu* translates metropolitan or primate.  
**matántaramu**, conversion.  
**maṭhamu**, monastery. Skt.  
**matī**, mind, intellect. Skt. *caṇḍu cheripinā devuḍu matī y'ichchin aṭṭu*, just as God gives increased faculties to the blind; *gati lēn ammacu, matī lēni moguḍu*, a helpless woman and a foolish husband; *nācu matī pōtū v'unnadi*, I am getting bewildered.  
**matibhrama**, confusion of mind. Skt. *matibhrama yettuṭa* is to become of unsound mind.  
**matibhrashtuḍu**, weak of mind. *donganu puṭṭinchinavḍu matibhrashtunu puṭṭintsaca mānadu*, He who created rogues does not omit to create dupes.  
**matihinuḍu**, fool.  
**matilēni, matimālina, matipōyina**, foolish. *matimālina māṭalu*, foolish words.  
**matimantuḍu**, sensible man.  
**matimpu**, estimate. Hindustani. A revenue term for crop-estimate, &c.  
**matintsuṭa**, to estimate, appraise.  
**matsta**, mole, stain. *maṣūchica matsta*, pock-marks.  
**matstsaramu**, malice, envy. Skt.  
**matstsū**, sample.  
**matstsū**, love-philtre.  
**matseyamu**, fish. Skt. Used in books for *chēpa*.  
**mattamu**, intoxicated. Skt.  
**maṭṭamu**, level.  
**maṭṭe**, toe-ring; also *meṭṭe*.  
**maṭṭi**, earth, mud.  
**matu**, intoxication. *tāgi mattuḍu y'unnāḍu*, he drank himself unconscious; *tyanacu y'illu bailudérin appuḍu y'intā mattu lēdu*, he was not so drunk when he left the house.  
**maṭṭu**, measure. *maṭṭu mitamu lēdu*, no end to it; *maṭṭu maryāda lēnivāḍu*, no moderation or modesty; *maṭṭu mīra vāḍu*, do not go too far.  
**maṭṭucu**, up to, only. *grāma sarīhaddu maṭṭucu*, up to the village limit; *prastutam maṭṭucu*, only for the present.  
**maudhyamu**, stupidity. Skt. *mūdhūḍu*, stupid.  
**maunamu**, silence. Skt. (*muni*). There is a famous mauna svami, or

silent ascetic, at Kuttālam. *maunam dharintsuṭa* is to keep silence; *maunam ardh angicāramu*, silence is half consent.  
**maurkhyamu**, stubbornness. Skt. (*mūrkhuḍu*).  
**-mayamu**, suffix meaning 'composed of'. Skt. *jalamayamaina*, composed of water, aqueous; *agnimayamaina*, igneous; *vāḍmayamu*, composition (literary); *chinna cathala vāḍmayamu telugunacu cottadi*, the short story is a novelty in Telugu literature.  
**mayila**, impurity; a way of spelling *maila*.  
**mazarā**, hamlet of a revenue village; a revenue term.  
**mazā**, taste, refinement. Hindustani.  
**mazucūru, mazcūru**, aforesaid. Hindustani.  
**mazūri**, wages of a day-labourer, cooly. Hindustani.  
**mazūru**, a cooly. Hindustani.  
**mā**, our (not including persons addressed, which is *mana*).  
**mā**, short for *maha*, great. Skt.  
*mābāgu*, very good.  
**māchicāyalu**, gall-nuts.  
**māḍa**, half a pagoda (an obsolete gold coin).  
**māḍci**, manner. *cheppina māḍci*, in the manner said. Used in books for *cheppin aṭṭu*.  
**mādhyaṁica**, middle, adj. from *madhya*. *mādhyaṁica pāṭhāḍḍalu*, middle schools.  
**māḍiga**, the cobbler caste. The *mālas* and *mādigas* are the two pariah castes in the Telugu country; each thinks itself higher than the other; the *mādigas*, besides working in leather, beat drums, and no religious ceremony or marriage is complete without them; the male form is *māḍigavāḍu*, the female *māḍigadi*. *māḍiga maṭli, cam-sāli yelli*, cobblers say 'again', goldsmiths 'another day' (Malli and Yelli are also common female names); *māḍigavāḍi ālu aina, māḍē calici cheppu lēdu*, though she is a cobbler's wife she has no shoes to prevent her feet being scorched (the cobbler's wife is the worst shod).  
**māḍigapalle**, *maḍiga* hamlet; *madi-*

gas are, of course, not allowed in the village, and have to live in a hamlet apart.

**mādiri**, way, manner, sample. *rōgi: nā zabbu cudurtsa galarā? dāctaru: mī zabbu mādiri zabbulanu cudurtsa-ḍamlō nācu pratyēca sāmārthyam undi; i mādiri rōgam galavādrici nēnu iravai yēṇḍlu mānd ichchinānu*, Patient: Can you cure my disease? Doctor: Certainly; I am specially expert in curing your kind of disease; I have treated patients with that kind of disease for 20 years on end.

**mādsuta**, to scorch. *vāṇḍla puṭamu mādchindū*, he burnt their refining vessel (i.e. spoilt their scheme); *vāḍu mukhamu mādsu connādu*, his brow turned black (he frowned); *caḍupu mādchi*, starving.

**māḍuṭa**, to be scorched, to be distressed. *mādigavāḍi dlu aind, māḍe cālici cheppu lēdu*, a shoemaker's wife and a smith's mare are always the worst shod; *mēmu y'ilāgu bhōjanam lēcunḍa yenta sēpu māḍamu?* how long are we to be famished for want of food? (when the servants delay serving dinner); *vāni moham māḍi pōyindi*, he was crestfallen; *māḍuchecca* is the crust of burnt rice.

**māfu**, cancellation. Hindustani. This is the word ryots use when they want the Collector to remit the land-tax.

**māfuchēyūṭa**, to cancel.

**māgāni**, irrigated land.

**māghamu**, February–March, the 11th Telugu month.

**māhātmyamu**, greatness. Skt., from *mahātma*, great soul; *Rāma māhātmyamulu* are the deeds or miracles of Rama.

**māla**, garland. Skt. *japamāla* is a rosary.

**māla**, pariah. The malas and madigas (cobblers) are the two Telugu pariah castes; each thinks itself superior to the other and they will not share a well or food; *mālavāḍu* is the masculine form, *māladi* or *mālasati* the feminine; *māla* as an adjective is also used to mean vile; *mālatulasi* is the wild basil, *māla dēga*, the lesser hawk. *brāhmanulālō nallavānni, māla-*

*lālō yerravānni namma rādu*, beware of a dark brahmin and a fair pariah.

**mālacari**, garland maker. Skt.

**mālacūḍu**, polluted food, defilement in general. *nā cōḍalu cāpurāṇici vachchina tarēḍta y'intlō vaṭṭi mālacūḍu*, it is all defilement since my daughter-in-law came into the house.

**mālacūṭalu**, Billingsgate.

**mālapalle**, pariah hamlet; the pariahs are, of course, not allowed in the village, and have a ghetto to themselves outside.

**mālāprabhutvamu**, the pariah (i.e. English) government. *māla prabhutvam cāvaḍam chēta anni nirbhandhālē; addamainavāḍḷi tsaduvucōvaḍamē; addamaina vāḍḷu v'udyōḡḍu cheyya-ḍamē; yevarini cāsta tiṭṭa valla cādu; cōṭṭa valla cādu; y'i pāḍu calicālam yeppuḍu pōtundō!* because we are cursed with a foreign Government we are coerced on every side; any one may study; any one may hold appointments; we must not abuse any one; we must not beat any one; oh Lord, when will this bad time come to an end!

**mālati**, jasmine. Skt.

**māli**, gardener; from Skt. *māla*, garland.

**mālica**, garland. *japamālica* is a rosary.

**mālimi**, affection, familiarity. *pilla-vāḍu nā daggira mālimi aindāḍu*, the boy took to me.

**-mālina**, negative affix, '-less'. *siggu-mālina*, shameless; *yerucamālina*, ignorant; *diccumālina*, helpless (having no quarter to turn to); *carunamālina*, merciless.

**mālisu**, grooming. Hindustani.

**mālisu chēyūṭa**, to rub a horse down.

**māma**, father-in-law; also short for *mēnamāma*, maternal uncle; *pinamāma* is the younger brother of one's father-in-law; *peddamāma*, the elder brother; you will naturally add *gāru* in speaking of your own father-in-law.

**māmiḍi**, mango; the wild mango is *aḍavimāmiḍi*, the graft mango *anṭu-māmiḍi*.

**māmidicāya**, unripe mango fruit.

**māmidicheṭṭu**, mango tree.

**māmidipandū**, mango fruit.

**māmsamu**, meat. Skt. *gōvu māmsam tinēvūru prabhutvāṇici vachchina taru-*

*vāta y'ikha yēld autund anḍi?* what do you expect when people who eat cow's meat are in power? *casāyivāḍu mēca māmsam ammutāḍu, nīvu nara māmsam ammutū v'unndu; vāḍu yecca-ḍanō puṭṭina paṣu māmsamu vicrayi-stāḍu; nīvu caḍupuna puṭṭina ṣiṣu māmsamu vicrayistū v'unndu; nī vyāpāramu cantē vāḍidē manchidi*, the butcher sells goat's meat, you human flesh; he sells cattle-flesh born anywhere, you child's flesh born in the womb; his is a better trade than yours (infant-marriage).

**māmsāṣanuḍu**, flesh-eater. Skt., from *māmsam* and *aṣanam*, food.

**māmūlu**, custom; the customary bribe. Hindustani. *sommu cōsam cādu cān anḍi, vaca sārī manam vadili peḍitē, idē māmūl ai, rēpu sommu paṭṭintsu cuni vēllē marivacādu cūḍa tanacē rā valen anḍāḍu; idi yeppuḍū huzūr gumastācē rāvaḍam māmūl anḍi*, it isn't for the money's sake; but if once we drop it, that will become customary, and to-morrow some one else will claim it; this is a perquisite which always goes to the head-quarters clerk. *Lacshmayya: vaiḍyūḍu cheppina pracāram pathyam puttsu cunṭ unṁvā?* *Rangayya: puttsucunṭinē unṁnu; cāni i mādhya ācal aitē, pathyam puttsu conī, māmūlu annam cūḍa tinnānu*. Smith: Are you dieting according to the doctor's prescription? Jones: Yes, but if I feel hungry, I take my usual food besides the diet.

**mānabhangamu**, disgrace. Skt., from *mānam*, honour, and *bhangam*, breach.

**mānajarū**, manager, especially an office manager. English; also *mēn-jarū*. *gumastā: mānajarū veyyi rūpa-yilu cā chēshāḍu; pustacamlō yēm anī vrsēḍi? incō gumastā: chillara khar-tsul anī rāyi*. Clerk: The manager has made away with Rs. 1,000; what does one enter in the ledger? Another clerk: Write it under petty cash.

**mānamu**, honour, modesty. Skt. *mānamu pōyina venuca prāṇam endu-cū?* what is life without honour? *nā mānamu daccintsu, nā mānamu nīlupu*, preserve my honour.

**mānanashṭamu**, dishonour, defamation. *ḍifēmēshan anṭē mānanashṭam*, it is the nearest Telugu word for 'legal defamation'; an offence under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, under which many cases are filed, since the Telugus often defame one another.

**mānasamu**, mind. Skt.

**mānasica**, mental.

**mānasintsuṭa**, to consider. Skt.

**mānava**, human. Skt. *mī y'incti vachcheḍu chinṇadnīni strī rūpamuna vachchina bhāgyadēvatānugḍ bhāvimpā valenu gāni, sāmānya mānava bhāmi-nigā bhāvimpā cūḍadu*, you must regard the girl who has come to your house not as an ordinary human being but as the Goddess of Prosperity in the form of a woman.

**mānavacōṭi**, the world of men; from *mānava*, human, and *cōṭi*, crore, host.

**mānavadharmamu**, humanity. *itarulu pādautū v'unṭē tsistū v'ūrucōva-ḍam mānava dharmam cādu*, humanity requires that we should not look on while others go to the devil.

**mānavantuḍu**, an honourable man. Skt.

**mānavati**, a modest woman. Skt.

**māndyamū**, torpor. Skt.

**mānica**, a grain measure, four to the cuntsam, 16 to the toom. *māta ghanamu, mānica pitṭsa*, big words, small measure.

**mānicyamū**, jewel, very common figuratively. *cuppālō mānicyamū*, a diamond on a dunghill; *mānicyam-vantivāḍu*, a jewel of a man.

**mānipintsuṭa, mānpintsuṭa**, to put a stop to; causative of *mānpuṭa*; *ā vivādhām mānpinta valen anī nēnu y'iccadacu vachchinānu*, I came here to stop that marriage.

**mānipōvuṭa**, to stop, cease. *māni-pōyina pūndu malli rēpin aṭṭu*, like ripping up old sores.

**mānō**, prefix meaning 'mind', 'heart'. *mānovallabhuḍu*, dear to my heart.

**mānpuṭa**, to stop (transitive). *mana sadāchāramunu mānpī vēsināru*, they stopped our good custom.

**mānu**, tree, wood. Tamil *maram*. The common word is *cheṭṭu*, but *cheṭṭu* also means a shrub. *cheṭṭu ai vangamidi*

*mánu ai vangundá?* if it won't bend as a shrub, will it bend as a tree? (a stubborn boy is not likely to make a yielding man); *mánu pandlu mánu cindané rálutavi*, the tree's fruit falls under the tree (you will get what you deserve); *yéti dari mánici yeppuđú chalanamu*, unsafe as a tree on the river brim.

**mánupu**, stopping. *caruvu mánupu paṇṭa*, *mīḍatalu mánupu maṇṭa*, crops check famine, flame locusts.

**mánushamu**, honour. Skt. *mánu-shamunacu nilichi*, clinging to honour; *mánushamu daccintsuconuṭa*, to preserve one's honour.

**mánushyamu**, humanity, manliness. Skt.

**mánuṭa**, to cease, stop, give up. *caḍupuló v'unn amma canaca mánuná*, *vanḍin amma tinaca mánuná?* will the pregnant woman stop without giving birth or the woman who has cooked without eating? *chésina pápam cheppitē mánunu*, confession removes sin; *tennisu pravinuḍu*: *namnu paricsha chesháru gaddá ná vallu yeḷḷá v'unnadi?* *ḍāctaru*: *nicu viśrānti cā vāleṇu*; *conāḷlu tennisu mānuconi*, *rósú cālē-jici vēḷḷutundu*, *nimmalistundi*. Tennis champion: You have examined me, doctor, how about it? Doctor: You require rest; give up tennis for a bit and attend college daily.

**mányamu**, gift land, especially land gifted to brahmins; *sarvamānyamu* is such land free of tax; *arthamānyamu*, paying half the tax; *mānydlú maḍulú*, ground and glebe.

**mápu**, haze, dirt. *māpaṭi yeṇḍa*, evening sun; *yeṇḍamāvuḷu*, mirage.

**māracam**, exchange.

**mārāḍuṭa**, to contradict, chat back; from *māruṭa*, to exchange.

**mārchivēyūṭa**, to change; more common than simply *mārtsuṭa*.

**mārdavangá**, softly, sweetly. Skt., connected with *mṛduvu*.

**mārédu chetṭu**, Bengal quince. *mārédu samasta abhīśhtamulan ittsunu*, the Bengal quince will grant you all your wishes.

**mārgamu**, way. *peddamanishi: nī pēr émi?* *nuvvu yevari pillavāḍḍivi?* *bāluḍu:*

*mīru canuccó valen antē reṇḍu mārgál unnai*. *peddamanishi: yēmiṭivi?* *bāluḍu:* *mīru iṭhinsuconḍi*, *léca pótē vichārintsandi*. Gentleman: What's your name? Whose child are you? Boy: If you want to find out there are two ways. Gentleman: What are they? Boy: Guess or inquire. *bharta: cāfi chēyadānīci iravai mārgál unnai*. *bhārya: nāc enducu chepputāru ā san-gati!* *bharta: vāṭiló nuvvu occaṭi nēr-tsucunnā nācu tsālunu*. Husband: There are twenty ways of making coffee. Wife: Why do you say that? Husband: If you can learn one of them, that will do.

**mārgasīramu**, the 9th Telugu month, December-January. Skt. *mārgasīra māsamunacu māmīḷlu pūsunu*, mangoes flower in Margasirām.

**mārgasthuḍu**, wayfarer. *mīru vastār ani y'ī rōzuna y'iravaimandī mārgasthulanu basa doracad ani cheppi pampī vēsindānu*. (Hotel-keeper): Hearing you were coming I have shut the door to-day on twenty travellers.

**Māri**, goddess who gives cholera, small-pox, &c. *magāḍu vallan amanu*, *Māri valladu*, Mari will shun the woman who is shunned by her husband. *mahāmāri* is cholera.

**-māri**, suffix meaning 'one who does'. *mandulamāri*, poisoner; *munḍalamāri*, womanizer.

**mārijālamu**, cat. Skt. Used for *pilli* in books.

**mārupu**, change.

**mārtsuṭa**, to change (transitive). *gāraḍivāḍu: nī cheyyi teru; nī cattinī gaḍiyārangā mārchanu tsūtsucó. ocaḍu: nizamé. gāraḍivāḍu: gaḍiyārānmi maḷḷi cattigā mārustānu tsuḍu. ocaḍu: nācu cattī accara lēdu, gaḍiyāramé cā vāleṇu*. Conjuror: Open your hand; see, I have changed your knife into a watch. Stranger: True. Conjuror: See, I will change the watch into a knife again. Stranger: No, thank you, I prefer the watch.

**māru**, time, other, again; from *māruṭa*, to change. *ocamāru*, once; *ī māru*, this time; *palumāru*, often; *mummāru*, three times; and what the auctioneer says is *mummāṭici*. . . . *yeḍala ná pēru*

*máru péru peṭṭu*, my name is not John Smith if . . .

**márubéramu**, barter, retail trade.

**márudastúri**, feigned handwriting.

**máruḡá**, instead.

**márumaruvu**, second marriage.

**márumáta**, reply, contradiction. *nívu márumáta yémi cheppa vaddu*, don't answer back; *márumátáḍacundá nénu cheppé nítulu vinanḍi*, hold your tongue and listen to my maxims.

**márumogamu**, averted countenance.

**márumróta**, echo.

**márumróyuta**, to. echo. *párvata guhalu márumrógin aṭlu*, like the echo from mountain caves.

**márumúlamu**, in a corner. *y'i y'intici v'unna lópam allá idi v'úrici chivaranu conchem márumúladá v'unnaḍi*, the only drawback about this house is that it is at the end of the village and rather out of the way.

**márupalucuṭa**, to contradict.

**máruṭa**, to change (intransitive). *rágá rágá mári póyi*, changing little by little.

**márutalli**, stepmother. *máṭalu má talli máṭalu, peṭṭu márutalli peṭṭu*, motherly words and stepmotherly feeding.

**márutamu**, wind. Skt. Used in books for *gáli*.

**márutálamu**, false key.

**máruvéshamu**, disguise.

**márváḍi**, marvadi, the Jew of India.

*ocaḍu: márváḍṭlu ḍabbu kharitsu peṭṭarú; bháryanu tisucu rávaḍánci tappa incó panici tama úḷlacu póru. incódu: accaḍa nunchi ippuḍu cotagá vastunna vāḷlu campinchár ém? ocaḍu: railu kharitsu lēcundá v'unda-ḍánci ippuḍu iccaḍé puṭṭut unnáru.* Smith: Marvadies won't spend money, they won't go home except to fetch their wives. Jones: Have there been any new arrivals among them? Smith: No, to save railway fares they are now being born here.

**másamu**, month. Skt. The Telugu is *nela*, but *másam* is just as common.

**máshṭaru**, master, especially school-master. English; also *mēshṭaru*.

**másicamu**, monthly.

**másina**, **másipóyina**, dirty. *mási-póyina baṭṭalu*, dirty clothes.

**máta**, mother. Skt. for *talli*; *mátá-pítalu*, father and mother, for *tallidanḍrulu*.

**máta**, word, command, promise, affair, concerning. *aushadhamu máta smaranacu vachchi*, remembering about the medicine; *ní máta cheppa lédu*, he did not mention you; *idi vére máta*, this is another affair; *renḍó máta lédu*, there is no alternative; *ámé tirigi vastunnadé máta telisi*, knowing she would come back; *máta tappa lédu*, he kept his promise; *vétucu vétu, máṭacu máta*, a blow for a blow, a word for a word; *máta vinuṭa*, to obey; *veyya máṭal éla?* in a word; *ná máta véru, ní máta véru*, we don't agree; *vānici nácu máṭalu lévu*, we are not on speaking terms; *cadapaṭi máta yémi?* what was the result? *máṭalacu paṭṭucunṭé viḍavaḍu*, once he starts talking he never stops; *ad eccāḍi máta!* what nonsense! *máṭalu ráni biḍḍa*, a child that has not yet learnt to speak; *vānici máta sāgutundi*, he commands respect; *máṭalacu mátramamu pēdaricamu lédu*, nominally he is well off; *áyana máṭacu yeduru lédu*, his word is law; *máta tistṣuṭa*, give one's word; *ḍāḍāni máta nīḷa mūta*, a woman's word is a water bundle; *máṭacu máta tegulu, nīḷacu nátsu tegulu*, words and weeds choke streams and speech; *máṭalacu Malli, panici Yelli*, in words a Malli, in deeds a Yelli. Malli and Yelli are women's names, but *malli* also means again and *yelli* to-morrow. (His Miss Bud never becomes a Mrs. Blossom.) *máṭalu cōṭalu dāṭutavi, cāḷlu cadapa dāta lévu*, his words breach forts, his foot does not pass his threshold (great boaster, little doer); *vīl erigina máta, cīl erigina vāta*, a word in season, a brand in reason; *evāri cūdu tinte vāri-māṭal dī dī*, he who pays the piper calls the tune.

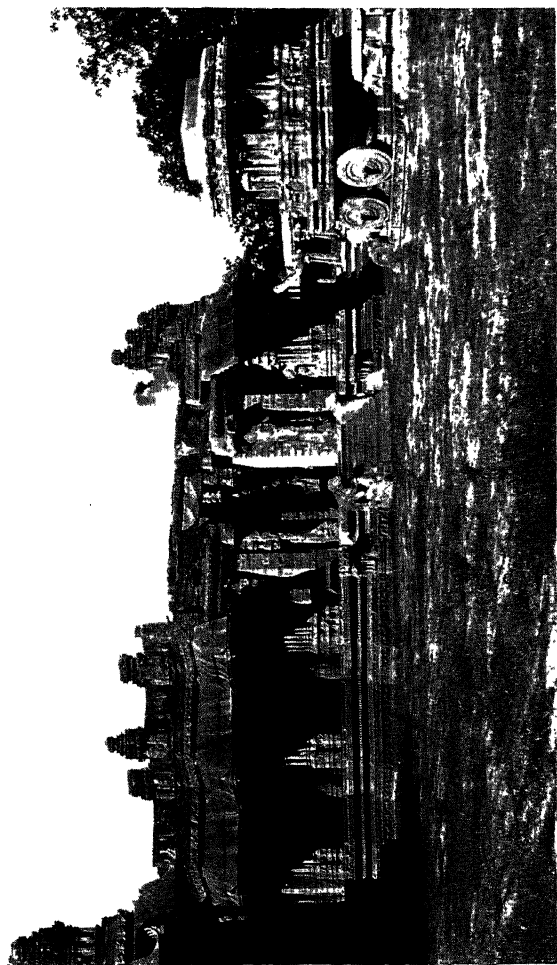
**máṭalamári**, chatterbox.

**mátangamu**, elephant. Skt. Used only in books for *yēnuḡu*.

**mátavinuṭa**, to obey.

**mátámahi**, maternal grandmother. Skt.

**mátámahuḍu**, maternal grandfather. Skt.



The Viralaio Temple at Hampi (Vijayanagaram), Bellary district, the ruined capital of the Andhra Empire

*(Photo. D. T. Bak and Sons, Hyderabad)*





**mátápitalu**, father and mother. Skt. **mátimátici**, again and again. *púrvam oca dhanavantuḍu sarīramu ninḍa raina-khachitamulaina svarnābhara-namulanu dharintsucomi vidhīni baḍi* (= *vembaḍi*) *póvuts unḍaga, bidaváḍ ocaḍi* *ḍānini vembaḍinchi, nagalanu tsūchi, mātīmātici namascarimpa n'd-rambhincheni, d dhamicuḍi ḍānini tsūchi* 'ná nagalaló nēn ēḍiyu nīc iyya lēdi, yendunac aṭlu chēyutsunāvo?' *ani y'adi-genu.* 'd nagalu nácc accara lēdu; mīru nanmu nagalanu tsūḍan ichchindru ganuca, namascāramulu chēsindānu; mīrunu tsutsucomi santōshintsuṭayē cām, nagala valana vēr oca prayōjanamunu ponda tsālaru; mīru nagalanu cāpāḍu conuṭcāi yentayū ṣrama paḍuts un-nāru; nácc d ṣrama y'accara lēcayē santōshamu labhintsuts unnādi; mīcunu náccu gala vyatyāsam idiyē.' *y'ani vāḍu badulu cheppi pōyenu*, once a Dives was going along the street wearing all over the body gold ornaments set with jewels. A poor man following him, seeing the jewellery, began to bow again and again. Dives, seeing him, said: 'I shan't give you any of my jewels; why do you do like that?' The poor man replied: 'I don't want the jewels; I am bowing to you to thank you for letting me see them; you too have no other use for the jewels except to look at them and be pleased; you are at any amount of trouble to preserve the jewels; I get my pleasure without that trouble; that is the difference between you and me.'

**mātlāḍuṭa**, to speak, to engage, bespeak (a cart or taxi). *strī: ná pemimī nīdraló mātlāḍut unṭāru, vāric émainā mand istāra? vāidyūḍu: mand accara lēdu; paḍaṭi pūta dyananu svēchchagā mātlāḍan iyyandi.* Woman: My husband talks in his sleep, can you prescribe? Doctor: No medicine is necessary; let him talk freely in the day-time. *ocaḍu: Lacshmayyani tsūstē náccu zāli vēstundi. incōḍu: yenducu? ocaḍu: Lacshmayya yēḍu bāshalu nērtsuconnāḍu, chēsucunna pēl-lām ataḍini occa māt aind mātlāḍan iyyadu.* Smith: I pity Brown. Jones:

Why? Smith: Brown has learnt seven languages but his wife won't let him talk a word of any of them.

**mātra**, pill. *nā chēti mātra vaicunṭha yātra*, (quack speaking) the pill in my hand will take you to heaven (take my pill and you go up the hill).

**mātram**, only, as much as. *tōchina mātram sambhāvana ivra vaitssumu*, you may give as much as you think fit to the brahmins.

**matránā**, as soon as; short for *mātra-muna. cheppina mātrānā*, as soon as he spoke.

**mātrā-**, prefix meaning 'mother'. Skt. *mātrūbhāsha* is one's mother tongue; *mātrūbhūmi*, one's motherland; *mātrīhatya*, matricide.

**-mātruḍu**, affix meaning 'of the measure of'. *manushya mātruḍun aina náccu*, to me, being only of human measure.

**mātsacamma**, woman of masculine appearance, virago.

**mātsaryamu**, malice. Skt.

**mātu**, time. *ocaḍu: nanmu racshintsa pōcandi; náccu nīllaló munigi tsāva valen ani v'unnādi. incōḍu: incō mātu tsāva vaitsunē; nē nimu nīllaló nuṇḍi paici tistān antē, meḍal y'istāru.* Suicide: Don't save me, I want to die. Rescuer: You can die another time; if I pull you out now, I shall get a medal.

**mātuvēyūṭa**, to tinker, solder. *mātu* is the menstruum used by the tinker.

**māvatuḍu**, mahout (elephant driver). Skt.

**māvāḍu**, my son, my servant.

**māvāṇḍu**, **māvāru**, my husband, my people. *yenducu yēḍustāu vā, pillavāḍā, antē, yellunḍi māvāṇḍu coṭṭutār annāḍi āṭa*, when they said, 'why are you crying?', boy, he answered, 'my people are going to thrash me after to-morrow' (crying before you are hurt).

**māvi**, mango. Used in books for *māmiḍi*.

**māvi**, after-birth.

**māya**, illusion; in philosophy it is the phenomenal world; in common talk it is deceit and conjuring, deceitful. *dāni māya māṭalu palumāru vinṭu*

*v'undaḍam chēta, dāni valalō paḍi, nela dinamula nunchi dānni bahirangangānē v'untsuconṇāḍ aṭa*, he is said to have listened often to her cajoleries, to have fallen into her net, and to have been openly keeping her for the last month.

**māyacudu**, rogue, deceiver.

**Māyadēvi**, Nature, regarded as a goddess. Skt.

**māyalamāri**, conjurer.

**māyalādi**, deceitful woman.

**māyōpāyamu**, trick. Skt., from *māya* and *upayam*, trick, means. *lōpala saramlēni alpagnyāmulu chēsē māyōpāyālu y'ildaganivē*, such are the jejune manoeuvres of ignorant people; *micu yeccaḍa rūnam puṭṭaca pōtē, amma meḍalō cāsula pēru yēdō māyōpāyam chēsī puṭṭsucō lēru?* if you can't raise the wind otherwise, can't you by some trick get hold of your mother's gold necklace?

**māyuṭa**, to be effaced. *tana nēram māsī pōvuṭacai*, to efface her fault. *māsina* is dirty.

**meccuṭa**, to gobble.

**meḍa**, neck. *pillavāni meḍacu baṅgarapu cantē y'ainānu lēdu*, my boy hasn't even a gold necklace round his neck; *vancara meḍa*, wry neck.

**meḍaḍu**, brain. Skt. *mēdhā*.

**meḍalu**, medal. English.

**meḍaluṭa**, to stir, often in conjunction with *cadaluṭa*. *cadala meḍalacunḍa mantāsamu mīda nemmadigāḍ parunāḍu*, he lay on the bed quietly without moving; *vreḷḷu cadaltsutsu, nōru meḍaltsutsu*, moving his fingers and his lips (pretending to play and sing).

**mejāriti**, majority. English. *manam andaramū mīṅguca velitē mejāriti manadē autunḍi*, if we all go to the meeting we shall have the majority.

**mejistrētu**, magistrate. English. *Lacshmayya: yēmi manishiv oi! yevariṭō cheppacunḍa mā doḍḍlō nunchi pōṭṭōv?* *Vēncayya: nēnu iṭṭupu māniṣhini cānu, benchi mejistrētu ainānu; jāgrata!* Smith: Ho there, man! going through my yard without saying anything to any one? Jones: I am not a man now, I am a Bench Magistrate; careful!

**melacuva**, watchfulness, being awake. *i chevuḍulō piḍugulu paḍutū v'umṇā nācu nīdra melacuva rādu*, I am so deaf that if thunderbolts fall I shan't wake.

**melaguṭa**, to move about among. *vayasulō v'innā sundara puruṣha madhyamuna sādā melagutsu*, always moving about among handsome young men.

**-melasi**, mixing; this implies a verb *melayuṭa*, but *melasi* is the only part used and only in *calasi-melasi*, mixing and mingling.

**meligonuṭa**, to get entangled.

**mella**, squint. *i chinnadānidi mella cannu*, this girl squints; *gruḍḍilō mella*, it is better to squint than be blind (half a loaf is better than no bread; the lesser evil).

**mella, mellani**, soft, gentle, low, slow.

**mellagā**, slowly, gently, softly, low. *naucaru: ayyā! mīru conchem mellagā māḷḷāṇḍi, mā yazamānaḍu tsaduvcō lēca v'umṇādu. ocaḍu: aḷḷāga! inni yēḷḷu vachchindā tsadavanē lēḍā? nācu aidu sarvatsardīlacē tsadavaḍam vats-tumē*. Servant: Sir, please speak a little lower; my master can't read. Stranger: Indeed! At his age! Why, I could read when I was five. *mellagā* is what you say to your driver when you want him to go slow.

**menḍu**, much. *calla paṣiḍici cānti menḍu*, false gold glitters most.

**menḍugā**, greatly.

**mentulu**, fenugreek.

**meppintsuṭa**, to persuade, please; from *metstsuṭa*, to praise.

**meppu**, praise. *sēvacuḍu yazamānula nimmittamā yenta paṇi chēsindā vānḍi meppu canupaḍadu*, a servant won't get praised however much work he does for his masters.

**meppuṭa**, to praise.

**meraca**, high ground. *padavanu tīdchi meracānu vēsināru*, they beached the boat.

**meracapallamulu**, ups and downs.

**merapu**, lightning.

**meratsuṭa, merayuṭa**, to flash, as lightning. *merayuts unṇadi*, it lightens.

**merica**, the particles which resist the pestle or remain in the sieve; often used figuratively. *i pillavādu clāsulō merica*, this boy is the pick of the

class; *i dicshanavilō mēricala vanṭi māṭalu mātramē v'unnai*, this dictionary contains only choice words (all rare and pedantic words having been sifted out).

**merugu**, brightness. *mīru atanici śāstrālō merugulu cheppa valenu*, teach him gems from the shastras.

**merugupurugu**, fire-fly, glow-worm.

**merugutōmuṭa**, to burnish.

**meṭica**, snap (of fingers). *mogunni tsūchi meṭicalu virichinadi*, she snapped her fingers at her husband.

**meṭlu**, steps, stairs, stops on the lute, sandals. *meṭlu diguṭa* is to come downstairs; *nēnu vīnecu y'iravai mīdu meṭl antē*, *nā chellelu muppai reṇṇ antūndi*, I say there are twenty-three stops on the lute, my sister maintains there are thirty-two.

**metstsatagina**, laudable.

**metstsuta**, to praise; with dative, to be pleased with; *metstsucōṇuṭa* is commonly used for to praise; *rāzu mechchinadi māṭa*, *mogaḍu mechchinadi Rambha*, the right advice is that which the king praises, the right wife is the woman praised by her husband; *yazamāni*: *nūvū mā y'inṭlō iravai yēlla paṭṭi paṇi chēst unnāu*; *nī paṇici mechchānu*. *naucaru*: *mechchi yēm chēstār andi*? *yazamāni*: *ica nūnchi ninnu naucarugā tsūḍaca*, *mā cūṭumbamlō ocanigā tsūstām*; *andū chēta nīc ica mīda jītam iyyamu*. Mistress: You have been working in our house for twenty years; we are pleased with your work. Servant: What are you leading up to? Mistress: In future we won't look upon you as a servant, but as one of the family, and pay you no wages.

**meṭṭa**, high ground, dry cultivation. *meṭṭanu v'unna yēnugu*, *pallēna v'unna yēnugē*, an elephant is an elephant whether he stands on high ground or low (greatness transcends circumstances). The opposite of *meṭṭa*, high ground, is *pallam*, low ground; the opposite of *meṭṭa*, dry cultivation, is *māgāni*, wet cultivation. *meṭṭanu* means by land as opposed to by sea or canal.

**metta**, **mettani**, soft, fine. *catti mettani lēdu*, *atta manchi lēdu*, there

is no softness in a sword or sweetness in a mother-in-law; *mettagā dantsuṭa* is to pound fine; *ā gadilō v'unna duṣṭūnni velupalici y'iditsuṇi vachchi mettagā dantsa valenu*, pull out the scoundrel in that room and give him a good thrashing; *nā pāgā mettagā vēsūcūni cūrtsōvaḍam*, to sit on my turban and squash it.

**metta**, pad, bedding. *metta nāḷḷu pōyinavi*, *chetta nāḷḷu vachchinavi*; our mattress-days have gone and our straw days have come (we have come down in the world).

**meṭṭe**, toe-ring; also *maṭṭe*.

**meṭṭinillu**, a woman's own house (her husband's), as opposed to *puṭṭinillu*, the house she was born in, her father's house; it means the house you tread on as opposed to the house you were born in.

**meṭṭu**, step, stair; *meṭlu*, stairs, staircase.

**meṭṭuṭa**, to tread.

**metucu**, grain of boiled rice, a morsel. *īḷḍu bhōjanam lēcūṇḍā yēnta sēpu mādamu*? *mēmu sommu y'ichchēṭ ap-puḍu pendarālē metuculu paḍa vēyan accara lēda*? (to innkeeper) how long are we to be famished? when we have paid our money can't we even have our morning grains of rice? *mingaḍā-nici metuculu lēvu*, *cāni misalacu sampangi nūne*, an oiled moustache, but no morsel to eat (a famished fop).

**mēca**, goat. *mēca vanni puli*, a tiger the colour of a goat (a wolf in sheep's clothing); *jītamī batyamī lēcūṇḍā tōḍēlu mēcalu cāstān amāṭṭu*, like the wolf offering to watch the goats without pay or perquisite.

**mēcapōṭu**, he-goat.

**mēcu**, nail, stake, peg. *ḍēra mēculu*, tent-pegs.

**mēda**, house with upper story (a terraced-roof house is *midde*; in the old days no one was allowed to flaunt a *mēda* or a *midde* without special permission from the raja). *rāja bhārya mēda yēccitē cummarivāḍi cōḍalu guḍise yēccinadi*, the potter's daughter-in-law climbed to the top of the hut when she saw the king's wife walking on the palace roof (aping the great).

**médara**, basket-making caste; they also make mats. *médara tsāpa*, a bamboo mat; *médaravāḍu*, a basket-maker or mat-weaver.

**médhavi**, a man of parts, a wit. Skt., from *médha*, intellect. *médhavalaina ní vale*, a genius like you.

**médhramu**, penis. Skt.

**médicarra**, plough-shaft; *médi* or *méditōca*, plough tail.

**mégghamu**, cloud. Skt. *acāsamu méggham paṭṭindi*, the sky has clouded over; *sūrya cīranamula vēḍimī chēta*, *samudramulōnī nadulalōnī maṣ'ugulalōnī v'undē nru dvīri rūpaṅgā śaici lēchi*, *vaca tsōṭa cūḍuconi*, *paini gālilō mégghangā yērpāḍi*, *baruvu yeccu ain appuḍu nru cinda paḍutundi*, the water of the sea, rivers, and lakes rises in the form of steam through the heat of the sun's rays, unites in one place in the upper air, forms clouds, and when they are heavy water falls down.

**mējestrētu**, magistrate. English; also *mējistrētu*, *maḷistrētu*.

**mējōdu**, stockings. Hindustani.

**mélamu**, fun. *mélamāḍuṭa*, to make fun.

**mélamu**, music, band of dancing girls. Skt., from root meaning uniting.

**méli**, fine. *méli musugu*, a fine veil.

**méli, mélu**, upper, higher. *mélugōḍa* is top-wall or rampart.

**mélu**, good, prosperity, better advantage. *antya nishṭhūramu canṇā, ddi nishṭhūramé mélu*, harshness at the beginning is better than at the end (say no at once). *cīd enchi mél entsa valenu*, count the advantages, after calculating the disadvantages (do not be unduly optimistic); *caḍapaṭa chin-nadi pedḍād ai*, *y'inta cālamunacu nā tapamu phalinchenu gādā ani santōsha paḍēdu dinamulu vatstsun appaṭici*, *daivamu nā mélunu tsūchi*, *ōṛva léca*, *y'intici nāṭō cāpuramu chēya vachcheḍu lōpalanē dānni nā pāḷiṭi Yama dūta-nugā mārci vēsināḍu*, at last after an age of hope deferred, when I thought of recompense and reward for protracted mortification of the flesh, and the joyful day had arrived, God cast a jealous eye on my bliss, and sent in her place a spiteful changeling to live

with me; *yeppaṭi mélu appaṭicē*, benefits are soon forgotten (then only the ever benefit).

**mélucāṭu**, canopy.

**mélucolpuṭa**, to waken.

**mélucōlu**, waking.

**mélucōnuṭa**, to be awake, wake up. *nīdra pōyina vānini lépa vatstsumu*, *mélucunna vānini lépa lému*, you can wake a sleeper, not a person who is awake already (none so blind as those that won't see).

**méluvarta**, good news.

**mému**, we, not including those spoken to; *manamu* includes them.

**ména-**, prefix denoting cognate relationship.

**ménabāva**, elder male first cousin through a female, being a father's sister or mother.

**ménacōḍalu**, cognate niece.

**ménalluḍu**, cognate nephew.

**ménamaradaḷu**, younger female cognate first cousin.

**ménamaridi**, younger male cognate first cousin.

**ménamāma**, mother's brother. *ocaḍu: mī ménamāma villu vrāsin appuḍu nimmu gnyāpacam peṭṭucōnnāḍā? in-cōḍu: peṭṭucōnnāḍu, anducanē nāc ém ichchi pō lédu*. Smith: Did your uncle remember you when he wrote his will? Jones: He did, and that's why he left me nothing.

**ménaricamu**, cognate relationship, marriage among cognates. Every woman considers that a girl of her family has a right to marry her son; boys are thus forced to marry maternal first cousins or nieces whom they dislike, and the plots of many Telugu novels are based on this bad custom.

**ménatta**, aunt who is either the wife of a maternal uncle or a father's sister.

**ménavadine**, elder cognate first cousin (female), i.e. daughter of a *ménatta* being older than yourself.

**ménéjaru**, manager. English; also *menējaru*, *manajaru*.

**mēpari**, feeder; from *mēpuṭa*, to graze, feed.

**mépintsuṭa**, to graze, active; to tend cattle; causal of *mēpuṭa*.

**mēpuṭa**, to graze, tend cattle.

**méra**, limit, distance, range. *tsūpu méra dūramlō*, just within sight; *méra miri*, passing the limit.

**méra**, a village fee. This was the fee paid to village officers, menials, and artisans; the British Government abolished it and pay village officers and menials a monthly wage; the artisans do not now work for meras or even for their inams but charge like artisans everywhere else; status has given place to contract.

**Méru**, Mount Meru; a mythological golden mountain on which Brahma sits surrounded by rishis.

**méshamu**, ram. Skt. A book word for *poṭṭēlu*.

**méshṭaru**, schoolmaster. English. *peddamamishi: yenducu yēdust umnāu? bālūdu: nēnu podduṭi nunchi ādu cont umnānu; ivvāla śucravāram ani teli-yaca, śanivdram ani, ādu cunṭ umnānu; iṭṭuṭu nācu śucravāram ani cheppāru; méshṭaru coṭatād émo ani yēdust umnānu*. Gentleman: what are you crying about? Boy: I have been playing from the morning, not knowing to-day was Friday and thinking it was Saturday; now they have told me it is Friday; I am crying because I expect my schoolmaster to give me a thrashing.

**méstri**, foreman. English, from master.

**méta**, fodder; from *méyuṭa*, to graze; *méta caranamu*, a village karnam for graft.

**mēti**, chief, leader. *mēti* is also the transliteration of the English mate and denotes, e.g., the cook's matey we always employ.

**méyuṭa**, to graze. *āvu chēnilō mēstē, dūda gaṭṭuna mēsuna?* if the cow gets down into the rice field to graze, will the calf be content to stay on the bank?

**miccili**, much, very. *gōḍalu miccili paḍipōyinavi*, the walls are much ruined; *miccili rahasyamugā*, very secretly.

**midata**, grasshopper, locust. *caruvu mānapu paṇṭa, midatalu mānapu māṇṭa*, crop to stop famine and flame to stop locusts; *agnilō midata paḍḍ aṭṭu*, like the grasshopper that jumped into the fire (to put it out).

**midde**, terraced house; once a sign of nobility; ordinary people were not allowed to build terraced houses.

**miḍi**, pride, projecting, bounding. *miḍipandlu*, projecting teeth; *miḍi-gruḍlu*, goggle-eyes; *miḍisipāṭu*, bounce, insolence.

**migata**, balance, surplus.

**migilchichēyuṭa**, to save.

**migilina**, remaining. *ṭicharu: milō yendarici svargānici pōdām ani v'undi? unnavāllu chētul ettāṇḍi. (Rāmayya tappa migilina vidyārthul andaru chētul ettāṇḍi.) ṭicharu: nicu iṣṭam lēdā? Rāmayya: iṣṭam lēdu, scūlu vadali peṭṭagāṇē mḍ amma iṇṇici rāmm annad andi. Teacher: How many of you want to go to heaven? Those who want to, raise your hands. (All the rest of the boys except Rāmayya raise their hands.) Teacher: You don't want to go to heaven? Rāmayya: No, mother told me to come straight back home from school. Lacshmayya tānu chinn appuḍu yuddhamlō tsūpina sāhāsam gurinchi upanyāsamlō goppagā chepput undenu. sabhacuḍu: yuddham antā mirē chēstē migilina sānyam antā yēm chēsind andi? Lakshmayya is holding forth at a lecture on his prowess in war in his youth. Voice from the audience: When you did everything what was there for the rest of the army to do?*

**migula**, excessive.

**migulamāṭalu**, impertinence. Impertinent words are described as excessive words in the South Indian languages. *adhica prasangam* is another similar expression for impertinence; *migula māṭalu rān istū v'umndu*, you are impertinent.

**migulanāḍuṭa**, to reproach.

**migultsuconuṭa**, to save. *yagnyamu nimittamu yāchinchi, ārjinchina sommulō nundī migultsuconna dru vandala rūpāyalunu pilladāni tanḍri mogamuna tagula peṭṭi, mund entō sukha paḍa valen ani conḍ anta dṣatō dru sanvatsaramula pillanu caṭṭu conṇānu*, I went round collecting alms for a burnt sacrifice, sacrificed six hundred rupees from the money saved to an earthly father, and with heaven-aspiring

hopes of future bliss united myself in wedlock's bond with a child of six.  
**miḡuluṭa**, to remain over. *māḡalu miḡuluṭa* is to be impertinent; *māḡalu miḡulabōcu*, do not be impertinent.  
**mimmu**, you (accusative).  
**mimmulanu**, you (accusative).  
**minacarintsuṭa**, to blink. *yēmiyu tōtsaca minucarintsuts unḡenu*, he was blinking in confusion.  
**minahā**, deduction, remission. Hindustani. An old revenue term for a deduction from the land-tax, &c.  
**minahāyamu**, exception. Hindustani.  
**minahāyintsuṭa**, to reduce. Hindustani. To reduce the land-tax, &c.  
**minaminalāḡuṭa**, to sparkle.  
**minapa**, made of black gram (*minumu*).  
**minḡaḡu**, lover, master. Skt. *gōchī-pātala rāyuḡu dongala minḡaḡu*, Mr. Clout Ragamuffin is master of thieves.  
**minguṭa**, to swallow; also *mringuṭa*. *duhkhāmu minguṭa*, to swallow one's grief; *guḡi mingēvāḡici guḡlō dēvuḡu vatravāḡiyam cāḡā?* the image in the temple is a black gram bun to the being that swallows the temple; *conḡa mingēvāḡici gōpuram aḡḡamā?* a temple tower is nothing to the being that swallows a hill; *mīru nanmu mingi vēsturu*, you would swallow me whole, i.e. you would go wild with anger.  
**minnalli**, flea; a bounding bug, from *mīḡi*, bounding, and *nalli*, bug.  
**minnu**, sky; the genitive is *minṭi*. *minnu vanca tsūtsu dlōchinchī*, looking towards the sky and taking thought; *minnu-mannu* is heaven and earth; *minmutsūlu*, offspring of the sky, is the wind; *cannu yerranaind*, *minnu yerranaind*, *cāraca mānādu*, red eye, red sky, mean storms; *cannulu yerra chēsi*, making your eyes red, means getting angry.  
**minnumuttuṭa**, to reach the skies (as cheers, *jayaghōshamulu*).  
**mitsuṭa**, to surpass. *rāja putrula andarini minchi*, surpassing all the king's sons; *ilḡu talacu minchina vēshalu vēstē tsūchina vāru nalugurū navvutāru*, people will laugh seeing her dressed up to the ears like that;

*ttacu minchina lōtū*, *gōchici minchina dāridryami lēḡū*, when you are out of your depth in water, or when you are reduced to your loin-cloth, what further depths are there?  
**minucu**, a glimmer.  
**minucuminucumanuṭa**, to flash, twinkle, glitter.  
**minugupuruḡu**, fire-fly.  
**minumulu**, black gram (*phaselus mungo*), a small leguminous plant with edible grain; cakes, &c., are made of the flour.  
**mirapacāyālu**, chillies (*capsicum annum*).  
**mirāsi**, a hereditary tenure. Hindustani. This is specially applied to a hereditary option to take up waste land in a village, and to hereditary offices; *mirāsi udyōgam* is hereditary office; *mirāsivartana*, hereditary allowance.  
**miriyālu**, pepper. *magani tala mīda miriyālu nīrust unnādi*, she grinds pepper on her husband's head (of a vixen).  
**mirumiṭlu**, dazzle. *bhayamu chēta canulu mirimiṭlu cāni*, eyes dazzled by terror.  
**mirumiṭluconuṭa**, to be dazzled.  
**misamisalāḡuṭa**, to glitter; e.g. the flash of youth.  
**misha**, pretext. *i misha mīda*, on this pretext; *i misha peṭṭi*, putting forward this pretext; *vivāham anē misha mīda*, on pretence of marriage.  
**mishanēri**, missionary. English.  
**missal**, hereditary right of a village officer. *missal carnāmu*, titular karnam.  
**mitamu**, limit, limited, moderate. Skt. *mita janamutō*, with a moderate retinue; *mitamulēni* or *amitamaina* is unlimited; *mitangḡ tāḡitē dēhānici bahu manchidi*, a moderate use of alcohol is good for the health; *mitamu tappitē amrūtam aind vishamē*, exceed the limit and nectar will be poison.  
**miṭhāyi**, sweets. Hindustani. *chedi-pōyina pāta miṭhāyi*, stale spoilt sweetmeats.  
**miṭhunamu**, couple. Skt. *miṭhuna carmānubhavamū lēni vidhavalu*, widows who have to do without the function of coupling (*miṭhuna carmam* is copulation).

**miti**, limit. Skt., same as *mitamu*.

**mitratvamu**, friendship. Skt.

**mitruḍu**, friend. Skt.

**miṭṭa**, high ground, mound, high. *miṭṭapallamulu*, ups and downs; *miṭṭa paṇḍlu*, projecting teeth; *miṭṭa madhyānamu*, high noon.

**miṭṭa**, false, hypocritical. *miṭṭa vēddāntamulu*, false scriptures.

**mi**, your.

**micu**, to you. You have is *micu unnadi*.

**mīda**, on, after that. *ūru mīda nūru paḍḍa*, *caranam mīda cāsu paḍadu*, the karnam will never pay a pie of the village taxes; *chittamu Śivuni mīda*, *bhacti cheppula mīda*, his mind is on Siva but his inmost thoughts on the shoes he left outside the temple; *muddāi: nā mīda tsālā mandī ddhāra paḍi v'unnāru*; *vāḷla pai daya tsipin-tsandi*; *mējistrētu: yēvaruvāḷlu? nī pillālā?* *muddāi: nā pillālu cādu*, *pōlisuvāḷlu*. Accused: There are many dependent on me, have mercy. Magistrate: Who are they? Your children? Accused: No, the police. *ica mīda* means in future; *paṇi mīda paṇi*, task after task; *māṭa mīda māṭa*, word upon word; *nā mīda cōpam chēsi*, getting angry with me; *mīda dēvaravāri chittamu*, after that as the Collector pleases.

**mīdaṭa**, after. *ica mīdaṭa*, in future; *aṭu mīdaṭa*, after that; *vāru pōyina mīdaṭa*, after they had gone.

**mīdaṭi**, subsequent; *d mīdaṭi paṇulu*, the subsequent works.

**mīdi**, upper, higher, on (adjective). *gōḍa mīdi pilli* is the cat on the wall; it is a proverbial expression for sitting on the fence.

**mīdimiccili**, **mīdumiccili**, very much, all the more, on the contrary.

**mīdugā**, by, past. *nēnu vāni y'nti mīdugā vachchānu*, I came past his house.

**mīgāda**, cream.

**mīgālu**, instep; from *mīda* and *cālu*, foot.

**mīmāmsa**, discussion. One of the six Hindu philosophical systems. *vēdamunacu artham unnadā lēdā y'anna mīmāmsa*, a discussion whether the Vedas have any meaning or none at all.

**mīru**, you; plural of *nūru*, which is

only used familiarly; *tamaru* is still more distinguished, and the Collector's peons prefer to refer to him not as *mīru*, or even *tamaru*, but as *Dēvara*. when will God start on tour? Does God desire us to pack?

**mīruṭa**, to transgress, pass. *ādu mīrina paḍutsu*, a girl who has passed the age (of puberty); *lā mīruṭa*, to transgress the law.

**mīsamu**, **mīsamulu**, **mīsālu**, moustache. *oca chētītō mīsamu vaḍivē-yutsu*, *rendava chētītō bozza nimur-comutṭu*, *Śri Rājā vāru prēvēsintsuts unnāru*, one hand twisting his moustache, the other rubbing his belly, the Zamindar steps in.

**mīṭa**, lever, latch, bar. *uricoyyi mīṭa* is the gallows lever; *bōnu mīṭa* is the mouse-trap bar.

**mīṭingu**, meeting. English. *y'i v'ūḷḷo paṇicimālina vāḷlu condaru bōgam mēlālu v'unda cūḍad ani vāddlu chēsi*, *mīṭingulu chēstū v'unnār aṭa*; *manam cūḍā mīṭingulu chēsi vāḷḷacu garva prāyaścittam chētāmu*, some worthless people in this town are arguing that nautches should not be allowed and holding meetings, so they say; let's hold meetings too and take them down a peg or two.

**mīṭuṭa**, to fillip, touch (an instrument). *gōṭa mīṭitē poyyē paṇici godḍali yēnducu?* why an axe for what can be done with a fillip?

**mīvāḍu**, your son. *A: mīvāḍu pōkhirila sahaḍāsam cūḍi parama pōkhirī aī pōyindū. B: māvāḍu pōkhirī ani yēvarū cheppucōḍā nēn eppuḍu vīna lēdē; vāḍu dīpālu peṭṭina taruvāta tsaduvēmō vād ēmō cāni yēppuḍu gum-mam dāṭi vidhulō aḍugu peṭṭadu. A: mīvāḍu tappacundā pōkhirī; mīru cheppinchē mīla tsaduvu compa tistū v'unnadi.* Orthodox Brahmin: Your son has become a great rogue by association with rogues. Enlightened Brahmin: First I have heard of it; he never goes out after dark but studies his books and so on. Orthodox Brahmin: Undoubtedly he is a rogue; the pariah (English) education you are giving him will pull your house about your ears.



**mléchchha**, barbarous, foreign, heathen. To the Hindu all foreign races are lesser breeds without the law, and the British Government is a *mléchchha* or barbarous government; all foreign words are *mléchchhapu* *māḷalu* or barbarisms; all foreign religions are heathen. Two can despise.

**mocamu**, face, for *mogamu*, *mukhamu*; *mocam tsāṭu vēsi iṅlō v'undi*, hiding your face in your house.

**mocca**, young plant, seedling; short for *molaca*.

**moccadamā**, affair. Hindustani, *cindi corṭu tīrpu cēvalam ūhala mīda moccadam ai v'umadi*, the Lower Court's judgement is all an affair of conjectures.

**moccalamu**, stubbornness; from Skt. *mushcaram*.

**moccazonna**, Indian corn. *zonna* is the large millet which resembles Indian corn.

**moccu**, vow; also *mroccu*. *āpati moccu*, *sampati cunḥlu*, vows in ill-fortune, reviling in good fortune (the devil was ill, the devil a monk would be; the devil was well, the devil a monk was he).

**moccuṭa**, to vow; also *mroccuṭa*. *tsūḍa tsuṭṭamū*, *mocca daivamū lēdu*, no relation to see, no god to vow to (abandoned by all); *cōṭi vēlpalacu moccuṭa*, to vow to all the ten million gods.

**modalaina**, &c.

**modalu**, beginning, root, source, capital. *cheṭṭu modalu*, root of tree; *chevi modalu*, lower flap of ear; *vāḍu modalē manchi vāḍu cāḍu*, to begin with he is not a good man; *vāḍṭi modalū*, interest and principal; *modalanāḍi*, from the root; *modaṭici mōsamu*, *lābhāṁci guddulāḍa*, fighting for the profits after the capital is lost.

**modaluconuṭa**, **modalupeṭṭuṭa**, to begin. *nishcāranamugā tīṭṭa modalu peṭṭinār ēmi?* why have you started scolding without reason?

**modaṭa**, at first.

**modaṭi**, the first.

**modaṭinundiyyu**, from the beginning.

**moddu**, block, stupid, blunt. *cheviṭi-muddā!* you deaf adder! *moddu lāgu*

*yenta sēpaṭici nā baṭṭalu tisu conī rāḍ ēmi?* how long are you going to be about bringing my clothes, block-head? *nī mogamuna peḍḍa modḍulu peṭṭa valenu*, blocks should be laid on your face (I should like to see you nailed up in your coffin); *yeddu vale tīni*, *moddu vale nīdra pōyin aṭṭu*, eating like a bullock and sleeping like a block.

**moga**, end. Skt., from *mukham*. *vīdhi mogacu vachchēt appaṭici*, when he got to the end of the street.

**Mogalāyi**, Mogul. Hindustani. Applied commonly to Hyderabad.

**mogamōṭamu**, partiality; also spelt *mokhamātam* and in other ways; *mokhamātam lēcundā cheppaḍam dhar-mam*, it is right to speak without partiality.

**mogamu**, face. Skt. *mukhamu*; also *mugamu*, -*mohamu*. *mimmaṇi tsūchi y'istāru gāni*, *y'itarula mogam tsūchi vaccarū y'ivva lēdu*, they will pay subscriptions if they see you (the Collector) but not for any one else's face; *vāni mogam māḍi pōyinadi*, his face fell; *ā chinnaḍi mogamu chinna puttsuconadi*, the child looked crest-fallen.

**mogatanamam**, manliness. *y' indulō nī mogatanam telustundi*, we shall see whether you are a man or not.

**mogavāḍu**, male, man, husband; also *magavāḍu*. *āḍāḍāni chēti arthamū*, *mogavāḍni chēti biḍḍā bratacadu*, money in a woman's hand, a child in a man's, won't thrive.

**mogga**, bud.

**mogguṭa**, to bend. *taḍisi gāni guḍise caṭṭaḍu*, *tāci gāni moggaḍu*, a man won't build himself a hut till he is drenched or stoop till he has hit his head.

**moguḍu**, husband. *moguḍi tēla mīda miriyālu nīrin aṭṭu*, grinding pepper on your husband's head (ticking him off).

**mohamu**, face; vulgar for *mukhamu*. *vāḍi moham māṇḍa*, may fire consume his face, is a common expletive; *nī moham lā v'umadi* is a vulgar way of expressing contempt (like your face, face to you).

**Moharamu**, Muharram, the 1st Muhammadan month; the festival on the first ten days of it which is an occasion for brawls between Hindus and Muhammadans.

**mohari**, gold mohur. Hindustani. Old gold coin of rupee weight worth Rs. 16.

**moharu**, seal. Hindustani; but say *silu* to your peons.

**mokhamal**, velvet; also *makhamalu*. Hindustani.

**mokhasá**, village held on service tenure. Hindustani. *mokhasas* still exist though service is not rendered.

**mokhasádarudu**, holder of a *mokhasa* village.

**mola**, loin, waist; *disamola* is totally naked.

**molabilla**, the metal bit on the female infant's loin-string.

**molaca**, a sprout; *molaca navvu* is a budding smile.

**molacattu**, **molatádu**, waist-band, loin-string; also *molatádu*, *moltrádu*.

**molatsuṭa**, to sprout. *cumpaṭṭó tá-mara molichin aṭṭu*, like a lotus sprouting in a saucepan (when two Sundays meet).

**molavéyuta**, to sow.

**mona**, point, front, headland; *monatsannu* (breast-point) means nipple.

**monagádu**, ringleader. *táné mahá monagádan ani prati mahávádi anucunṭu v'untádu*, every extremist agitator looks upon himself as a born leader.

**mondemu**, trunk (of body), stump.

**mondi**, maimed, crippled, stubborn, close-fisted. *léní v'udári canté caligusa monḍi mélu*, a rich miser is better than a lavish pauper. *monḍi tóca yeddu*, a bobtailed bull; *monḍic ettina vállanu yevaru yémi chéstáru?* you can do nothing with obstinate people. *mondári*, *monḍicatte*, a stubborn man; *monḍitanamu*, stubbornness.

**monna**, day before yesterday.

**monnamanánicimonna**, only the other day.

**monnamonna**, just. *monna monna chinna y'udyógamulaló pravéśinchina vár andarú manasu vachchin aṭṭu sampádinchi*, *bhárýalacunu biḍḍalacunu*

*déhamu ninḍa nagalu diga véyuts unnáru*, men who have just placed their foot on the first rung of the official ladder pile up money at their good will and load their wives and children with jewellery.

**monnaṭi**, last. *monnaṭi samvatsar ádi*, last New Year's day.

**moppe**, fool. *moppecu mureḍu nóru*, a fool has a wide mouth.

**moppu**, misfortune. *appu moppu*, debt is damnation.

**mora**, cry; word constantly used in petitions. *má mora ilacinchi*, listening to our cry.

**morapettúta**, to cry out.

**morri**, defect, broken edge; used e.g. of the defective edge of the moon in an eclipse. *grahanam paṭṭi chandrúniló conchemu morri póyi v'unnadí*, as the eclipse came on the moon's edge appeared broken; *morri pedavi* is a hare-lip; *morri chevi* a cropped ear.

**moruguṭa**, to bark. *dongalu coṭṭina áru másamulacu cuccalu moriginavi*, six months after the burglary the dogs began to bark; *yénugunu tsúchi cuccalu morigin aṭṭu*, like dogs barking at an elephant; *cucca véshamu vésté*, *mora-gacundá valla cádu*, if you disguise yourself as a dog you needs must bark. *Lacshmayya: mī cucca moragaḍam chéta má ammáyi sangitam pádu covaḍánici vilu léca póyinadí*. *Vencayya: mī ammáyé mundugá morigindi*. Smith: My daughter's singing was stopped by your dog barking. Jones: It was your daughter that barked first.

**mosali**, crocodile. *Góḍávari nadiló n'unḍeḍu mosallac enta tala birasó*, *ḍinic anta tala birusu*, she is as thick in the head as a Godavari crocodile; *mócsánici vasté mosali yettucu póyindi*, he came (to the river) for salvation and a crocodile carried him off.

**mosamosaláduṭa**, to giggle; onomatopoeic.

**mostaru**, kind, sort, way. *cotta mostarugá*, in a new way; *vyápára vishayamu yeṭṭá unnadí?* how is business? *oca mostarugá zaruguts unnadí*, middling.

**moṭima**, pimple.

**moṭṭamodaṭa**, at the very first.  
**mottamu**, total, multitude. *mottapu vyayamu*, the total expenditure; *mottamu chēyūṭa*, to total up; *cōti mottamu*, a herd of monkeys.  
**mottucōllu**, lamentations.  
**mottuconuṭa**, to beat oneself, lament. *mottucunaṭṭe v'unnaḍi*, it is deplorable.  
**mottuṭa**, to beat.  
**movvu**, shoot of palm, plantain, &c.  
**moyyūṭa**, to carry; same as *mōyūṭa*, which is commoner. *mosuguvella*, *mosugupōnu*, are expletives (may he be carried to his grave!).  
**mōcarintsuṭa**, to kneel. *nēnu mōcarintsucunī cūrtsunnaḍi ani mīru bhrama paḍḍ aṭṭ unnaḍu*, you seem to be surprised at my squatting on my knees.  
**mōcālu**, knee. *mōcālībanti*, knee-deep. *caligite cāllu muyyi, lēca pōtē mōcāllu muyyi*, wear your dress to your feet if you can afford it, if not, to your knees.  
**mōcāluchippa**, knee-cap.  
**mōchanamu**, deliverance, salvation. Skt.; same as *mōchanu*.  
**mōcheyyi**, elbow. *mōchéti pōtu*, poke with the elbow. *attavāri inṭi sukhamu*, *mōchéti debba vaṇṭidi*, the joys of the mother-in-law's house are like a blow on the elbow.  
**mōcshamu**, deliverance, salvation. Skt. It is the deliverance from the bonds of sense, life in the absolute.  
**mōdugu**, bastard teak (*butea frondosa*).  
**mōduṭa**, to beat. *i yelucanu tsāva mōdudu*, beat this rat to death.  
**mōdutsuṭa**, to close, fold.  
**mōhamu**, love, especially sexual. *nā mīda mōhamu*, her infatuation for me; *mōha pāṣālu*, the bonds of love; *dabbu cōsam tappa nizam chēta Śāsturalagāri mīda nācu yēmi prēma lēca pōyinaḍi, āyana vadda n'unna appuḍu lēni mōham tettsu peṭṭucunāḍu*, though I care for Mr. Shastri only for money and have no love for him, when I am with him I feign passion for him.  
**mōhintsuṭa**, to love.  
**mōmōṭa**, pity, partiality; another form of *mogamōṭamu*.  
**mōmu**, face; another form of *mogamu*.  
**mōpudala**, imputation, charge.

**mōpuṭa**, put down. *peṭṭe bhūmi mīda mōpi*, laying the box on the ground.  
**mōputa**, to impute; *drōpintsuṭa* is another common word for this.  
**mōsagāḍu**, deceiver, swindler.  
**mōsamu**, deceit, harm. *cunṭic ullāsam y'inṭici mōsam*, mischief is the cripple's joy. *anēca vidhāla mōsālu chēsi, dhanam sampādinchī, jīvanam chēstu v'unnaḍu*, I used to make my living by various kinds of swindles.  
**mōsapōvuṭa**, to be cheated, disappointed.  
**mōsaputtsuṭa**, to cheat.  
**mōsēvāḍu**, he who carries. *mōsēvānīci telusumu cāvidi baruwu*, he who carries the yoke knows its weight (the wearer knows where the shoe pinches).  
**mōta**, load; *mōtayeddu* is a pack-bullock.  
**mōṭa**, mote (irrigation water-wheel); *mōṭabāna* is the large bucket used on the mote.  
**mōṭa**, stupid, rough. Skt., from *mūḍha*. *mōṭa dunnapōḍi*! you buffalo! *mōṭacu cōpam muccu mīda*, the rough man shows his anger on his nose.  
**mōtārubandi**, **mōtabandi**, **mōtucāru**, **mōtāru**, motor-car. English. *Lacshamma: mī āyana mōtārubandi contāḍi aṭṭē. Vencamma: anducanē yatnam chēst unnaḍu. Lacshamma: mōtāru peṭṭēdānīci illu caṭṭist unnaḍi? Vencamma: mōtārubandi chēdi pōtē bāgu cheyyaḍam yeṭlāgō, bandi tala-cindul aṭṭē yēm cheyyāḍi enō telipē pustacam conī tsāduvut unnaḍu. Mrs. Smith: I hear your husband is buying a car. Mrs. Jones: He is thinking of it. Mrs. Smith: Is he building a garage? Mrs. Jones: He has bought a manual to find out how to repair it and what he is to do if it goes to pot. Lacshamma: i mōtārucāru mīcu yeṭṭā vachchindī? Vencamma: lāṭarilō. Lacshamma: mī nambaru gelichindī cabōlu? Vencamma: nēnu lāṭarilō dābbu peṭṭa lēdu, lāṭari yērpāṭu chēsindī nēne. Smith: How did you get this car? Jones: In a raffle. Smith: Your number won, I suppose? Jones: No, I ran the raffle.  
**mōṭu**, obstinate, stupid, rough. *āme**

*pillanu mōtugā yettucunnadi*, she handles the child roughly.

**mótubarī**, **mótuparī**, substantial, well-to-do. Hindustani. *mótubarī rayitu*, a substantial farmer.

**mōvu**, shoot of palm, plantain, &c.; also *movvu*.

**mōyuta**, to carry, convey. *buṭṭa mōsuciṇi vellāddṇi nēnu manushyulanu tisuciṇi vastānu*, I will go and fetch men to carry the basket off; *andarū andalamu yecitē, mōsēvāru yevāru?* if all get into the palanquin, who will there be left to carry it? *gandha poḍi mōsē gāddide vale*, like a donkey carrying sandal-powder (incongruity).

**mrānu**, tree; also *mānu* and more commonly *cheṭṭu*.

**mrīnguta**, to swallow; also *minguta*. *tondaragā mringi*, swallowing in haste; *nōṭilō vrēlu peṭṭuconī guṭṭacalu mringutsu*, putting his finger in his mouth and gulping down.

**mroccu**, vow; same as *moccu*.

**mroccuṭa**, to vow; same as *moccuṭa*. *mī cāllacu mroccuṭānu*, I beseech you; *miru dēvuḷl ānī rāllacū carralacū mroccuṭānu*, you make vows to stones and sticks which you take for gods.

**mrōta**, ringing sound. *santsulalō gallu-gallumani rīpāyala mrōta vinutsundāṭa chevula paṇḍuvu cāddā?* what a delight to the ears is the ring of rupees jingling and jangling in their bags.

**mrōyuta**, to resound, to ring.

**mrūduvu**, soft, mild, gentle. Skt. *mrīdu-madhura* are often combined; *mrīdumadhura gāḍpulu*, delicious breezes; *mrīdupu tappina*, discourteous; *ilā mrīduputappina māṭalu māṭāḍutū v'untē pillavāḍḍalanu asalē māḷlādan iyyanu*, if you boys use such ungentle words I won't allow you to talk at all.

**mrūgāmu**, animal. Skt. *mrūgēndruḍu*, the king of beasts; *mrūgācshi*, gazelle-eyed.

**mrūgaya**, the chase. Skt.

**mrūsha**, false. Skt.

**mrūti**, death. Skt.

**mrūtṭica**, mire. Skt. Used metaphorically. *paṇilō yēmt lābham?* *mrūtṭica*, no profit in that; a rotten business.

**mrūtṭica**, earth, soil. Skt. *śōna mrūtṭica parama pāvanam ainadi*, red earth is very holy.

**mrūtuḍu**, dead man. Skt. *mrūtula yocca bhāryal andarī tarvāta svarga lōcṇiṇi vacchi*, *bhartalatō svarga sukham anubhavistār anna sangatī śāstrālanu baṭṭi micu telisē v'unmadi gaddā?* don't you know that according to the scriptures the wives of the dead follow them to heaven and enjoy heavenly bliss with them? *jīvan mrūtuḍu*, *mrūta jīvuḍu*, the bad man is a living corpse, the good man still lives after death.

**mrūtyudēvatalu**, the gods of death, furies. Skt. *mana pālīṭici mrūtyudēvatalu vale pōg ainavi*, they have gathered like furies around us.

**mu-**, prefix meaning 3; *mummāru*, 3 times; *mupṭṭica*, three-quarters; *muccāni*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  anna; *muccālu*, 3 legs; *muccāru*, 3 seasons.

**mucca**, piece. *reṇḍu muccalu vrāstānu*, I will write a line or two; *naḍugu yengilī y'Inglishu muccalu tsāduvu cōvadamtōṭē voḷḷ erugaca pūru dchā-rānni*, *peddalini dūshistāru*, once they have learnt a few defiling fragments of English they are so puffed up that they revile old customs and their elders; *ocaṭē debba reṇḍē muccalu*, one blow two pieces (to settle a matter at one blow).

**muccammi**, nose-ring. From *muccu*, nose, and *cammi*, wire.

**muccālu**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ . From *mu*, 3, and *cālu*.

**muccāni**,  $\frac{3}{4}$  anna, 9 pies. From *mu*, 3, and *cāni*.

**muccidi**, snipe; but they say *ishnappu*; *muccidi* is from *muccu*, beak. The Italian for snipe, *beccacina*, is also the beak-bird.

**muccōnamu**, triangle. From *mu-*, 3, and *cōnamu*, angle. Commonly used of the whipping triangle.

**muccu**, nose, beak, tip. *tummitē poyyē muccu yennāḷḷu v'unḍunu*, a nose that goes when you sneeze isn't much good; *muccu tsochchi caṇḷō pravē-śinchēvāḍḍu*, he would go into your eye through your nose (a very clever fellow); *muccu chinna*, *muttemu pedda*, big pearl for small nose; *garuḍa muccu*,

Roman nose (eagle's beak); *tsappidi muccu*, snub nose; *daggité nilavani muccu*, *tummité nilutsund*? will a nose that can't stand coughing stand sneezing?

**muccubocca**, nostril.

**inuccuchiduta**, to blow the nose.

**muccudūlamu**, bridge of nose; from *muccu*, nose, and *dūlamu*, beam.

**muccupoḍi**, snuff; from *muccu*, nose, and *poḍi*, powder.

**muccurandhramu**, nostril; from *muccu*, nose, and *randhramu*, hole.

**muccutāḍu**, bullock's nose-ing. *muccutāḍu lēni yeddu*, *munda penchina biḍḍa ocaṭi*, there is no holding a widow's child or a bullock without a nose-string.

**muchchelu**, slippers.

**muchchévāḍu**, man of the Muchi caste, book-binders, paper cutters, makers of toys, saddles, &c.

**muchchi**, the office menial of the Muchi caste; he pastes and binds and cuts out envelopes and sews up files.

**muchchilica**, deed. Hindustani. A revenue term used especially of the counterpart of the *patta*.

**muctasamgá**, briefly, in brief. Hindustani.

**mucti**, salvation. Skt. A religious term from *muctam*, released, liberated.

**muctyāru**, agent. Hindustani. An old word for agent who has not a pleader's *sanad*; also *mukhtyāru*.

**mudaliāru**, a Tamil Sudra caste.

**mudará**, remission, discount. Hindustani. An old revenue term for remission of the land-tax or water-rate.

**mudata**, wrinkle; also *muḍuta*. *gaḍḍam antayu tella paḍinanu déhamunan occa muduta y'ainamu léca pōyindi*, though his beard is white he has not a wrinkle.

**mudda**, morsel, lump. *pēda muddalu*, lumps of dung; *vāru taḍisi mudda aindaru*, they are soaking wet; *netturu muddugā n'urnadi*, caked blood; *venna mudda*, pat of butter.

**muddāḍuta**, to caress; from *muddu*, kiss; to kiss is *muddupettucoruṭa* or *muddiḍuconuṭa*.

**muddāyi**, the accused in a criminal

case. Hindustani. *mējistrētu: firyādi muddāyi coṭṭucuntē tsuchāvd?* *sācshi: tsuchānanāḍi.* *mējistrētu: coṭṭacundā nuvū yēmi chēya lēda?* *sācshi: chēyya lēd aṇḍi.* *mējistrētu: yendu chēta?* *sācshi: nēnu tsuṭṭa tḍgutunnān aṇḍi.* Magistrate: Did you see the accused beating the complainant? Witness: Yes. Magistrate: You did not try to stop him? Witness: No. Magistrate: Why not? Witness: I was smoking.

**muḍḍi**, rump. *gollavāḍḍa, gollavāḍḍa, dhānyam eccāḍa v'unnad antē, gorre muḍḍilō y'unnad antāḍu*, shepherd, shepherd, where is the grain? In my sheep's rump, he will say (the utility of manure); *tana muḍḍi cāca pōté Cāsi dācā dēcam annāḍu*, he said, you may slide to Benares if you like so long as it is not on my rump; *dīpamu muḍḍi cinda chīcaṭi*, under the lamp it is dark; *aḍuvāṇḍla muḍḍi tsuṭṭi tirigēvāḍḍa*, a poodle-faker.

**muddiḍuconuṭa**, to kiss; from *muddu*, a kiss.

**muddu**, kiss, darling, pet. *cāci pilla cācici muddu*, the crow's chick is the crow's darling (all'orsa paion belli i suoi orsacchini, to the she-bear the bear-cubs seem pretty); *muddulamita* is a bundle of charms; *cuccamu muddu peṭṭu cuntē mūt ellā tega nācutundi*, kiss a dog and it will lick your whole face. *ā biḍḍa muddugā umadi*, that is a sweet child.

**muḍḍuḍu**, idiot.

**muddupettuṭa**, to kiss. *āmecu dongatanamugā muddu peṭṭu cunnāḍu*, he stole a kiss from her.

**muddutungaramu**, signet ring (pet ring); from *muddu* and *ungaramu*, ring.

**muddūmuttsaṭa**, pleasant things, darlings. *mīru muddūmuttsaṭa bāḍa yeragaru; chimma pillalacu peḷḷi chēstē v'undē sogasu pedda pillalacē chēstē v'undādu*, you don't understand the charm of child-marriages; the marriage of young children is much more elegant than the marriage of older children (defence of child-marriage).

**muḍi**, knot. *peṭṭuṭa or vēyuṭa* is to make a knot; *viṭṭuṭa* to undo one; *i muḍi vādu; aḍi zārumuḍi cāḍḍ?* *cādu, gaṭṭi muḍi*, this knot won't come un-

done; isn't it a slip-knot? no, a firm knot.

**mudi**, ancient. *mudi mānu chēva*, an old tree has a firm core (a brave heart in an old body).

**mudicāllavāḍu**, knock-kneed man.

**mudimi**, decrepitude.

**mudira**, seal, stamp, print. *ivi Hayi-drābādu mudira vēsina rūpāyilu*, these rupees are of Hyderabad mintage; *i y'uttaramu mīda Peddāpuram mudira v'urnadi*, this letter bears the Peddapur stamp.

**mudiyuṭa**, to grow old. *mudisi mup-puna*, in old age.

**mudra**, seal, signet-ring, sign, brand. Skt. *Tātāchāryula mudra bhujamu tappina vīpu tappadu*, if Tātachari's brand misses your shoulder it won't miss your back. (Tātachari was a priest who branded his disciples.)

**mudrapodutsuṭa**, **mudravēyuṭa**, to seal, brand.

**mudrācsharasāla**, printing press; from *mudra*, acsharam, letter, and *sāla*, hall.

**mudrintsuṭa**, to seal, print; *mudrim-pabadinādi*, printed. *atstuvēyuṭa* is also to print.

**mudritamu**, sealed.

**mudupu**, purse, offering in money or jewels. *ā mudupu chellinchi dēvatānugraham pondinādi*, you have obtained God's favour by that gift.

**muduruṭa**, to ripen. *mīcu vayassu mudirindi*, you are of a ripe age; *ippud ā sangitapu pitṭsa munapati canṭemū yābhai reṭlu yeccuva mudiri pōyindi*, his mania for music has ripened fifty times as much now.

**muḍuṭa**, to touch; more commonly *muṭṭuṭa*.

**muduta**, wrinkle; also *mudata*.

**muḍutsuṭa**, to tie, bend, fold. *muḍutsuconuṭa* is especially to twine flowers into the hair; *manchi puṇḍulu techchi y'ichchinamu*, oca nāḍ ainamu muttsaṭa tīra nēnu tsūtsuts undagā coppulō muḍutsucōvu, although I bring you nice flowers you never think of sating the yearning of my eyes by twining posies in your hair.

**mufassalu**, up country, provincial. Hindustani.

**mugamu**, face; also *mukhamu*, *mogamu*, *mohamu*, *mōmu*. *mukhamu* is the most correct form; *moham* is the usual colloquial form.

**mugatāḍu**, bullock's nose-rope. *munda penchina biḍḍa*, *mugatāḍu lēni yeddutō samānam*, a child brought up by a widow is like a bullock without a nose-rope.

**muggu**, a pattern made with flowers or in powder especially in front of a house, a magic circle. *muggulu* can be seen in front of any Hindu house in the morning; *muggulō cīrtsunda peṭṭi*, *mantrālu cheppi*, putting him in a magic circle and repeating charms.

**mugguru**, three persons. *mugguru āḍavāru cūḍitē paṭṭa paḡalē tsuccalu poḍustavi*, if three women get together the stars come out in broad daylight.

**mugimpu**, termination.

**mugintsuṭa**, to finish. *āḍḍaru vind ichchenū*; *vindu samāyamlō tana rāma-chilaca canabāḍacundā tera āḍḍamu peṭṭenu*. *vachchina atihulalō ocaḍu gaṇṭala coddi mīḍlāḍut undenu*; *dyana muginchina pimmaṭa chilaca teralō nunchi iṭlā anenu*: 'mī nāluca tsūpint-sandī', a doctor gave a dinner-party and covered up his parrot with a curtain so that it could not be seen; one of the guests talked by the hour together; when he had finished the parrot said from behind the curtain: 'please put out your tongue'.

**mugiyuṭa**, to finish (intrans.). *Lacshmayya*: *nēnu rachinchina nāṭacam yeṭlā v'urnadi? sukhamgā mugisindā lēdā?* *Rāmāyā*: *nāṭacam āḍḍam mugisina tarvāta tsūḍa vachchinavāḍḍu sukha paḍḍāru*. *Lakshmayya*: How did my play go? Did it end up well? *Rāmāyā*: After it was all over the audience felt more comfortable.

**muhūrtamu**, time in astrology. Skt. Used commonly for auspicious time; you go to your astrologer to fix an auspicious time for a marriage, journey, &c.

**mukhadācshinyamu**, complaisance; from *mukham*, face, and *dācshinyam*, grace.

**mukhalacshanamu**, feature. Skt.

From *mukham*, face, and *lacshanam*, sign. *bhārya*: *nā mīda mīcu prēma v'unnadā?* *bharta*: *nā mukhalac-shandlanu nuvvu tsadavi tsīdu*. *bhārya*: *nācu tsaduvu rādu gā, yeṭṭā tsadivēdi?* Wife: Do you love me? Husband: Read my features and you will see. Wife: But how can I? I don't know how to read.

**mukhamu**, face, direction. Skt. The usual colloquial form is *mohamu*; other forms are *mogamu*, *mugamu*, *mōmu*; compounds such as *mukha-mandalamu*, face-orb, are common in books; *mukham eruganivādu*, a stranger; *dādāni mukham eruganivādu*, a man who has not known woman; *nānā mukhālā pāri pōyindru*, they ran away in all directions; *pustacaminacu nālu mukhālā veticinānu*, I have hunted high and low for the book; *d rūcalanu vāni mukhamu mīda pāravēyī*, throw the money in his face; *vādi mukham vādic ēmi telusu?* what does he know? *svadēsā-nici pō vāl ani mukham vāchi v'umānu*, I am homesick (*Heimweh* takes the form of a swollen face in the Telugu country); *i panici darakhāstulu nālu mukhamula munchi vachchi paḍuts unnavi*, applications for this post are pouring in from all directions; *aṣu-dhamu mīda rāyi vēstē mukham anta chindutundi*, throw a stone into dirt and you will dirty your own face (stirring up mud); *vellacila parundi v'ummi vēstē mukhamu mīda paḍutundi*, if you lie on your back and spit upwards the spittle will fall on your face (proverb of blasphemy; whose casteth a stone on high casteth it on his own head, *Ecclus. xxvii. 25*; the Italians have both these proverbs; *chi contro Dio gitta la pietra in capo gli ritorna*, the stone you throw against God falls back on your head; *chi sputa in su lo sputo gli torna sul viso*, if you spit up the spittle comes back on your face); *mukhamantapamu*, entrance porch to a temple.

**mukhamukhi**, face to face. *nammu mukhamukhi tsūda lēcundā n'unnādu*, he cannot look me in the face.

**mukhariti**, complaisance. *ūricē mukha-*

*riti cōsam annānu*, I only said it to please you.

**mukhaśāla**, entrance hall.

**mukhastuti**, flattery (praise to your face). *mīru v'ūricē nannu mukhastuti chēstū v'unnāru*, you are simply flattering me; *y'idi tama mundara mukhastuti cōsam anē māṭa cādu sumandī*; *nēnu y'idi nizamgā tricarana śuddhigā cheppē māṭa*, this is not said to flatter you but in all sincerity of thought, word, and deed.

**mukhtyāru**, agent. Hindustani. An old word for an agent who is not a qualified pleader but appears before officers with a power of attorney from a party to proceedings.

**mukhavarchassu**, brilliance of face, beautiful complexion.

**-mukhuḍu**, affix meaning 'of' or 'belonging to' a face. *sumukhuḍugā*, graciously; *durmukhuḍai y'unḍi*, looking cross; *parāmukhuḍai*, turning his face away.

**mukhyamainavāḷḷu**, the important people. *atiṭhi*: *vīndu tsāḷā bāgā zari-ginḍi*, *nēnu yeppaṭici marachi pōnu*. *yazamāni*: *mukhyamainavāḷḷu yevāḷḷi varsham valla rā lēd ani nācu tsāḷā vichāramgā v'unḍi*. Guest: An excellent dinner, I shall remember it all the days of my life. Hostess: I am sorry all the important people were kept away by the rain.

**mukhyamu**, important, chief. *adi mukhyamu*, that is the chief point; *idi mukhyamu cādu*, this is not important.

**mukhyamugā**, chiefly.

**mukhyuḍu**, a leader.

**mulle**, bundle of money, purse. *mīṭā mullē*, bag and baggage; *vādi mīṭā mullē dōtsucu pōyindru*, they robbed him of all he had (his bundle and his purse).

**mullōcamu**, the three worlds, the universe; being earth, heaven, and hell.

**mullu**, thorn. Used also of a spur, of the hand of a watch and the sting of a bee or wasp. *nā dēham ippuḍu munḍla mīda paḍucon aṭṭ unṇadi*, I feel as if I were lying on thorns. *Lacshmayya cōṭu venuca mūḷu guṭtsuconenu*; *yevarainḍ tistār ēmō n'ani oca mailu cūda naḍi-chenu*; *chivaracu ocaḍu canipinchenu*.

*Lacshmayya: ayyá! ná cóju venuca mülļu guttsu cunnai, conchem tisi peṭṭ andi, dīni cōsam mailu dūram vach-chānu. Ocaḍu: adi saré gāni, cóju tisi vēstē nurvē tisu cunēvdāḍivi gā? Lakshmayya got some thorns in his coat behind; he walked a mile to find some one to pick them out; at last he met some one. Lakshmayya: Sir! I have got some thorns behind in my coat; would you mind picking them out? I have walked a mile for the purpose. Stranger: That's all very well, but couldn't you take off the coat and pick them off yourself?*

**mulucóla**, goad.

**muluguṭa**, to groan; also *mūluguṭa*.

**mummāru**, three times; *mummāṭici* for the third time, at auctions.

**mumpu**, immersion.

**mun-**, prefix meaning 'before', 'in front'.

**munaga** (*Hyperanthera moringa*), a sort of horse-radish; proverbially a weak plant. *nēnu paṭṭīndi munaga comma cādu, chinta comma*, it is no broken reed I rely on; *vāḍu munaga cheṭlacu nichchenalu vēstunṇāḍu*, he plants ladders against munaga plants (a diminutive man).

**munaguṭa**, to dip; also *mūnuguṭa*. *yevari nīḷḷaló vāru munaga valenu*, every one must bear his own cross.

**munasabu**, munsiff. Hindustani. An official with judicial functions. *grāma munasabu* is the village magistrate, *districtu minasabu*, a civil judge of the lowest grade.

**munda**, widow, wretch; from Skt. *munda*, shaven, lopped. *munda coḍucē coḍucu, rāzu coḍucē coḍucu*, a widow's son and a king's son are sons (i.e. are spoiled); *mūlan unna musali munda lēvadu*, even the old widow sitting in the corner won't get up for him; *muccutāḍu lēni yeddu, munda penchina biḍḍa, ocaṭi*, a bullock without a nose-string and a widow's son are beyond control.

**mundācoḍucu**, ordinary term of abuse like *lanjācoḍucu*, whoreson, widows being supposed to be often of bad character.

**mundālamāri**, whoremonger.

**mundamóyuṭa**, to become a widow; *mundamósina* is used as an expletive; *dāni mundamósina sommu, munda-mósina carralu*, damned money, damned sticks; 500 *rūpāyilacu ammu-cunna nī cūṭuru mundamósi mūla cīr-tsundi*, the daughter you sold for R₹. 500 has become a widow and sits in the corner; *coḍucu bāg unda vale, cōḍalu mundamoyya vale*, health to my son, widowhood to my daughter-in-law (the illogical curse of the mother-in-law).

**mundara**, in front, before. *mundara pallamu, venuca miṭṭa*, ditch before, bank behind (a dilemma); *mundaraci vāstē goyyi venaccu pōtē nuyyī*, if you go forward a pit, if you go back a well (another dilemma, out of the frying-pan into the fire).

**mundata**, before.

**munḍaṭi**, first (adjective).

**mundlacanche**, prickly-pear fence; from *mullu*, thorn, and *canche*, hedge.

**mundlapandi**, porcupine; from *mullu*, thorn, and *pandi*, pig. Also *ēdupandi*.

**mundlapoda**, thistle.

**mundu**, before, in front, in future. *mundu poyyē Mutarāchavānni, venuca vachché Bōyavānni, paccanu vachché Paṭṛāṭivānni namma rādu*, beware of the Mutarasa in front, the Boya behind, and the Patrati beside you (all more or less criminal castes); *mundu pani mundu chēya vāleṇu*, you must first do what is first to hand.

**mundugā**, first (adverb). *gumstā: nācu jītam tsālād andi. vartacuḍu: nīc iṭṭuḍu yēm y'istunṇāmu? gumstā: yēm iyyāḍam lēd andi, mundugā paṛicsha chēstām antē ūrice pani chēstunṇān andi. vartacuḍu: aité vachché nela nunchi reṇḍintalu chēst ālē. Clerk: My pay isn't enough. Merchant: What are we giving you now? Clerk: Nothing, you said you would try me first and I am working for nothing. Merchant: Then we will double your pay from next month.*

**munduvenuca**, causes and consequences; *munduvenuca tsūdaca* or *dōchintsacundā* is used of rash resolves.

**mungári**, the first crop. Used in the Ceded Districts of the first dry crop



or season (sown with the south-west monsoon); the second crop is *hingāri*. **mungī**, mongoose. *tsaduvu cōvādmici badulugā tōja gummam vadda mungī lāgu pācutū v'unnāva?* crawl along near the garden wall like a mongoose, would you, instead of studying?

**mungili**, courtyard; from *mundu, cala*, and *illu*; the genitive is *mungīti*. *mungīti nidhānam* is a windfall (treasure in the courtyard).

**mungōpi**, fretful, peevish; from *mun*, in front, and *cōpamu*, anger.

**mungurulu**, front curls; from *mēndu* in front, and *curulu*, curls.

**muni**, hermit. Skt.

**muni**, point, tip.

**municōla**, point of goad.

**munimanamuḍu**, great-grandson.

**munimanamurālu**, great grand-daughter.

**munishi**, munshi. Hindustani. Originally clerk, now language teacher.

**munjeyyi**, wrist; from *mun*, in front, and *cheyyi*, hand. *munjēti cancanācu addamu cā valenā?* do you want a glass to see the bracelet on your wrist?

**munnāllu**, three days. *munnāl! unṭe murici tsuttamu*, in three days one's relations outstay their welcome (are dirt; the Italians have a proverb, *pesce e ospiti puzzano in capo a tre giorni*, fish and guests stink after three days).

**munnāluca**, tip of tongue.

**munnūru**, ocean. A book word.

**munnū**, before. *intacu munnu*, before this.

**munnūru**, 300. *munnūru śikhal aind cūḍa vaitsunu gāni, miḍu coppulu cūḍa rādu*, 300 pairs of trousers may get together, but 3 skirts cannot (*śikha* is the male top-knot, *coppu* the woman's).

**munta**, small pitcher or pail. *tsallacu vachchi munta dātsu conn aṭṭu*, like coming to beg milk and hiding the pail (beating about the bush); *munt eḍu pālacu mutyam anta chēmīri*, sour milk the size of a pearl to a painful of milk (to curdle it); *cathacu cāllu lēvu, muntacu chevulu lēvu*, a story without legs and a pot without handles (nothing you can catch hold of).

**muntsuṭa**, to dip, to immerse.

**munuguṭa**, to dip, to be immersed, to bathe, to sink. *tā valachinadi Rambha, tā muniginadi Ganga*, the woman he loves is a Rambha, the water he bathes in the sacred Ganges (all his geese are swans; Rambha is the courtesan of the gods); *dukkha samudramlō munigī pōvuṭa*, to be drowned in a sea of sorrows; *naṭṭ ēta puṭṭi munigin aṭṭu*, like the coracle sinking in midstream (a breakdown in your enterprise).

**munumunu**, at the very first.

**munupaṭi**, former.

**munupu**, before. *coṭṭuca munupē yē-ḍustāv ēm antē, mundu coṭṭu pōtāv ani yēḍustān ann aṭṭu*, why do you cry before you are hurt? Because it won't be long before I am hurt, said the boy.

**munzūru**, eaves; from *mundu*, in front, and *tsūru*, border, eaves.

**muppadi**, **muppai**, 30, *mu*, 3, × *padi*, 10.

**muppātica**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; *mu*, 3, × *pātica*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

**muppāu**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; *mu*, 3, × *pāu*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

**muppāula**,  $\frac{3}{4}$  rupee; *mu*, 3, × *pāula*, quarters.

**muppu**, danger. *daivam ē vēlac, evaric, ē vidhamuḍ muppu peṭṭunō, yevaricimī teliyadu*, no one can tell what day, by whom, and in what way providence will endanger him.

**muppu**, old age. *mudisi muppuna*, in ripe old age.

**murici**, dirt. *munnāl! unṭe murici tsuttamu*, relations stink after three days' stay; *mā abbāyi paṭṭu baṭṭa nēnu dru nelalacu vaca paryayam v'utucutānu, appuḍu ddmilō munchi nālugu cuntsāla murici pōyi jiddu nillallō tērutundi*, I wash my boy's silk cloth (silk is always ceremonially clean) once in six months and four pints of dirty grease rise to the top of the water.

**muricicāluva**, drainage channel as opposed to irrigation channel (*paṇṭa cāluva*).

**murugulu**, bangles.

**muruguniḷlu**, drainage water, stagnant water. *muruguniḷla cālva* is a drain; *murudōva* is a dirty, muddy road.

**muruguṭa**, to rot, to decay. *cālu tannitē*

*murigédi gummiđi cāya, cālu tannité perigédi puttsa cāya*, trample on a pumpkin and it rots; trample on a water-melon and it flourishes.

**muruvu**, beauty, grace.

**musalayya**, old man.

**musaláme**, old woman.

**musaláyana**, old gentleman.

**musali**, **musalidi**, old, old woman.

**musalitanamu**, old age. *musali* is only of persons; *páta* of things.

**musalivádu**, old man.

**musalmánu**, musliman. Hindustani.

**mushŧi**, fist. Skt. The Telugu is *pidicili*.

**mushŧi**, alms; also used as an expletive. *mushŧici bailudérindru*, they have gone out to beg; *mushŧi sambandham*, y't sambandham tappi póte nénu répu y't páŧici mi chinnadánici y'inta canŧe manchi sambandham tisucu vastánu, if this wretched marriage goes to pot, I will arrange another for your girl by this time to-morrow; *lantsálu puttsu coní, bágu pađuŧa canŧe, mushŧi yettu cōvađam v'uttamam*, it is better to beg than to take bribes; *mushŧi nálu rūpayilu*, wretched four rupees.

**mushŧi yettuconuŧa**, to beg.

**musimusi (navvuŧa)**, (to laugh) aloud; onomatopoeic.

**mustábu**, kit, dress. Hindustani. *mir andarú y'állacu vellí mustáb ai ranđi*, all go home and dress.

**musugu**, veil. *mogamu ninđu musugu vési coní*, completely veiling his face; *dlágu tala ninđu musugu vésu coní don-gavánni vale tala vantsu coní pári póvuts unnáv ém ayya*? what are you running away for like a thief with your head hanging down and completely covered?

**musurumúti**, peevishness.

**musuruŧa**, to swarm. *bellamu v'unđe tsóta y'ǵalu musurut unnavi*, flies swarm where jaggery is.

**mutaca**, coarse. *i mutaca chiretó nénu yélágu vastánu*? how can I come in this coarse dress? *boŧléruvádu manam y'ichchina praśastamaina sanna biyyam yeccađanó dāchi, yeccađivó mutaca biyyam vandi peŧŧi, doragáritó tahaŧŧi-luđaru ilágañŧi páđu biyyam pampin-chinnáđ ani cheppináđ aŧa*. (Collector's butler, not having received the usual

gratification) the butler is said to have hidden the A-1 fine rice we supplied somewhere, and served coarse rice he got from somewhere, and to have said the tahsildar sent such bad rice.

**muŧhá**, kind of estate. Hindustani. Originally a subdivision of a district; continued in some cases to descendants of the administrators.

**muttsaláđuŧa**, to converse pleasantly.

**muttsaŧa**, pleasant conversation, pleasure, wish, longing. *muttsaŧa tira nénu tsútsuts undagá puruvulu cop-puló mudutsucóvu*, you won't tieflowers in your hair to sate the longing of my eyes; *nác entó muttsaŧ ainadi*, how pleased I was; *muddú muttsaŧađ* is 'pleasant things' or 'darlings'.

**muttsaŧagá**, pleasant. *i illu bahu tamáshagá v'unnadi, tsuŧŧi tóŧalu yenta muttsaŧagá v'unnavi*, a wonderful house with pleasant grounds around it.

**muttsaŧagutsundi**, is pleasant (with dative).

**muttsaŧapaduŧa**, to desire, to be enamoured of.

**muttsaŧintsuŧa**, to converse pleasantly. *Lacshmayya gurinchi abhinandana sabha zarigenu; sabhādhyacshul agu Vencayya Gáru i ritini muttsaŧin-chiri; Lacshmayyagáru paráyi grámam vár aind mana v'úlló iravai sanvat-sarála nunchi unŧú, mana grámá-bhivirúddhicai páđu pađuŧ unnáru, dyananu mana v'úri samádhilóné púđchét aŧu Bhagavantuđu anugra-hintsu gáca!* there was a congratulatory meeting in honour of Lakshmayya; Mr. Venkayya, who presided, congratulated him as follows: Mr. Lakshmayya belongs to another village, but he has lived here twenty years and done much for us and may God grant that he be buried in our village!

**muŧŧacheppuŧa**, to hand over, to assign; from *muŧŧuŧa*, to touch, and *cheppuŧa*, to tell; tell him to touch.

**muŧŧadintsuŧa**, to besiege.

**muttaida**, married woman.

**muttarátsa**, muttarasa; a caste, originally feudal retainers, now of bad reputation.

**muttavatalli**, great-grandmother.

**muttáta**, great grandfather; from *mu*, 3, and *táta*, grandfather. *moguđu dānīci muttáta lágu v'undaḍam chēta*, *alag antār ani siggu paḍi*, *d munda coducunu mūla cūrtso peṭṭi*, *svēchchhagā tirugutū v'umnadi*, as her husband is like a great-grandfather to her she is ashamed of people saying this, and leaves the old blighter in a corner and wanders freely about.

**mutte**, stone of fruit.

**muttemu**, pearl; also *mutyam*.

**muṭṭicāllavāḍu**, knock-kneed man.

**muṭṭinadi**, received (touched); the usual word in receipts for money.

**muṭṭintsuṭa**, to light; causal from *muṭṭuṭa*, to touch.

**muṭṭu**, defilement by contact, menses; from *muṭṭuṭa*, to touch; *muṭṭuvāllu* are untouchables (pariahs); *anta muṭṭu* is dirt and defilement; but *parimuṭṭu* and *coramuṭṭu* mean tools (things you touch for your work).

**muṭṭucōlu**, siege.

**muṭṭuṭa**, to touch, to receive, to attack; *muṭṭuconuṭa* is to besiege. *nācu rūpāyilu muṭṭa lēdu*, I did not touch (i.e. receive) the rupees; *vānini sarpamu muṭṭinadi*, a serpent touched (i.e. bit) him; *ulli muṭṭanidi vāsana rādu*, if you had not touched the garlic, your fingers would not be smelling; *nīru rūpāyalu mēnējaru gārici prati nela muṭṭa vatstsunu*, Rs. 100 (in bribes) may touch (reach) the manager every month; *śūdrulu modalaṇavāllu muṭṭu cunṭē*, *maḷa paḍutām ani*, *dūranga tolugutāru*, if you touch sudras, &c., we shall be defiled, they say, and move to a distance. Also *muḍuṭa*.

**mutyam**, pearl. *munteḍu pālacu mutyam anta chēmīri*, a pearl of sour to a pailful of fresh milk (to curdle it); *yēṭi avatala mutyamulu tāṭi cāyal ant ēsi ann aṭṭu*, the pearls on the other side of the river are as large as palm fruit (exaggerating when you can't be checked).

**mutyapu chippa**, oyster.

**muṭṭa**, small bell; usually worn on the ankles, e.g. by postal runners, to scare away snakes; by dancing-girls to make a tinkling, &c.

**muṭṭisamu**,  $\frac{1}{16}$ ; from *mu*, 3, and *visamu*,  $\frac{1}{16}$ .

**muzarā**, remission, discount. Hindustani. A revenue term for remission of land-tax or water-rate, and a business term for discount. *nācu y'ichchina dānilō nunchi nīcu chilli gavva muzarā rādu*, I won't give you a farthing discount.

**mūca**, crowd, troop. *varici vāca*, *doracu mūca*, the stream for the rice, the troop for the baron (what is rice without water or a baron without retainers?); *peḍḍa mūcanu vēṇa peṭṭuconi vastū v'unnāru*, they are coming with a big crowd after them; *mūca mīda*, in the lump.

**mūcuḍu**, earthen platter.

**mūdava**, third.

**mūdha**, stupid, superstitious. Skt. *mūdha viṣvāsamu*, superstition.

**mūdhaṭvam**, stupidity, superstition. Skt. *lōcamlō anēculu mūdhaṭvam chēta rōgālu vachchin appuḍu mandu vēyintsaca dayyāl ani*, *bhūṭāl ant*, *yēdustū*, *snāṇḍlu chēyinchī*, *taḍi baṭṭālu cattinchi*, *debbālu coṭṭinchi*, *tiṇḍi peṭṭāca*, *māḍchi*, *munta pogālu vēsi braticēvāllanu cūḍā tsampi vēstāru*, in this world many people out of superstition give no medicine when diseases come, but thinking them due to devils and spirits, cry, and order baths, and have wet cloths put on, and have the patient beaten and starved and burning pots applied, and so kill the patient.

**mūdhuḍu**, stupid, superstitious person.

Skt.

**mūdintulu**, three times as much. *ikha mūdintalu janam vrūddhi aind*, *mana dēṣamlō panta manacu sari pōyi*, *itara dēṣalacu cūḍā yegumatī cheyya vatstsunu*, even if the population were to increase threefold, the crops of our country would suffice and leave a surplus for export.

**mūdō**, third; same as *mūdava*.

**mūḍu**, three.

**mūḍumpāṭica**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

**mūḍuncālu**,  $3\frac{1}{4}$ ; *mūḍuncālu gaṇṭa*, a quarter past three.

**mūḍunnara**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

**mūdureṭṭu**, three.

**mūdusārlu**, three times,

**múḍuṭa**, to happen, to end. *ciḍu miḍun ani*, thinking a misfortune would happen; *iṭuvanti dushcāryālalō pravēśistē yē ciḍu miḍacunda v'uricē pōtundā yēmiṭi?* if you enter into such a course of wickedness you won't get off without some evil happening; *vānici dyuvu miḍinadi*, his days are ended.

**mūga**, dumb. *mūgavḍḍu* or *mūcuḍu*, a dumb man.

**mūguṭa**, to swarm, to crowd; also *musuruṭa*, *musuruconuṭa*.

**mūla**, corner, use. *i mūla tirigagāné mā y'illu*, our house is just round the corner; *idi yē mūlacu vatstsunu?* what is the use of this? *mārumūlanu*, hidden in a corner; *mūla y'illu*, a corner house; *mūlan unḍevānni yēla mungitici y'idustāu?* why pull the man in the corner into the courtyard? (i.e. leave quiet men alone); *paṭṭanamū nālugu mūlalanu tirigi*, wandering over all four corners of the town.

**mūlabandu**, clamp.

**mūlachchēdamu**, cutting at the root. Skt.; from *mūlam*, root, and *chhēdam*, cutting.

**mūladhanamu**, capital. Skt.; from *mūlam*, root, and *dhanam*, money. *lacsha rūpāyila mūla dhanam gala campēnīvāru*, a company with a lakh of rupees capital.

**mūlaguṭa**, to groan; also *mūluguṭa*. *tiyyagā tiyyagā rāgamu*, *mūlagagā mūlagagā rōgamu*, practise and practise and your singing will get better, groan and groan and your illness will get worse.

**mūlamu**, root, source, origin. Skt. Used of source of a book, source of a river, root of a quantity in mathematics, and so on. *nadi mūlamu*, *rūshi mūlamu*, *stri mūlamu* *vichārintsa rādu*, you must not inquire into the source of a river or the origin of a rishi or a woman; *sammūlamugā* is root and branch; *samūla nāṣanam ainadi*, ruined root and branch.

**mūlamugā**, by means of. *y'i pāḍu jvaram mūlamugā gāni lēca pōtē*, *y'i v'udayānna Dhavileṣvaram nēnu sva-yangāné vellī v'unḍumu*, if it wasn't for this beastly fever I would have gone to Dauleshvaram myself this morning.

**mūlapurushuḍu**, first ancestor in a pedigree. Skt.

**mūlaṣanca** or **mūlavādhi**, piles.

**mūlādhāramu**, cause. Skt. *i ghōra pātacamūlac ellanu mana cul āchāramu mūl dāhāram ai v'unnadi*, our customs are the original cause of these horrible sins; *lōcālu yēd ani telucōva-ḍam yōgābhyaśānic allā mūl dāhāramu*, knowledge that there are seven worlds is the basis of all yogi practice.

**mūluguṭa**, to groan; also *mūlaguṭa*. *inḷō dhanamu mūlugutū v'unnadi*, the money is lying idle in the house; *noppi peṭṭi mūlugutū*, groaning in pain.

**mūpu**, shoulder; *bhuzamu* is commoner.

**mūpuramu**, bullock's hump.

**mūra**, cubit. *patti chēlō v'unḍagāné*, *Pōlici mūdu mūllu*, *nācu āru mūllu ann aṭṭu*, like the man who said 3 cubits for *Poli* and 6 for *me* while the cotton was still in the field (counting your chickens before they are hatched). *moppecu mūr eḍu nōru*, a fool has a wide mouth.

**mūrchha**, swoon. Skt.

**mūrchhapōvuta**, to faint; also *mūrchhilluṭa*. *yeluca tsāvucu pilli mūrchhapōnd?* will the cat faint at the rat's death?

**mūrchhatēruṭa**, to recover from a swoon. *mūrchha tēri cēca vēyutsun-nadi*, she recovered from her swoon and screamed.

**mūrchhilluṭa**, to faint; also *mūrchhapōvuta*. *conṭa sēpatīci nēnu mūrchhillitini*, I fainted for a while.

**mūrkhāmatamu**, fanaticism. Skt.

**mūrkhātvamu**, obstinacy. Skt. *mūrkhātvam cheyya rādu*, you must not be obstinate; *intamāndici ilā telustū v'unḍagā y'i tellavāḷlacu y'i mūrkhātvam yēmayya?* when the facts are so well known to so many people why are the white men so obstinate in denying them? (such facts as that an eclipse is due to a monster biting the moon).

**mūrkhūḍu**, obstinate man. Skt.

**mūrṭi**, form, incarnate. Skt. *mūrṭi conchem ainā*, *cīrti vistāramu*, small in form, great in fame; *idi vara dāca*

*tama khyāti vintū rāvaḍamē cāni yeppuḍi darṣanam mātram cheyya lēdu; y'ippuḍu tama mūrtini tsūstē nēnu vinmadānīci y'ippuḍu tsūchinaddnīci sari pōyinadi*, hitherto I had only been hearing of Your Honour's fame but had never had the joy of seeing you; now that I have seen Your Honour's form I see it equals Your Honour's fame (in some such words do people sometimes try to flatter the Collector). *trimūrti* is the trinity; *ataḍu nyāya mūrti*, he is justice incarnate; *āme saundarya mūrti ai y'unḍemu*, she was beauty in person; *Crīṣṇnamūrti*, the god Krishna.

**múrtibhavintsuṭa**, to become incarnate. Skt. *lōcamulōni cāpatyam an-tayū mūrtibhavinchi dyana rūpamuna avatarinchinadi*, all the world's fraud became incarnate in his shape.

**múshacamu**, mouse, rat. Skt. Book word for *yeluca*. *múshacēndra turanguḍu* is Gaṇeṣa (he whose steed is the mouse).

**músiconuṭa**, to close; middle form of *múyūṭa*; say *músicó* for shut, not *muyyu*; *nóru músicó*, shut your mouth; *talupu músicó*, shut the door.

**múta**, lid.

**múṭa**, bundle. *dādadāni māṭa nīlla múṭa*, a woman's word is a bundle of water (*la donna è mobile*); *y'iddaru cūtvōḍḷḷu moyya lēni mūṭalanu polamló nunchi paṭṭu conī vachchi y'inti cāḍa vappaginchevānmi*, I used to carry from the fields bundles that two coolies could not have lifted and take them to the house; *mūṭa mullē*, bag and baggage; *vāḍi mūṭa mullē dōtsucu pōyinaru*, they stripped him of all he had; *nīru prayānamunacu múṭa mullē caṭṭu cona valenu*, you'll have to pack for the journey.

**múti**, mouth, face; but the ordinary word for 'mouth' is *nóru* and for 'face' *mugam*. *mūti mīda coṭṭu*, slap him on the mouth; *nā māṭacu yeduru cheppitē mūti paḷḷu v'ūḍē lāgu tanmutānu*, if you contradict me I will kick you till the teeth in your mouth are loose; *vancara mūti*, wry mouth. The word is contemptuous like German *Maul* for *Mund*.

**mútram**, urine. Skt. Urinal would be *mūtra visarjana sthalam* in Sanskrit Telugu; in ordinary Telugu there is no word (because there is no such thing). *yerr du mútramunu*, tell *du gōmayamunu*, *paṭṭis du pāḷunu*, *nīli du perugunu*, *nall du neyyunu pancha gavyamulu*, the five dairy products (*gavyam* is from root *gō*, cow) (required for the expiatory ceremony, *prāyaścittam*) are the urine of a red cow, the dung of a white cow, the milk of a green cow, the curds of a blue cow, and the clarified butter of a black cow (I confess that I have never seen either a blue cow or a green one; the passage nevertheless is a translation of a text in the Smritis, Holy Scriptures); *malamútram* is faeces and urine.

**mútraputiti**, bladder.

**múyūṭa**, to shut, to cover. *caligitē cāllu muyyi, lēca pōtē mōcāḷḷu muyyi*, if you can, cover your feet; if you can't, your knees (cut your coat according to your cloth); *reppalu mūsiyu mīyaca*, with half-closed eyelids; *chēsina tappu mūsi peṭṭina dāḡund?* murder will out.

**múzavāni**, oral.

**myávu**, mew (of a cat). *pilli myávu anuts unnadi*, the cat mews; the *v* is not pronounced. So also *dvu*, cow, is pronounced *du* and *pāvuram*, pigeon, *pāuram*.

# N

**na**, negative prefix. Skt. *ldbha vishaya-mai dsti nāsti y'ani sandēhīntsuṭacu avacāṣam unnādi*, if we consider the profit, it will be a trifle or nothing at all; *dsticuḍu* is a theist, *nāsticuḍu* an atheist; *ippuḍu* *nāsticula* *ēlubaḍilo v'unndmu*, we are now under the rule of unbelievers.

**-na**, affix or case ending meaning 'in', 'on', 'at'. *grūhamuna*, in the house, *vanamuna*, in the forest. Used in books and with Sanskrit words for -lō; *grūhamuna* = *inlō*; *vanamuna* = *adavilō*.

**nacalu**, copy. Hindustani. *nacali-rūpam*, aping. *dorala nacali rūpam-latō tayāru cāvaḍamu goppa ghanatagā bhāvinchi y'ippuḍu antā boṭlēru vēshālu vēst unndru*, they think it a great achievement to ape Europeans, but all they succeed in is looking like their butlers; *nacali chēshṭalu*, imitative actions; *mana nacali chēshṭalu tsūchi doralu navvutāru*, Europeans only laugh at us for imitating them.

**nacaluvrāyūṭa**, to copy.

**nacanacalāḍuṭa**, to feel distressed and hungry; the plight of the unfed. *cucca tinḍi lēca nacanacal āḍuṭs un-nadi*, the dog is starving; *paṇṭalu pōyi tinḍi sarigā lēca pōvuṭa valla, jamulu nacanacal āḍuṭs unndru*, the crops having failed, the people are in great distress.

**nacca**, jackal. *concunacca*, the timid jackal, is the fox. *naccalu yerugani boccali, nāgulu yerugani puṭṭālū v'un-navā?* are there holes the jackal does not know or ant-hills the snake is not familiar with? *nacca yeccaḍa, Dēva lōcam yeccaḍa?* where is the jackal, where is Heaven? (i.e. not in the same place; what is Heaven to the jackal?).

**naccadōsacāya**, wild cucumber.

**naccajittulu**, jackal-tricks (monkey-tricks).

**nacca-naichyamu**, fawning servility. *vāḍi nacca-naichyamu tsūstē nācu asāhyamu*, his fawning attitude disgusts me.

**naccuṭa**, to prowl, to crawl, to hide oneself.

**nacshatramu**, star. *lacsha naesha-tramul aind vaca chandruḍu cādu*, one moon is more than hosts of stars; *bāludici talli nacshatralu tsūpist un-denu*; *intalō nacshatram ocati rāli padenu*; *talli: ad ēmitō telisinadā?* *bāludu: dēvuḍu nippu pulla veligist unndu*. A mother is showing her boy the stars; meanwhile a star falls. Mother: Do you know what that is? Boy: God lighting a match. *panchān-gamulu pōtē nacshatramulu pōnd?* if you have mislaid your calendar, you still have the stars.

**naḍa, naḍaca**, walking, a trip. *cālī naḍacanū*, on foot; *naḍa pīnuga*, a walking corpse; *paḍava mūdu naḍalu vachchinadi*, the boat has made three trips.

**naḍabāvi**, step-well; the common wells with steps down; the people go down the steps and wash and spit and then take drinking-water home; the use of these wells leads to guinea-worm, hook-worm, cholera, &c., but they remain very popular.

**naḍapintsuṭa**, to make to walk, to conduct (a business, &c.); causative of *naḍatsuṭa*, to walk.

**naḍapuṭa**, to make to walk, to conduct; causative of *naḍatsuṭa*, to walk; also *naḍupuṭa*. *railu naḍapuvāḍu*, the engine-driver of a train; *ōda naḍapu-vāḍu*, the captain of a ship; *grantham naḍupuvāḍu*, a leader (*grantham* is used here in the sense of business); *Gāndhi gāru naḍaputēnē cāngres vāri granthamu naḍust undi*, the Congress can work if Gandhi is there to direct it; *nyayamu naḍapuṭa* is to execute justice.

**naḍata**, conduct, the common word for 'conduct', 'behaviour'. *dur-naḍata* is bad conduct; *nī durnaḍata chēta nicu promōshanu cādu*, you can have no promotion as your conduct is bad; *manṭhū naḍata galigi, prajā sēva chēsinandulacu, doratanamu vāru micu y'i biruḍul ichchi bahūcarintsuts unndru*, as your conduct and public

service are good the Government has bestowed these honours on you; *āyana naḍata manchiḍi cādu*, his conduct is not good.

**naḍatsuṭa**, to walk; also *naḍatsuṭa*. *d pillācāya tappāḍ aḍugulu vēyutsu naḍutsuts unnādu*, that child still totters when it walks.

**naḍava**, entrance (of house), porch, entrance-hall. *naḍavalō paṇḍucon- nādu*, he slept in the porch; *A: yēvarō lōpalāci vatstsuts unnādu; vāciṭṭō cheppulu tsappuḍ agutsumnādi*. *B: lōpala mir ēmō paṇi mīda unnāṭ unnādu; occa sārī naḍavalōci vachche- dārā*. *A: vatstsuts unnānu*. *A: Some one is coming in, I hear a footstep on the threshold. B: Are you busy in there, Mr. A? Could you come into the hall a minute? A: Coming.*

**naḍayāḍuṭa**, to roam; from *naḍa*, walking, and *āḍuṭa*, to play, to move. **naḍḍi**, small of back. *naḍḍi viraga poḍichindādu*, he gave him a blow that broke his back.

**nadi**, river. Skt.

**naḍi**, prefix meaning 'middle'. *naḍi- cālamu*, the time between ploughings (the idle time for the ryots); *naḍirēyi*, midnight; *naḍicaṭṭu*, waist-band; *naḍivrélu*, the middle finger; *naḍivayasu*, middle age; *naḍivīdhilō*, in the middle of the street.

**naḍicaṭṭu**, waist-band, girdle. *mola- trādu* is the waist thread worn by Hindus; *naḍicaṭṭu* is a belt.

**naḍimi**, middle.

**naḍirēyi**, midnight. Used in books.

**naḍipintsuṭa**, to make to walk, to conduct, to let one have free of cost; causative of *naḍutsuṭa*. *pillācāyāni naḍipinchindī*, she made the child walk; *chēnu vānici naḍipinchānu*, I let him have a field free of rent; *nēnu nā māṭa naḍipistānu*, I will keep my word.

**naḍivrélu**, middle finger; also *naḍi- vélu*.

**-naḍuma**, affix meaning 'middle'; *inaḍuma*, presently, lately; *anaḍuma*, meanwhile.

**naḍuma**, between. *naḍuma vachchi- nāru*, they interposed; *naḍuma māṭlā- ḍuṭa*, to interrupt.

**naḍumu**, waist, hip, loin. *vānici*

*vrūddhāpyamu chēta naḍumu vangi pōyinādi*, he is bent double with age; *nācu naḍumu benicinādi*, my hip is sprained; *i gurramunacu naḍumu paḍḍādi*, this horse is gone in the loins. **naḍumucaṭṭuconuṭa**, to gird up the loins, to take a vow of chastity. *andarū naḍumu caṭṭuconī, manacu tōḍapaḍi, māna śatruvula mīda dhva- jam etta valenu*, all must gird up their loins, join us, and raise the banner against our enemies.

**naḍupuṭa**, to make to walk, to manage, to conduct, to steer; causative of *naḍu- tsuṭa*. *nyayamu naḍupuṭa*, to execute justice.

**naḍutsuṭa**, to walk, to move, to work; also *naḍatsuṭa*. *upanyāsacuḍu: prapaṇ- chamlō manac enni sangatulu teliyavu, nāc inta varacu railu yeṭṭa naḍustundō tinnagā teliyādu. sabhicuḍu: oca and ichchī railu ticceṭṭu conuccontē telustund ayya?* Lecturer: How many things there are in the world we don't know; I don't properly understand yet how the railway works. Voice from the audience: Can't you find out by spending one anna on a railway ticket?

**naḍaru**, personal. Hindustani. *naḍaru samin* is personal security (law term).

**naga**, jewel; more common in the plural *nagalu*, jewellery. The common object of female desire and the common subject of theft. *donga man- tsam cinda pācut unḍenu. bharta (bhāryatō) yēm ēv? nuvvā mantsam cinda savarist unḍu? donga: nēnu donganu; mī bhārya vaṇṭi mīda nagalu y'idi varacē tisucunnānu, mantsam cinda peṭṭelō yēm unnavō ani tsist unnānu; paḍuconḍi*. A thief is crawling under the bed. Husband (to wife): Ho there, is that you tidying under the bed? Thief: I am a thief, I have already removed the jewellery that was on your wife and am now seeing what there is in the box under the bed; turn over and go to sleep.

**nagadu**, cash. *nagadu lecca*, cash-account.

**nagaramu**, town. Skt. *nagaramu* is larger than *paṭṭanam*. The gradation is *palle*, hamlet, *ūru*, village, *paṭṇam*, town, *nagaram*, city.

**nagaru**, palace.

**nagavu**, laugh; more commonly *navvu*.

**nagnamu**, naked. Skt. Used in books; usually *disamola*.

**naichyamu**, baseness. Skt., from *néchamu*. *naccanaichyamulu* is cringing, fawning.

**naipunyamu**, skill. Skt., from *nipu-nam*.

**naisargicamu**, natural. Skt., from *nisargam*. *pinnala canté peddalacu buddhi hettsagaṭa naisaragicamu*, it is natural for the old to be wiser than the young.

**naivēdyamu**, oblation, wave offering. Skt. *mā avva Vignēsvara pūja chēsumi naivēdyam peṭṭindi*, my grandmother adored the Belly God and placed an oblation before him; *angaḷō bellamu guḷḷō līngānīci naivēdyamu*, offering the jaggery in the bazaar to the lingam in the temple (liberal at some one else's expense).

**nakhamu**, nail. Skt.

**nakha-mukhālu**, every corner. *nakha-mukhālu yenta vedacinā nā v'ungaramu canupintsa lēdu*, I have searched every corner for my ring but could not find it; *āme 'donga' 'donga' ani cēcalu vēyagā janulu nakha-mukhāla nundi parugettīcomi vachchiri*, she cried 'thief' 'thief', and the people ran up to her from all directions; *i y'inḷō nakha-mukhālanu dōmalu vyāpinchi y'unnavi*, there are mosquitoes all over this house.

**nakhaśikhaparyantamu**, to the top of the nails, i.e. all over. Skt., from *nakham*, nail, *śikha*, top, and *paryantam*, up to. *nakhaśikhapariyantamu pāratsūchi*, looking him up and down.

**nalabhai**, 40; also *naluvadi*, *nalubadi*.

**nalagacottuṭa**, to pound, to crush, to bruise. *vāni nalagacottindru*, they thrashed him; *nā cheyyi nalaga cottu connānu*, I bruised my hand.

**nalagatroccuṭa**, to tread down.

**nalaguta**, to be crushed, to be bruised, to be trodden, to become familiar. *ā dōva bāgā nalaga lēdu*, not a well-trodden path; *pāṭham atanīci nali-gindi*, a well-worn lesson; *vāru zagaḍam āḍaga nēnu naliḡ pōyinānu*, they quarrelled and I was crushed; *vāru*

*naliḡ pōyinānu*, they were in reduced circumstances. See also *naluguṭa*.

**nalatsuṭa**, to crush; also *nalipivēyuṭa*, *nalutsuṭa*.

**nalugu**, four people, several people, the public. *nalugu peddamanshulu cheppina prācāramu rāji ainānu*, we made up our quarrel on the advice of several respectable persons. See also *naluguru*.

**nali**, illness.

**nalipivēyuṭa**, to crush.

**nalla**, black. *sabhdādhīpati: i rōzu upanyāsam ichché āyana Amēricā dēśasthūdu; āyana tōlu tellanid aind āyana hrūdayam mana valē nallanidē; andu chēta miru śradhdhagā vīna valen ani cōrut unnānu*. Chairman: to-day's lecturer is an American; but though his skin is white his heart is as black as ours; so listen to him with attention.

**nalla-mandu bhayī**, an opium eater, a lazy man (from *bhāt*, brother. Hindustani). *China vāḷlu vaṭṭi nalla-mandu bhayī-gāḷlu*, the Chinese are great opium eaters.

**nallachīma**, black ant.

**nallaguḍḍu**, pupil of eye.

**nallamaddi**, a tree (*terminalia alata*).

**nallamandu**, opium, the black poison; *tellamandu*, the white poison, is arsenic.

**nalli**, bug; *minnalli*, the bounding bug, is the flea.

**nalu-**, prefix meaning 4; *naludicculu*, all round; *naldēṣalu*, all sides; *naluvadi*, 40.

**nalubadi**, 40. Same as *nalabhai*, *naluvadi*.

**nalugu**, a pasty ointment, sometimes highly perfumed, used by Indians in their oil baths.

**nalugu-peṭṭuta**, to rub on such ointment on ceremonial occasions. *nalugu-pāṭalu*, the songs which ladies sing on such occasions; *nalugu-peṭṭe samay-amulō maryādalu sarigā zaruḡa lēd ani peḷḷivārici cōpam vachchinadi*, the bridegroom's relations are offended and say that there was no proper exchange of courtesies when the ceremony of the ointments was on.

**nalugupindi**, ointment; from *naluguṭa*, to be crushed, and *pindi*, flour.

**naluguru**, four persons, some persons,



the public. *mīru smartula naluguri y'illacu vellī bandōbastu cheyyandi*, go to some Smārta houses and make arrangements; *naluguritō pātu Nārdayana*, do at Rome as the Romans do; *nalugurilō tala yettūta*, to hold up one's head in public. See also *nalguru*.

**naluguṭa**, to be crushed; same as *nalaguṭa*. *nā tsocca naligi pōyindi*, my coat is rucked up; *ninḍa vāḍaḍamu chēta naligina pustacamu*, a well-thumbed book; *nā voll anta naligi pōyindi*, my whole body is bruised; *idi bāḍa naligina pāṭhamu*, this is a most familiar lesson.

**nalugutrocūta**, to tread down. *pairu nalugutrocci*, treading down the crop.

**nalumukhāla**, in all directions. *nēnu pustacamumu nalamukhāla veticinānu*, I have hunted high and low for the book.

**nalupuṭa**, to crush.

**nalutsuṭa**, to crush; same as *nalatsuṭa*.

**nalusu**, particle. *caṇṭilō nalusu*, mote in the eye.

**naluvadi**, 40; *nalabhai* is commoner.

**naluvandru**, 40 persons; also *nalubadi mandī*.

**namaluṭa**, to chew. *cherucu tīpi ani vēllatō namala vatstunā*? can the sugar-cane be chewed to its roots just because it is sweet? (greediness); *namala cūdani nāricēlamu*, a hard nut to crack (in Telugu to chew; *nāricēlam* is Skt. for *cobbāri*, coco-nut).

**namascarintsuṭa**, to salute (with folded hands). Skt. *namas*.

**namascāramu**, a salute (with folded hands). Skt. *namas*.

**nambaru**, number. English. *Lacshmayya: i mōṭaru cāru micu yetla vachchindi?* *Vencayya: lāṭarilō. Lacshmayya: mī nambaru gelchindi cābōlu. Vencayya: nēnu lāṭarilō ḍabbu peṭṭa lēdu; lāṭari yērpātu chēsindi nēnē.* A: How did you get that car? B: In a raffle. A: I suppose you drew the lucky number. B: No, I took no ticket; I ran the raffle. In this example the English words lottery, motor-car, number, are the only words that would or could be used; they are chaste and pure Telugu; *nā nambaru coṭṭēsiri*, they dismissed my suit (or case); suits and cases are known by their numbers.

**namdā**, saddle-pad.

**nammacadōshamu**, criminal breach of trust; a law term.

**nammacamaina**, trustworthy. *tsālā nammacamaina cheruvu*, a very trustworthy tank (sure to hold water in the irrigation season).

**nammacamu**, belief, trust, confidence. *Lacshmayya: tallidandrula gundlu coḍuculacu sancramistav ani vamaṣa pāramparayapu siddhāntamlō micu nammacam unnadā?* *Vencayya: gaṭṭigā v'undi; nā ḍabbu antā allāgē vachchindi.* A: Do you believe in the transmission of qualities from parents to children on the heredity principle? B (firmly): All my money came to me that way.

**nammica**, belief.

**nammitsuṭa**, to make a person believe in you. *namminchi gontu cōsindādu*, he acquired his confidence and cut his throat (ruined him).

**nammuṭa**, to believe, to trust. *navē ḍḍadāmmī, yēḍchē mogavānni namma rādu*, don't trust a woman when she laughs or a man when he cries. *cāṭṭici pōyina carandāmmi namma rādu*, don't trust a karnam even when he has gone to the pyre (he will have left his lying accounts behind); *vāḍu tsachchindāḍ ani ghaṭṭigā nammu*, you may rest assured he is dead; *mēnu nī dayanu nammu cunnāmu*, we counted on your kindness.

**namōḍu**, entry (in a book). Hindustani; also *namōzu*.

**namónā**, sample, form (for official reports, &c.). Hindustani; also *namūnd*.

**namrata**, humility, modesty. Skt., from *namram*, bowed. *namrata nāṭintsutsu*, registering humility; *oca saundaryamu mātramē cādu, dīnici namrata, sugunasampatti, vidya sama-sta sadgunamulu v'unnavi*, it is not only beauty she had, but modesty, a procession of all the virtues, a galaxy of talents.

**nana**, bud. *nanalettūta*, to bud.

**nanabōḍi**, a budding girl. Used in books.

**nandanavanamu**, temple garden (where flowers and basil are grown for the services). Skt. Properly Indra's pleasure-garden.

**nanga**, weevil.

**nanganáchi**, minx, jade.

**nanja**, irrigated land. Hindustani. The Tamils still use *nanjai*, contrary *punja* (dry land). The Telugu words in use are *pallam* and *meraca*, *nanja* and *punja* being nearly obsolete.

**nannu**, me; accusative of *nénu*.

**nannúru**, 400.

**nanzu**, any lingering disease, e.g. *beriberi*, dropsy.

**napunsacuḍu**, eunuch. Skt. *napunsacūḍi* Rambható *yémi prayójanam?* what use is the Heavenly Harlot to a eunuch? *bógamvállanu v'untsu conna vállu v'untsucóni vállanu napunsacul ani, parihasám chéstáru*, those who keep dancing-girls deride those who don't as eunuchs.

**nara-**, prefix meaning 'human'. Skt. *narahatya* is murder, *narabali* human sacrifice.

**nara**, grey (of hair); also *nerasina*. *nara ventrucalu*, grey hair; *narapa-gaddam*, grey beard.

**narabali**, human sacrifice. Skt.

**naracamu**, hell. Skt. *naracamu mana cósam yeduru tsústu v'unṭundi*, hell's jaws are gaping for us.

**naracuṭa**, to cut; also *narucuṭa*. *góṭa chiduma taginadi goḍḍāna naracuṭa*, to fell with an axe what you could nip with the nail.

**narahantucuḍu**, murderer. Skt.

**narahatya**, murder. Skt. *narahatya dósham*, charge of murder; *i bhútavaid-yulana paṭṭuconí narahatya chésin anducu śicshisté bágá v'unḍumu*, it would be well to arrest these witch-doctors and punish them for murder.

**naramánsabhacshacuḍu**, cannibal. Skt., from *nara*, human, *mámsam*, flesh, and *bhacsham*, food.

**naramu**, nerve. *váni chétici naralu lévu* (he has no nerves in his hand) means he is a very liberal man; 'nerveless' has not this meaning in English.

**narayuṭa**, to turn grey (of hair); *nerayuṭa* is commoner.

**narucuṭa**, to cut to fell (a tree); also *naracuṭa*.

**naruḍu**, human being. Skt.

**nashṭamu**, loss. *ṭennisu áṭaló banti*

*áṭagáni talacáyacu tagilenu. áṭagádu: banti tagili ná talacáyá boppi caṭṭindi, iṭla áḍaḍam anyáyam. préchacuḍu: acramam 'ém 'und ayya? indácaṭi nunchi tsúst unnánu; miru áḍuṭ unn appuḍu talacáyá upayógintsané lédu, andu ché debba tagilíté mátram émi nashṭam?* At tennis a player was hit on the head. Player: I have got a lump on the head from a ball hitting me on it; I claim a let. Onlooker: What difference did it make, Sir? I have been looking on all the time and you have not used your head at all; what harm did it do you? *nénu nashṭamló pani chéstunánu*, I am working at a loss.

**nashṭapaduṭa**, to suffer. *paṇṭa léca mému tsála nashṭapadinámu*, we have lost a lot through the failure of our crops.

**našimpu**, destruction.

**našintsuṭa**, **našinchipóvuṭa**, to be destroyed. *i sénal anniṭini tisi vési, bráhmala chéṭa mahá manṭrádu jaṇam chéyisté, śatruvul anta vacca debbaló našinchi pór aṇḍi?* why keep all these armies? you can get all your enemies destroyed at one stroke by having mantras said by brahmins; *varuḍ-śrama dharmálu samúlam našitavi*, religion will be destroyed root and branch.

**nasyamu**, snuff. Skt., from *násica*, nose. *pogácu condaru nasyamugá chési muccuna pilsuts unnáru*, some make tobacco into snuff and sniff it up.

**nañanamu**, dancing, cunning behaviour, fraud.

**nañintsuṭa**, to act, to pretend. Original meaning 'to dance'. *nidra pótu v'unn aṭṭu nañistu v'unṭánu*, I will pretend to be asleep; *dyana léca póte nácu prapanchamé lédu ann aṭṭugá nañistu v'unḍaḍam chéṭa, caṭṭu conna bhárya-caina y'inta préma, y'inta viṣvāsamu v'undad ani, ná vishayamai dyana andaritónu ślághinchi cheputú v'unṭáru*. (Dancing-girl speaking): Because I pretend that he is all the world to me, he praises me to every one as having more love and faithfulness than a wedded wife; *itarul inṭici vacchin appuḍ aind biggaragá máṭṭadaca ná*

*yedala inta bhacti tsūpi, pati pūja chēyutsum aṭṭu paicaina naṭintsutsu rāvē,* when a stranger comes please don't raise your voice; please look at me with some sort of dutifulness and please make believe at least that you are a devoted wife; *lōpala nācu vāḷla mīda gontuca cādici cōpam v'umā, paici yēmi yerugami vāni vale naṭistānu,* though I am choking inwardly with anger against them, I will pretend outwardly to know nothing; *paici mahā bhrūtyuḍu lāgu naṭistāḍu,* he is outwardly very servile.

**natstsa-cheppuṭa**, to convince. *miru yenta ḍabbu kharitsu chēsi, yendaru goppa goppa vāḷlanu tsūchinā, dora-tanamu vārici natstsa-cheppa lēca pōyindru,* though you have spent a great deal of money in waiting upon some of the bigwigs you could not convince the Government.

**natstsūṭa**, to trust (*nammuta* is commoner), to like. *nīvu nācu natstsiṇa pillavu,* you are the girl of my own heart; *pilla natstsa lēd ani vāḍu peḷḷi chēsucōn antunnāḍu,* the boy says that he cannot marry a girl he does not like.

**natta**, snail, shell-fish.

**naṭṭa-**, prefix meaning 'in the middle'. *naṭṭaḍavilo,* in the heart of the forest; *naṭṭanaḍi,* the very middle; *naṭṭ ēta puṭṭi munigin aṭṭu,* like the coracle sinking in midstream (a breakdown in business).

**nattagulla**, shell (of a fish, snail's shell). *nattagullal anni vaca rēvuna, mutyapu chippal anni vaca rēvuna,* all the common shells will be on one bank and all the oyster-shells on another (birds of a feather flock together).

**naṭṭanaḍuma**, in the very middle.

**natti**, stammer.

**nattivāḍu**, stutterer.

**nattuṭa**, to stammer. *nēnu Telugu māḍḷāda bōtē conchemu nattuṭ undi,* my Telugu is a bit halting; *upanyāsa-cuḍu mādhya mādhya nattuṭi vach-chināḍu,* now and then the speaker had to stop short in the middle of his speech.

**naṭuḍu**, actor. *vāḍu abhinayintsa lēni naṭuḍu,* he is an actor who can't act.

**nauca**, boat. Skt. *naucalu* is used in the newspapers for 'navy' for want of a better word; *samudra naucā*, a sea-going ship.

**naucari**, service. Hindustani. *vāni cōḍucumu nā vadda caṭṭubāḍi naucarici v'unchināḍu,* he article'd his son to me. To enter a service is *naucari chēruṭa*.

**naucaru**, servant. Hindustani. *yazamani: nuvvu mā y'inṭlō iravai yēḷḷa baṭṭi paṇi chēstunnū; nī paṇi mech-chānu. naucaru: mechchi yēm chēstār aṇḍi? yazamani: ica nunchi nīnu naucaruḍa tsūdaca nā cūṭumbamḷō ocanigā tsūstām, andu chēta nīc ica mīda jītam iyyamu.* Mistress: You have done us good service for twenty years. Servant: And therefore, ma'am? Mistress: And therefore we will, in future, not look upon you as a servant but as a member of the family and give you no wages. *Rāmayya: mī coṭṭa naucaru yeḷḷa paṇi chēst unnāḍu? Sōmayya: ippaṭici nāḷugu chimni glāṣulu baddalu cōṭṭāḍu, oca gaḍiyāram ākhar aindi; tsāla cashta paḍi paṇi chēstāḍu.* A: How is your new servant working? B: So far his score is four lamp chimneys and one clock; he is very hard-working. *naucaru: mīcu naucaru cā valen ani yevarō cheppitē vach-chānu. peddamanishi: mā y'inṭlō paṇi antā mā vāḷḷē chēsu cōṭṭārē. naucaru: aṭḷa aitē nēnu tappacundā iccadē v'unṭānu, untu cōṇḍi.* Servant: Some one said you wanted a servant. Gentleman: In this house we do all the work ourselves. Servant: Then that just suits me, take me on; *jītam lēni naucaru cōpamu lēni dora,* a master who gives his servant no wages must keep his temper.

**nava-**, prefix meaning 9. Skt. The Telugus are fond of enumerating kinds of anything as the 3 worlds, the 9 jewels. The alphabet book for children contains the list of *navaratnamulu*, the 9 jewels (diamond, ruby, &c.); *navarandhramulu*, the 9 holes (of the body); *navadhānyamulu*, the 9 grains (rice, wheat, &c.), and so on. *navardtri* is a great festival in September or October continuing for 9 nights, also commonly known as the Dasara.

**navalu**, novel. English.

**navamināḍu**, 9th day; the 9th lunar day after either the full moon or the new moon. *mahar-navami*, the great Navami festival during the Dasara from *maha*, great, and *navami*.

**navamu**, new. Skt.

**navana**, ninth.

**navanavalāḍuṭa**, to prosper, to appear fresh. *i ciragāyalu navanavalāḍutu v'unmayi*, those vegetables are quite fresh; *bāgā vicasinchi navanavalāḍutu v'unna purvulu coyyi*, pick out fresh blooming flowers.

**navanāgariculu**, people of the new civilization, i.e. the English-educated. *y'i navanāgariculu māṭalu nammi, mōsa pōyi, saddāchramulanu mīru mānpa pūnucuntē nindala pāl ai pōtāru*. Believing these modernizers and being taken in by them you try and put a stop to good old customs and incur blame; *navanāgaricula cuyuctula nammi mīr evvaranu śūdrula vidyāc angīcarimpa cūdaḍu*, you must not believe the fallacies of the modernists and admit sudras to learning (of course, education should be confined to brahmins).

**navābu**, nabob. *navābu Sātulla Khān avva nāṭidi*, of the days of Queen Anne; *nāḍu v'unṭē navābu sāyebu, annamu v'unṭē amtru sāyebu, bida paḍitē faciru sāyebu, tsastē pīru sāyebu*, if a Muhammedan has land he is a Nabob, if he has enough to eat an Amir, if he is poor he is a Fakir, when he dies he becomes a Pir.

**navāru**, broad tape. Hindustani. The tape they lace on bed frames. *i mantsamunacu navāru nēsinaru*, this cot is laced with tape; *i mantsam mida yevaru paḍu cō cūdaḍu; dīmidī pāta navāru tegi pōtundi*, no one should sleep on that bed; its old tape would break.

**navīnamu**, new. Skt.

**navvē**, laughing, smiling. Aoristic participle of *navvuṭa*, to laugh.

**navvintsuṭa**, to be laughed at, to amuse; causal of *navvuṭa*, to laugh. *naluguri chēta navvintu cōvaḍam nācu ishṭam lēdu*, I don't care to be a common laughing stock.

**navvu**, laugh, laughter, laughing, smiling. *navvu nālu gaṇḍala nashṭacāri*, laughter brings many dangers with it; *nādi yeppuḍu navvu mogamē*, mine is always a smiling face.

**navvulāta**, fun. *navvac andi, idi navvulāta vyavahāram cādu, idi mukh-yamaina cāryam*, don't laugh; there is nothing to laugh at; it is important; *nēnu navvalāṭac annānu*, I said it in jest.

**navvuṭa**, to laugh. *navva cheppēvāḍu chēḍa cheppumu, yēḍava cheppēvāḍu brataca cheppumu*, the advice which makes you laugh may bring you to ruin, the advice which makes you cry may save you; *poṭṭa checcal ayyēṭ antagḍ navvuṭa*, to laugh fit to split your sides; *paṭṭa lēca paccuna navvīnḍu*, he could not contain himself and burst out laughing. *Lacshmayya: podduna nā peḷḷam mida cōpam vachchi tiṭṭānu. Vencayya: dīḍecu nī mida cōpam rā lēḍā? Lacshmayya: rā lēdu, navvindi. Vencayya: yendu chēta? Lacshmayya: nēn inta dhairyam tettsu comi cōp paḍḍ anducu santōshinchindi. Smith: I lost my temper with my wife this morning and called her names. Jones: Did she lose her temper too? Smith: No, she laughed. Jones: Why? Smith: She was so pleased at my having had spunk enough to get angry; *navvē āḍaḍānni, yēḍchē mogavānni namma rādu*, beware of a laughing woman and a weeping man.*

**navamu**, cheap.

**nayamu**, kindness, virtue, luck, improvement. Skt. *nēḍu conchem nayam ainadi*, rather better to-day; *naya-bhayamulu*, fair and foul; *vānūci nayamugā n'unnadi*, he is better.

**nayanamu**, eye. Skt. Used in books for *carṇu*.

**nazarānā**, homage-gift. Hindustani. If in money it is usually Rs. 1,116 or Rs. 116; hence *mīṭa paḍahāru* is an honourable figure.

**nā**, my.

**nābhi**, navel. Skt. The Telugu word is *boḍḍu*.

**nācu**, to me; dative of *nēnu*.

**nācuṭa**, to lick. *teḍḍu nāci v'upavāsamulu mānpin aṭṭu*, stopping the fast by licking the ladle.

**nādamu**, sound. Skt. *pātacūdu*: *monna*. *Góclé hāluló nēnu pādīté ná nādam yētlā vyāpīnchindó canipeṭṭāvā?* *snēhitūdu*: *adi svēchchagā vyāpīntsa-dānīci tsālamandi lēchi pōyīndru*. Singer: Did you notice how my voice carried in the Gokhale Hall the other day? Friend: Yes, many got up and went away to give it free scope.

**nādamu**, the hoof of a horse.

**nāde**, shuttle.

**nādhūdu**, lord, husband. Skt. *prāṇa-nādhūdu*, lord of my life is what women call their husbands in books; *muni-nādhūdu*, saint.

**nādi**, mine (that which belongs to me).

**nādi**, vein, pulse. Skt. *vāni nādi tsuchānu*, I felt his pulse; *nādi bahu vadīgā coṭṭu cunṭu v'umadi*, the pulse is very quick.

**nādu**, day, ago; *dinam* and *rōzu* are other common words for 'day'. *oca nādu vindu*, *vaca nādu mandu*, feast one day and medicine the next; *yen nālī aindi?* how long ago? *nālūg ēndla nādu*, four years ago.

**nādu**, country, district. *nādu v'unṭē navābu sāyebu*, if a Muhammedan has a district he calls himself a Nabob; *tīrpu nādu*, the eastern districts; and by this the Godavari people mean those of Vizag and Ganjam, to whose inhabitants they refer contemptuously as *tīrpuvādūlu*; the easterners come to work in the Godavari district in the harvest season; *ichché Muricināpī-vārici abhyantaram lēca pōte*, *puttsu-cōṇadānīci Velindītvārici yēmi abhyantaram v'unṭundi?* if the Blackshire people have no objection to giving in marriage, what objection should the Whiteshire people have to taking? The usual word for country is *dēṣam*; for district *districṭu* or *jillā*; the usual word for foreign countries is *sīma*.

**-nādu**, **-nāṭīnunchi**, affix meaning 'when', 'at the time of'; from *nādu*, day; *chinmādu*, when he was young; *ṭātanādu*, in his grandfather's time; *tanḍrināṭīnunchi*, from the time of his father; *āṇḍu*, at that time.

**nāgabali**, fourth day of marriage ceremony; also *nāgavalli*.

**nāgaḍāli**, prickly-pear; also *nāgatāli*.

**nāgajemuḍu**, the milk-hedge, a sort of cactus.

**nāgali**, plough. *nāgaticarru* is plough-share and *nāgatiḍuppa*, ploughstock.

**nāgamu**, serpent; especially cobra. Skt.; also *nāgu*. Telugu, *pāmu*. *nāga-cāncanuḍu* is Siva because he wears a bracelet of snakes; *nāgatāli*, prickly-pear is presumably so called because it harbours snakes; *nāgalōcamu*, serpents' world, is the underworld; *nāgēndruḍu* is the King of Snakes.

**nāgaricata**, civilization. Skt., from *nagar*, town; like our urbanity.

**nāgaricuḍu**, a civilized man, a cultivated man, a polished man, a gentleman. Skt. *navandargariculu* are the English-educated reformers.

**nāgatāli**, prickly-pear; also *nāgaḍāli*.

**nāgavalli**, betel-vine. Skt. The Telugu is *tāmbūlamu*. See also *nāgabali*.

**nāgavalli**, fourth day of marriage ceremony. Skt. So called because betel is distributed on that day.

**nāgēndruḍu**, King of the Nagas. Skt. The Nagas are fairy-snakes.

**nāgu**, snake, cobra. Skt.; same as *nāgamu*.

**nālamu**, horseshoe; but *lāḍam* is commoner. Plural *nālūlu*.

**nālgava**, fourth.

**nālgu**, four, some; also *nālu*, *nālugu*.

**nālī**, mean work. *cūlīnālī*, hard and low work, drudgery.

**nālica**, tongue; also *naluca*, *nālice*. *nālica*, *nālica*, *vīpucu debbalu tēca*, tongue, tongue, bring not blows on my back.

**nālīmuttsu**, hypocrite, traitor.

**nālūlu**, days, period; plural of *nādu*, day. *au pādē nālūlu, aṣṣvayamē nālūlu, barre pādē nālūlu bhāgyamaina nālūlu*, make hay while the sun shines (the good days are those when the cow and she-buffalo give milk). Also plural of *nādi*, vein; *nādu*, country; and *nālamu*, horseshoe. *nālūlu vēyūta*, to shoe.

**nāluca**, tongue; also *nalica*, *nālice*. *nā nāluca pūchinadi*, my tongue is sore; *conḍānāluca* is the uvula; *conḍānāluca mandu vēstē, unna nāluca uḍi pōyin aṭlu*, pulling out your tongue to give medicine to the uvula (the remedy is worse than the disease).

**nālūḡeśi**, four at a time.

**nālugu**, four, several. Four only of things; four qualifying a personal noun is *nālugu* or *nālugumandi*, never *nālugu*. Indefinitely *nālugu* means several. *cēcalatō y'inti mīda pēnculu nālugu yegiri pōyīnavi*, various tiles on the roof flew off at the noise (in this sense it may be postponed to the noun qualified, but need not be); *nālugu tiṭṭuṭa*, to do a bit of cursing; *nālugu coṭṭi aidu nimishālu* is 4.5 by the clock.

**nālūḡureṭṭu**, four times.

**-nāma**, suffix meaning 'document'. Hindustani. *rājīnāma*, document of composition; *carāṇnāma*, document of agreement.

**nāmaca**, **nāmācach**, **nāmācārthamaina**, nominally. Skt., from *nāmam*, name. *nāmaca zamīndrūḡu*, a zamin-dar only in name.

**nāmācaranam**, naming ceremony, corresponding to christening.

**nāmādhēyam**, name. Skt. When you ask some one what his name is, you say *nāmādhēyam* rather than *nāmam*.

**nāmamu**, name. Skt.; same root as the English 'name' and probably also as the English 'know'; name was what a person was known by; Latin *nomen*, Greek *onoma*, German *Namen*; one of the most widely diffused of roots. *peddalu mīcu Māyāchārlagārini sarthaca nāmam peṭṭināru*, your elders gave you a very suitable name when they called you Proteus (cf. old John of Gaunt and gaunt in being old; *autō gar se dei promēthēōs hotō tropō tēs ecclīsthēsēi technēs*; or the Collector's confidential note on the character of a tahsildar, Mr. A. Devasahayam: God help us); *pēru* is the common word, but even *pēru* is not always idiomatic for name. What is the name of that hill? is *ā conḡa yēm anṭāru*? or *yēm anṭāru ā conḡa*?

**nāmamu**, a cattle disease.

**nāmamu**, caste-mark; *paṅgānāmamu* is a Vaishnavite mark.

**nāmarūpa**, name and form, the phenomenal world (philosophy). Skt. **nāmōshi**, shame. Hindustani.

**nānabeṭṭuṭa**, **nānāvēyūṭa**, to lay out

to soak, to delay. *manamu pānam chēyu nūtilō carralu nānāvēstāru*, they lay logs to soak in our drinking-water well (Telugus are not particular about material contamination of drinking-water; only about ceremonial contamination).

**nānā**, several. Skt. *nānā rūpamaina*, protean; *nānāmukhāla*, in several directions; *hāzaru vāraṇṭu vastund ēmō-n ani nānā mukhāla pāri pōyīnāru*, thinking an arrest warrant was issuing they absconded in several directions.

**nānāṭici**, day by day; from *nādu*, day.

**nānemu**, coin. *tāluca gumāsthāla chētulalō venḡi nānemulu rūpam aina divy aushatham paḡina paḡsnamuna*, if a panacea in the shape of silver coins falls into the hands of the Taluk clerks.

**nānna**, father; from *nāyana*. To this word you must always add *gāru* to show the respect due to a father if you are addressing him; more familiar than *tanḡri* but not slang like 'dad' or 'pater' or 'governor'; exactly equivalent to the Italian *babbo*. *nānmātō v'ummaḡi lēdani cheppum'ani*, *lēnidi v'ummaḡi ani cheppum'ani*, *abaddhālu nērpūtū v'ummaḡu*, you teach your child to lie to his father and say that what is is not and what is not is (a common fault of Telugu mothers). *ṭīcharu: leccalalō imi tappulu occaḡaru yeṭlā chēḡaru?* *bāluḡu: nēnu occaḡane cād anḡi*, *mā nānna cūda calisi chēḡād anḡi*. Teacher: How did you manage to make so many mistakes in your sums all by yourself? Boy: I wasn't all by myself; father helped. *ṭīcharu: nīmna madhyānam scūlucu rā lēd ēmi?* *bāluḡu: mā nāmamu saracasucu tisuḡu pō valasi vachchind anḡi*. Teacher: Why didn't you come to school yesterday afternoon? Boy: I had to take my father to the circus.

**nāntsūṭa**, to soak, to wet.

**nānuṭa**, to soak, to become wet; commonly, with the auxiliary, *nānāvēyūṭa*.

**nāra**, fibre, bark. *rāta nāra ṭiṣin aṭṭu*, like taking bark off a stone; *sanapa-nāra pītsu vale gaḡḡamu*, oakum beard. **nāraca**, hellish. Skt.; adjective from *naracam*, hell.

**nārachīra**, bark garment supposed to be worn by sages.

**Nāraduḍu**, **Nārada**, the Hindu Orpheus, inventor of the lute; appears in all the plays as a jeering personage, who makes mischief.

**nāri**, **nāricurupu**, guinea-worm.

**nārinjācāyi**, orange.

**nārinjachettu**, orange tree.

**nāru**, seedling; also *mocca*. **nārumaḍi**, seed-bed; also *dcumaḍi*. **nāru v'unṭe nāru v'unḍa valenu**, if there be water, there must be seedlings.

**nāsa**, nose. Skt. The Telugu is *nuccu*. Also *nāsica*.

**nāsamani**, nose-jewel. Skt.

**nāṣamu**, **nāṣanam**, destruction. Skt. *magavāḷla nāṣānāci yeccaḍḍa dāvaḍḷlu cāranam*, women are everywhere the cause of men's ruin.

**nāṣāpuṭamu**, nostril; also *mukhu-randhramu*.

**nāsica**, nose. Skt. The Telugu is *muccu*; also *nāsa*.

**nāsiluṭa**, to be ruined. Skt.

**nāsti**, nullity, atheism. Skt. word meaning 'it is not'. *y'Inglishu tsaduḍu cumnavāḷlacu sarvam nāsti*, the English-educated are all atheism.

**nāstica**, atheistical. Skt. *tyana nāstica vāḍḍalu chēstu v'unnaḍu*, he is using atheistical arguments; *yēdō nāstica v'upanyāsam chēstār aṭa*, they say he is going to deliver some atheistical lecture.

**nāsticata**, atheism; also *nāsticyamu*. Skt.

**nāsticuḍu**, atheist. Skt. *ippaṭivāḷḷu y'Inglishu tsaduḍu comi nāsticul ai*, *purānamulu prāmānamulu cāv antāru*, the English-educated having become atheists deny the authority of the Puranas; *ippuḍu nāsticula yēlubaḍilō v'unnaḍu*, we are now under a régime of unbelievers.

**nāsticyamu**, atheism; also *nāsticata*. Skt.

**nāṭacamu**, play (drama). Skt. *Lacsh-mayya: nēnu rachinchina nāṭacam yetlā v'vnnadi? sukhāṅḍa mugisindā lēdā? Rāmāyya: nāṭacam dāṭam mugisina tarvāta tsūchi vachchina vāḷḷu sukha paḍḍāru*. Smith: How about my play? Did it go off well? Jones: The spectators were very pleased

when it was over. *nāṭuḍu: nēnu nāṭa-camlō tsachchi pōtu v'unna appuḍu prēchacu yetlā yēdchārō tsūṣāvā? snēhituḍu: dānāci cāranam ēmīṭō telu-sundā? nāṭuḍu: yēmīṭō nuḍḍu cheppu. snēhituḍu: nuḍḍu nizamgā tsāva lēd āmi*. Actor: Did you see how the audience cried when I died on the stage? Friend: Do you know why? Actor: Tell me. Friend: Because you did not really die.

**nāṭacaṣāla**, theatre. Skt. *ṭicharu: pāpam cheyyani vāḷḷu yeccaḍici pōṭarō mīcu telusundā? bāluḍu: teliyad aṇḍi. ṭicharu: nēnu chepputānu camuccundī; accaḍa yeppuḍu sangitam pāḍut unṭāru: nātyam chēst unṭāru; chitramaina dipālu velugut unṭayi; svvāsānalu vast unṭai; adi yeccaḍō cheppaṇḍi. bāluḍu: nāṭacaṣāla*. Teacher: Do you know where those who don't sin will go? Boy: No, Sir. Teacher: I will tell you, guess; a place where they always sing and dance and where there are wonderful lights and fragrant odours; where is that? Boy: The theatre.

**nāṭici**, on that day, from that time; from *nāḍu*, day. *reṇḍ ēḷḷa nāṭici ippaṭi nunchi siddham cheyy āl ēnā? were two years not enough for preparation? oca nela nāṭici t cēsu tisucontānu*, I will take up that case to-day month.

**nāṭinundi**, since that time; from *nāḍu*, day.

**nāṭivāru**, the people of that time.

**nātsu**, weed in water (*vallisneria octandra*). *māṭacu māṭa tegulu, nīḷlacu nātsu tegulu*, words and weeds choke speech and stream.

**nāṭu**, country-made; from *nāḍu*, country. *nāṭumandū*, country-gun-powder; *nāṭu mārgamuvā*, by the road; also *nāṭuna. jala mārgamuna dāsyam agun āni nāṭuna vachchindū*, I came by the road as the water-route is slow.

**nāṭupuramu**, up country, the mu-fassal. *nāṭupurānāci pōyindāru*, they have gone up country.

**nāṭupurapuvāṇḍlu**, up-country folk.

**nāṭuṭa**, to plant, to fix in, to transplant. *nāṭina pairucu nashṭamu lēdu*, trans-planted crops never fail; *nā māṭalu vāni chevilo mulucul ai nāṭenu*, my

words pierced his heart; *idi šil acsharām vale nī manassulō nāṭuconī v' unṭundi*, this will remain indelibly inscribed on your mind.

**nātyamu**, dancing, nautch. Skt.

**nāva**, ship. Skt. The Telugu is *ōḍa*; the newspapers usually say *nauca*, as *yuddhanauca* for battleship.

**nāvicuḍu**, sailor, steersman. Skt.

**nāyacamū**, leadership. Skt. *bahu nāyacam, bāla nāyacam, strī nāyacam*, the leadership of many, of minors, or of women leads to misfortune [Woe to thee, O land, when thy king is a child (Eccles. x. 16)].

**nāyacuḍu**, leader, naick, chief, baron, hero. Skt. *nāṭacamlō allar autundi. mānējaru: yendu chēta? nāṭuḍu: nāyacuḍu yuddhamlō tsāva valasi v'untē, tsavacunḍā nilutstunē unndā; prēschaculu navvut unndru. mānējaru: bāci v'unna jītam ippuḍu istān ani cheppu*. Row at the play. Manager: What's it all about? Actor: The leading part ought to have died in battle but won't die and is still standing; the audience is laughing. Manager: Tell him I will at once give him his arrears of salary.

**nāyana**, father, my dear Sir. Fathers being deservedly beloved, this word is also used as a term of endearment. *tandri: nēnu tsachchipōyina tarvāta, nuvvu yēm chestāvu? coḍucu: mī nāyana pōyina tarvāta nuvvu yēm cheṣāvo nēnu adē chēstānu. tandri: aité nuvvu bāgupāḍavu*. Father: What will you do when I am dead? Son: What you did when your father died. Father: Then you won't do well; *nāyand; yēmī viparitam!* my dear Sir! what a remarkable thing!

**nāyantaṭanēnē**, by myself, alone by myself.

**nāyantaṭanēnu**, I myself.

**nāyuḍu**, the caste title of several Sudra castes (in high position).

**nāzaru**, sheriff, the sheriff's department. Hindustani. The sheriffs collectively in the civil courts are called the nazar.

**nāzūcu**, fine, delicate. Hindustani.

**negāḍuṭa**, to increase, to spread. *grāmam negaḍi casba aindi*, the village

grew into a head-quarters town (e.g. Bezvada).

**neggintsuṭa**, to cause to succeed; causal of *negguṭa*. *ā paṇi nēnu neggintsa lēnu*, I can't get it through; *indulō mana prayōjacatvam canaparichi mana pantam neggintsu cō talenu*, we must show our dexterity and get our way.

**neggu**, success. *yēldgu neggucu vas-tānu?* how shall I succeed?

**negguṭa**, to thrive, to succeed.

**nēla**, month; also *māsam*. *adugō antē dru nelalu*, there it is, he says, and it takes six months before you get it; *mūdu nelalacu vēḷutānu*, I shall go in three months; *nelanelacu*, every month.

**nelacolpuṭa**, to establish.

**nelavanca**, half moon.

**nemali**, peacock; also *nemili*. *nemali caṇṭa nūru cāritē vēṭacāḍici muddā?* is the hunter moved by the peacock's tears?

**nemaru**, the cud.

**nemaruvéyuṭa**, to chew the cud. *gorrelu nemaruvéṣē jantuvulu*, sheep are ruminants.

**nemmadi**, quiet, in good health. *itaḍu bahu nemmadigānu vinayangānu māḷḷāḍutū v'unndā*, he talks very quietly and submissively.

**nemmadi**, peace. *nemmadiḥhangam* is a law term for breach of the peace.

**nemmadiparatsuṭa**, to tranquillize.

**nerasu**, particle, flaw; *caṇṭi nerasu*, mote in the eye; same as *nalusu*. *nerasulu vedaci paṭṭuta tsāla tēlica*, it is very easy to detect flaws; *nūvu nerasulu vedaci paṭṭuconī cāshēpana chēstāvu*, you are picking out trifles to find fault.

**neravērtsuṭa**, to accomplish.

**neravēruṭa**, to be fulfilled, to succeed. *nī abhishṭāmu sikhramugānē neravēru-tundī*, your wish will soon be fulfilled; *cāryam yenta sikhramugā neravēritē anta manchiḍi*, the sooner the better.

**nerayuṭa**, grow grey (of hair). *gaḍḍālu misālu nerasina musalivāḷlu*, grey-bearded and grey-haired old men.

**neriya**, crack.

**neṭica**, knuckle. *neṭica virutsuṭa*, to snap the fingers; *mogamuna neṭicalu virichi*, snapping her fingers in his face.

**netti**, head; *tala* is the ordinary word,



*netti* and *burra* other words; also *talacádi*. *nett ecci*, raising the head (in pride); *netti mūtacu suncam aḍigin aṭṭu*, demanding toll for a head-load. (Head-loads are free still or charged with a nominal amount under the forest rules.)

**netturu**, blood; also *ractam* (there are at least two words for most things in Telugu). *vānīci netturu virēchanamul autsunnavi*, he passes blood; *vāni muccu venta netturu cārinadi*, he bled at the nose; *netturu-sparśagalavāru* is blood-relations.

**neyyi**, ghee (clarified butter). *bhacshyamulu uḍucu nētilo vēstē tsumyi mantunnavi*, if you put sweetmeats into boiling ghee they will fizzle; *nydyādhīpati: nuvvu ḍabbu iyya lēca pōtē, cammani neyyi poyyumu anī yenducu aḍigū?* *muddāyi: ḍabbu yeṭṭḍu iyya lēdu gamuca manchi neyyi yenducu tisu cō rād anī aḍigānu*. Judge: If you could not pay, why did you ask for best ghee? Accused: As I was not paying, I might as well have the best; *nēti cunḍa nēla peṭṭi, vaṭṭi cunḍa v'utṭi mīda peṭṭēvādu*, like the man who put the pot of ghee on the ground and the empty pot on the sling (absent-mindedness).

**-né**, emphatic suffix made up of euphonic *n* after a vowel and *é*, emphatic particle. *vādu vellagāné*, as soon as he went away.

**nē**, for *nēnu*, I. *nēnu vellutānu* becomes in rapid speech *nē vēḍatā*.

**nēḍu**, to-day, from *nāḍu*, day.

**nēla**, ground, soil, land, floor.

**nēlacōṭṭu**, cellar; from *nēla*, ground, and *cōṭṭu*, store-room.

**nēlapālu**, level with the ground. *peddalu cheppina dharmamul anni nēlapal autavi*, the virtues taught by our elders are all abandoned.

**nēlarēḍu**, the lord of the land, king.

**nēmintsuṭa**, to appoint. Skt., for the commoner *niyamintsuṭa*.

**nēnu**, I, but *nā dhēnu*, my body, or *nā manasu*, my mind, is often the equivalent of I; the Telugus are proud of using these circumlocutions and consider our failure to do so to be due to our inferior psychological insight.

**néraca**, involuntarily, unawares, not on purpose; from *nértsuṭa*. *néraca chēsindānu*, I didn't do it on purpose; *nérchi néraca chēsina paṇi*, an act committed unconsciously.

**néradu**, don't know how to, won't, can't; from *nértsuṭa*. *arachē cucca carava néradu*, barking dogs don't bite.

**néramu**, crime; the common word, e.g. for those enumerated in the Indian Penal Code.

**néramuḡala**, criminal; used as a law term to translate 'criminal' in such expressions as criminal breach of trust, for which the stock expression of our Government translator is *néramuḡala nammaca dōshamu*; an expression which I warrant that the Telugu man in the street would never have thought out for himself.

**nérani**, the ignorance which comes from not having learnt. *pāḍa nérani*, inability to sing, not having learnt to sing.

**nérasthuḍu**, a criminal.

**néréḍu**, a tree (*ardisia humilis*), sort of rose-apple. *jambu néréḍu* is *eugenia jambos*, of which we eat the fruit.

**nérpintsuṭa**, to cause to teach. A double causative, the steps being *nértsuṭa*, to learn, *nérpuṭa*, to teach, *nérpintsuṭa*, to cause to teach.

**nérpu**, skill, cleverness. *śāstrulugāru minnaṭi dīnam Yēlūru paḍava yecci Dhavalēṣvaram mīduga y'i rōṣuna Piṭhāpuram vellutār ani minna sayan-cālam vrūttānta patrīcalō tsadivindānu; tsadivi yēmi chesinān anuconndvū? nérpu tsūdu; vacca māṭu tappacundā darṣanam icchī ghanta śēp aina mā grūham pāvanam chēsi, vacca pāṭa pāḍi maḷḷi vēḷa valasinad ani v'uttaram vrāṣi, mana naucarla chētic icchī, tellavāru sāmūnē bandīni mānuṣhyalāni Dhavalēṣvaram pampinchinānu*, I read in the paper that the Shastrī was going to get into the canal-boat at Ellore and go to-day to Pithapuram via Dauleshvaram; what do you suppose I did? See how clever I was: I wrote a letter saying that he must sanctify my house just for an hour by coming to it and sing one song, and gave it to my

servants, and sent a bullock-cart and men to Dauleshvaram at dawn.

**nérpuṭa**, to teach; causative of *nértsuṭa*, to learn. *chépa pillacu y'ita nérpa valená?* have young fish got to be taught to swim? *tátacu dagga nérpa valená?* teach your grandmother how to suck eggs (your grandfather how to cough).

**nértsuṭa**, to learn. *vāḍu ónamālu nérpuconuts umnāḍu*, he is learning his A, B, C (the letters *o*, *na*, and *ma* correspond to our *a*, *b*, *c*). *manamaḍu nértsucum aṭṭu avvacu durada tirin aṭṭu*, the boy learnt his lesson by scrawling on his granny's back and at the same time relieved her itching (killing two birds with one stone); *tsaduvu nérchina ḍḍadānitōnu*, *vanṭa nérchina magavḍḍitōnu yevvaru v'ōpa lēru*, a woman who has learnt to read, a man who has learnt to cook, are past bearing. *bharta: cāṭi cheyyadānici iravai mārgal ummai. bhārya: nāc enducu chepputāru d sangati?* *bharta: vāṭilo nuvvu occaṭi nértsu cumā, nācu tsālunu*. Husband: There are twenty ways of making coffee. Wife: Why do you say that? Husband: If you learnt one, I should be satisfied.

**nérugā**, straight. *ā dōvamu nérugā pō valenu*, go straight along that road; but *tinmagā* is commoner in the Circars.

**néstamu**, friendship; but *snéhamu* is commoner.

**nēta**, weaving. Also abl. of *nēdu*, to-day.

**néticunḍa**, pot of ghee; *nēti* is the genitive of *neyyi*, ghee. *néticunḍa nēla petti, vaṭṭi cunḍa v'ūṭṭi mīda peṭṭēvāḍu*, putting the pot of ghee on the ground and the empty pot in the sling (instead of doing the reverse, proverb of absent-mindedness).

**nétigūna**, jar of ghee. *nétiguna chēta pūmi nēhchena yeccin aṭṭu*, like going up the ladder with a jar of ghee in one's hands (rather a difficult thing to do).

**nétirātri**, to-night; *nēti* is the genitive of *nēdu*, to-day.

**nétisamāchāramu**, to-day's news.

**nétramu**, eye. Skt. The Telugu is *cannu*, but *nétramu* is also used in books, especially in compound words

like *nétrōtsavamu* (*nētra* and *utsavam*, festival); *nétraparvamu*, feast for the eyes; *nétrabhinayamu*, acting with the eyes.

**néyamu**, friendship; probably corrupt Skt. from *snéham* or *nyāyam* or a mixture of the two.

**nēyi**, ghee; for *neyyi*, which is commoner.

**nēyuṭa**, to weave, to lace, to thatch. *manṭsamu nēyuṭa*, to lace a bed with tape; *gaḍḍi nēyuṭa*, to thatch with grass; *gaḍḍi nēsina*, thatched. The root is one of the most universal: Skt. *nah*, join together, spin; Greek *neo*; Latin *necto*; German *nāhen*, to sew; our own words 'connect', &c., derived from the Latin; Tamil *nūl*, Telugu *nīlu*, Greek *nēma*, thread, are probably from the same root; so probably is our needle, German *nadel*, old Norse *nāl*, Greek *nētron*, spindle, and so on.

**ni-**, negative prefix. Skt. Becomes *nir*, *nish*, *nis*, in composition.

**nibadhamu**, bound, restricted. Skt.

**nibadhi**, indubitable, certain. *vāḍu bratucuṭa nibadhi lēdu*, it is not certain he will live.

**nibandhanamu**, agreement, condition. Skt.

**nibandhintsuṭa**, to bind, to restrain. Skt. *bind* and *bandh*, Skt., are the same root; so also *binden*, German. *bandhu*, relation, comes from this root and probably Greek *pentheros*, father-in-law.

**nicaramu**, net profit or balance or weight. *nicaram rābaḍi*, net income; *nicaramu bangāru*, net weight of the gold.

**niccachchi**, force, strictness. *vāḍu tsāla niccachchi manishi*, he is a very strict man.

**niccamu**, truth, certainty; *nizamu* is commoner for 'truth' and *miṣchayamu* for 'certainty'.

**nicaniluguṭa**, to strut proudly, a reduplicated word from *niccyṭa* and *nīluguṭa*, which both mean to strut.

**niccapedṭuṭa**, to prick up, to cock. *gurramu chevulu nicca peṭṭindi*, the horse pricked up its ears.

**niccapoḍutsuṭa**, to protrude, to bristle.

*paici nicca poḍutsu conī v'unna dirkha rōmumulu*, thick bristling hair.

**niccuṭa**, to protrude, to strut. *niccupōtu* is a proud man, a popinjay.

**nicētanamu**, house. Skt. Used in books for *illu* but less commonly than another Skt. word *grūham*, which is also used in common talk.

**nichchena**, ladder. *nēti gūna chēta pūni nichchena yecchin aṭṭu*, like going up a ladder with a firkin of ghee in your arms (a perilous undertaking); *cheṭṭu yecchinchi nichchena tisin aṭṭu*, like making a man climb a tree and then taking the ladder away (a low-down trick); *accaṣṇici nichchena vēsē-vāḍu*, he would plant a ladder to heaven (an ambitious man). Rung of a ladder is *nichchena meṭṭu*.

**nicshēpamu**, treasure. Skt. *peṭṭina-vānīci telusunu nicshēpamu*, the man who buried the treasure knows where it is; *dhana nicshēpamu*, treasure of coins.

**nidarśanamam**, example, proof. Skt. Usually in the sense of proof; *driṣh-ṭāntam* is commoner for 'example'; *amōgha nidarśanalu*, conclusive proofs; *granthanidarśanam*, proof from the Book (Scripture).

**nidānamu**, source. Skt. *sukha anubhavamunacu nidānamulaina paṭṭanamulu*, towns, sources of comforts.

**nidānamu**, patience. *stirilalō nidānamu taccuva*, women have little patience; *nidānamugā guri tsūtsucō valenu*, aim carefully.

**nidānintsuṭa**, to ponder. *conta sépu nannu nidāninchī tsūchi*, pondering for a time and looking at me.

**nidhi**, treasure, often used metaphorically. Skt. *vivēcanidhi*, storehouse of wisdom. *itaḍu sangitamam n'andu nidhi*, he is a treasure of song (a good singer).

**nidhinicshēpamu**, hidden treasure. Skt.; a reduplicated word like *niccaniluguṭa* and many others.

**nidivi**, length.

**nidra**, sleep. Skt. *gāḍhamidra*, deep sleep; *sukhanidra*, healthy sleep. *nidra pōyinavānini lēpa vatstusunu gāni*, mēlu cunna vānini lēpa lēmu, you can wake a man who is asleep but not

one who is awake (none so blind as those that won't see); *dcali ruchi yerugadu*; *nidra sukhām erugadu*, *valaḍu siggu yerugadu*, hunger knows not taste, nor sleep comfort, nor lust shame; *paḡaṭi māṭṭalu panici chētu*, *rātri māṭṭalu nidracu chētu*, words by day spoil work, by night, sleep.

**nidrabhangamu**, interruption of sleep.

**nidralēpuṭa**, to awaken.

**nidramattu**, drowsiness.

**nidrapaṭṭaca**, not being able to sleep.

**nidrapaṭṭuṭa**, to get to sleep. *Lacshmayya: nācu rātri nidra paṭṭadu*, *mandu puttsu cō v'dle*. *Vencamma: pilla yēḍupu chēta nācunu nidra paṭṭadu*, *nāc ē mand istārō?* Smith: I can't sleep at night, I must take medicine. Mrs. Smith: I can't sleep at night for the child yelling; what soporific will you give me?

**nidrapōtu**, sluggard.

**nidrapōvuṭa**, to go to sleep. *ocaḍu: Lacshmayya tsāla kharidugala parupu conmaḍu*. *incōḍu: hāyagā nidra paṭṭinda?* *ocaḍu: paṭṭa lēdu*, *dāmi kharidu talutsu cunṭē ḍigulu vēsi*, *Lacshmayya rātri antā nidra pō lēdu*. Smith: Brown has bought a very expensive mattress. Jones: Did he sleep well on it? Smith: No, he was worried thinking about its price and could not sleep; *railu vēgāṅā pōt unḍenu*, *Rāmayya nidra pōt unḍenu*. *Sōmayya: yēmayya, nī bhārya lāuti manishā?* *Rāmayya (cālḷu nalupu conṭu) aumu*, *aite yēmi?* *Sōmayya: railulō munchi cinda paḍḍadi*. *Rāmayya: aite golusu lḍgi*, *baṇḍini āpi veyya lēca pōyindū?* *picceṭḷu nā bhārya dagḡira umavi*, *tsucō valenu*, the train was moving fast and Smith was asleep. Jones: Ho, Sir, was that stout woman your wife? Smith (rubbing his eyes): Yes, what about it? Jones: She has fallen out of the train. Smith: Why didn't you pull the communication cord? She's got the tickets; I must get them from her.

**nidratetsuṭa**, to get sleepy.

**nidratīyūṭa**, to take a few winks. *parunḍi vaca nidra tisi*, lying down and getting a little sleep.

**niḍuda**, long. *niḍuda paṇḍlu*, long teeth; *niḍuda sivoḷamulu*, long tresses. **niḍupu**, length.

**nigarvamu**, not proud. *tyana nigarva chūḍamani*, he is a jewel of modesty.

**nigā**, **nighā**, observation. Hindustani. *ngālo*, under observation; a common police term.

**nighaṇṭuvu**, dictionary. Skt. A *nighaṇṭu* is an Indian dictionary, that is a museum of antiquity and rarity, and if you commit it to memory you are a Pandit. Pandit speaking: *yēdi nighaṇṭu? diccu māliṇa nighaṇṭu samayānīci smaranacu rādu; iṣṭvar anugraham valla gnyāpacam vacchēndi; nēdu nā pāṭiṭa daivam unnādu; 'lulayō mahishō vāhadvishat cāsara saribāchi'.* Where's the lexicon? I can't remember the damned lexicon just when I have need of it; by God's grace I have remembered; God is with me to-day. *lulayō, mahishō, vāhadvishat, cāsara, saribāchi*: these are all Skt. words for buffalo; any one who tries to learn them is a *dunnapōtu* if he is only trying to learn Telugu.

**nigidiṇṭuṣa**, to extend.

**nigrahamu**, disfavour. Skt., opposite *anu-graham*, favour; also rejection; *indriya nigrahamu* is continence.

**nigudṭuṣa**, to extend, to emit. *tsūpu nigudchi*, extending your gaze; *nit-tirpu nigudchi*, emitting a sigh.

**niguḍuṭa**, to stretch.

**niguru**, embers. Also *nivuru*.

**nihatūḍu**, slain. Skt.

**nija**, one's own. Skt. Used in books for *tana*. *nija grāhamu*, one's own house.

**nilabaḍuṭa**, to stand, to stop, from *nilu-ṭuṣa* and *paḍuṭa*.

**nilacaḍa**, steadfastness, in the long run. *nizamu nilacaḍa mīda telusuru*, truth will come out in the long run; *nilacaḍa lēni vāni māṭa niḷḷa mūṭa*, unstable as water he shall not excel (his word is a bundle of water); *māṭa nilacaḍa galavāḍu*, a man of his word.

**nilayamu**, house. Skt. One of the various book words for *illu*.

**nilāpaninda**, calumny, more commonly *nirāpaninda*.

**nilipapaṭṭabaḍḍina**, defined. This is one of the words our Telugu trans-

lator has had to make up; he uses it to translate 'defined' as a law term; it is quite intelligible, meaning 'it is caught, stopped'.

**nilipivēyuta**, to stop (transitive).

**nilipiyuṇḍuṭa**, detention. This is a word the Collector has to make up when he issues his notification about rate of detention for vehicles; it is quite intelligible, meaning 'being kept stopped'.

**niluṭuṭa**, to stop (transitive); causal of *niluṭuṣa*. *māṭa niluṭuṣuṇṭa* is to keep one's word. *ocaḍu: Lacshmayya māṭa niluṭu n'untādu. incōḍu: niluṭu-cōca yēm chēstāḍu? atani māṭa zēvarici cāvale? Smith: Jones keeps his word. Brown: What can he do but keep it? Nobody wants it.*

**niluṭuṣu**, don't stand (imperative). *talupu vadda niluṭuṣu, vēgiram lōpalici rā*, don't stand by the door, come in (visitors have often to be encouraged to come in; they slink round corners; peons encourage this because they hope for a tip for showing the visitors in).

**niluṭuṣa**, to stand. *niluṭuṣuṇḍāṇacu zḍāgā doricitē, cūrṭuṣuṇḍāṇacu appuḍē dorucutūndi*, get a place to stand in and you will soon get a place to sit in (it is the first step that counts).

**niluva**, remainder. *nā daggira yābhāi rūpāyalu niluva v'unnavi*, I have Rs. 50 left.

**niluvanīda**, shade to stand in, last resource. *niluva nīda, paṭṭa comma lēcundā v'unnādu*, he has no shade to stand in or branch to catch hold of (he is at the end of all his resources).

**niluvapaḍuṭa**, to stand.

**niluvapeṭṭuṭa**, to establish.

**niluvasaracu**, stock.

**niluvu**, stature.

**niluvugoṭṭamu**, standpipe, such as they have in municipalities which have a water-supply.

**niluvuṭaddamu**, full-length looking-glass, from *niluvu*, stature, and *addam*, glass, *t* added euphonically.

**nilvalekha**, balance-sheet.

**nilviyunna**, outstanding.

**nimishacavi**, improvisator. Skt.

**nimishamu**, minute. Skt.

**nimittamu**, for, because of; from Skt.

word for 'cause'. *nī nimittamu sām nunchi sabhavā andarū niricshist unāru*, the whole meeting has been waiting for you for two hours (politicians in India always keep their meetings waiting to show what great men they are); *uppu nimittam pōyindi*, she has gone for salt; *andū nimittam*, on that account, *darśana nimittamai pōyindū*, I went to pay a visit.

**nimmacāyi**, lime (unripe). *nimmacāyalu uppu cāramulō ūra vēyuduru*, limes are pickled in salt.

**nimmachettu**, lime tree.

**nimmalangā**, gently, quietly, well (of health). *Lacshmayya: mic ippuḍu nimmalangā unnadā? Vencayya: nāc ēmi? Lacshmayya: intacu mundu miru tsāla sēpu miligārē. Vencayya: nēnu sangita pātacudi n'andī. Smith: Feeling better? Jones: Why, what's the matter with me? Smith: You've been groaning for a long time. Jones: Sir, I am a singer.*

**nimmalinṣuṭa**, to get better, be quiet. *ocaḍu: dvācāya calupucuni, caḷḷu misuconī tinṇu umḍv ēm? incōḍu: zabbu nimmalinché varacu dāctaru gāru namu dvācāyanu caḷḷalō tsīda vadd annḍru. Smith: Why do you eat with your eyes shut when you're mixing pickle with your food? Jones: The doctor told me not to look at pickle till I was well again.*

**nimmapaṇḍu**, lime (ripe). *nimmapaṇḍa rasamutō atami paṇḍlu pulisnavi*, he has set his teeth on edge by sucking limes.

**nimnājātulu**, depressed classes. Skt. A newspaper word from Skt. *nimna*, deep.

**nimpādi**, gentle, quiet. *nimpādiga cheppu*, don't raise your voice.

**nimuruṭa**, to stroke. *oca chētītō misamu vaḍi vēyutsu, renḍava chētītō bozza nimurutsu, Sṛī Rāzu gāru pravēṣintsuts umḍru*, twisting his moustache with one hand and stroking his stomach with the other, the zamindar comes in.

**ninādamu**, sound, note. Skt. A book word for *tsappuḍu*.

**ninda**, blame. Skt. The common word for blames it does not follow

that if a word is Skt. it is not common; in fact most common words are Skt.

**ninda**, fully, filling, complete, of the contents, not the receptacle. The bad mistake is usually made of translating this word 'full'; the Telugu for 'full' is *nindu*. The construction of *ninda* is nominative of contents, genitive of receptacle. It is the common word to denote the idea of full, which is however, envisaged from a different side than in the European languages. *vanṭi* (*vanṭi* is the genitive of *oḍalu*, body) *ninda cantulu bailu dērutu v'unnavi*, boils are coming out all over his body; *caḍupu nindā timḍru*, they ate their bellyful; *illu cālut undenu, nippu drput unḍiri. yazamāni: ayyā dānini racshintsandī, venṭanē racshintsandī, oca māsam aind ninda lēdu, nippu drpēvāḍu; amḍā, lōpala tsūṣānu, pillā lēd andī. yazamāni: pill ēmi ayyā? nippu drpēvāḍu: dēnini racshintsam annadi? yazamāni: nā godugunu, dānini conī māsam aind cā lēdu. The house was burning, they were putting the fire out. Mistress of the house: Save it, save it quickly, it is not one full month yet. Man extinguishing the flames: Madam, I looked inside, there is no child. Lady: What child? Man: What did you want us to save? Lady: My umbrella, it isn't even a month since I bought it. biḍḍacu dēhamu ninda nagalu diga vēyuts umḍru*, they load their infant with jewellery; *caḍupu nindā gārelu tintē, vanṭi nindā jvaramu*, a bellyful of cakes and a body full of fever; *vāḍu nindā garvi*, he is a very proud man.

**nindintsuṭa**, to vilify. *upanyāsacūḍini andarū nindist unḍiri, atāḍimi samarthintsadānīci ocaḍu lēchemu. ocaḍu: upanyāsacūḍu oca<sup>r</sup>tsōṭa ichchina upanyāsam incō tsōṭa ivvāḍu. incōḍu: iyyac ēm? yeccāḍa cheppind ocaṭē upanyāsam. ocaḍu: aind oca tsōṭa guddina balla incō tsōṭa guddaḍu; telusund?* Every one was reviling the lecturer, Smith stood up for him. Smith: The lecturer never repeats his lecture in different places. Jones: What? Wherever he lectures, it is the

same lecture. Smith: May be, but it's never the same table he thumps.

**nindu**, full, from *ninduṭa*, to be filled. *nindu cunda tonacadu*, the full pot does not spill (a half-empty pot or mind is easily overturned, the mind full of wisdom is steadfast).

**ninduṭa**, to be filled, to be full. *cadupu ninditē gārelu chēdu*, the full belly scorns cakes; *cheruvu ninditē, cappalu chērutavi*, when the tank fills the frogs foregather; *cadupu nindina bēramu*, bargaining with a man with his belly full (he will drive a hard bargain).

**nindyamu**, blameworthy.

**ninna**, yesterday. *ninna rātri*, last night; *ninna cuppā, nēdu āllu*, yesterday the heap, to-day the winnowed grain (*āllu* is another form of *aricelu* (*paspalam scrobiculatum*), the proverb is like our 'grown up in a night'); *ninna v'unnadvru nēdu lēru*, all flesh is grass; *ninnaṭi nunchi zabbuḡ undi nēdu*, I have been ill since yesterday.

**ninnu**, you, accusative of *nēnu*.

**nintsuṭa**, to fill (transitive), causative of *ninduṭa*.

**nippantūṭa**, to be set on fire. *ocaḡu: nē tsuṭṭala ducānanici nipp antu connad ani vinnānu; antā tagalabaḡi pōyindā yēmiṭi? incōḡu: tsuṭṭalu mātram cāla lēdu*. Smith: I hear your cigar shop got on fire; was everything burnt? Tobacconist: Everything except the cigars.

**nippaṭi**, unleavened bread. *pindi yentō nippaṭi antē*, the bread will vary with the flour (payment by results).

**nippu**, fire. *compa nipp peṭṭi lēchi potānu*. (Wife speaking): I will set the house on fire and run away; *nippu chēsinaḡu*, he struck a light; *vār idarici nippu niḷḷuḡ n'unnadi*, they agree like fire and water (cats and dogs); *nippu coṭṭitē renḡu aunu gāni, niḷḷu coṭṭitē renḡu aundā?* you can separate fire but can you separate water? (of inseparable intimacy); (Italian proverb *tra moglie e marito non mettere un dito*, do not put a finger between husband and wife); *nippu muṭṭanidi cheyyi cāladu*, don't play with fire; *nippulō poralinchin aḷu*

*manasu paritāpintsuṭa*, to grieve as though rolling in the fire (in an agony of grief); *āchāryuni talachi nippulō cheyyi peṭṭitē cāḷaḡa?* put your hand in the fire with your priest in your mind and won't it burn?

**nippupulla**, match; also *aggipulla* from *aggi*, fire, corruption of Skt. word *agni*. Telugu has two common words for fire just as it has for blood (*netturu* and *ractam*) and most other common things, if it has not three as *nāḡu*, *rōzu*, and *dinamu* for day.

**nipunuḡu**, expert. Skt.

**nipunumu**, skill, dexterity. Skt.

**nir-**, negative prefix. Skt.; also *ni-* and *nish-* and *nis-* (according to the laws of composition).

**nir-**, intensive prefix. Skt.

**niracshara**, illiterate. Skt. *vāḡu niracshara cucshi*, he is a dunce.

**nirancuṣamu**, irresponsible. Skt. It does not really mean this in Sanskrit—it means unrestrained—but it is the word that politicians have invented to express their objection to our government; they call it *nirancuṣādhicāramu*, irresponsible government. (It is a newspaper word and was used when I was trying the leader of the Guntur No-Tax Campaign in 1922. I turned to the Police Inspector who was prosecuting, and said: 'Do you understand what the accused is saying? What is *nirancuṣādhicāramu*?' The Inspector, a Telugu, said he had no notion, and I had to explain the word to him. Such are many of the words used in the leading articles in Telugu newspapers to translate English words for which there is no real equivalent in Telugu; you can only understand these leading articles if you know English well and some Sanskrit.)

**nirantaramu**, endless. Skt. *Gōpu: nuvvu vrāsina 'nirantara sanchāram' anē vyāsam yēm aindi? Rāmuḡu: ā vyāsānni nēnu yenni patricālacu pam-pinchinā nā daggracē vaṭṭchindi. Gōpu: adi cūḡa nirantara sanchāram chēstu v'unnadi cābōlu*. Smith: What has happened to your essay on perpetual motion? Jones: I have sent it to any number of papers but it always

comes back to me. Smith: Does perpetual motion too, I suppose.

**nirantarāyamu**, unimpeded. Skt.

**niraparādhāmu**, innocence. Skt.

**niraparādhūdu**, innocent. Skt.

**nirarthacamu**, vain, useless. Skt.

**nirarthacuḍu**, useless person. *artha-mu lēni vāḍu nirarthacuḍu*, a man without money is useless (a man without oof is not worth a spoof).

**niraṣanamū**, foodless. Skt. See also **nirāhramu**.

**nirasintsuṭa**, to refute, to reject, to deny. Skt. *īdi vidhavā vivadhāmū yenta spashtamugā nirasintsuts unnadō tsūdu*, see how clearly this refutes the arguments for widow remarriage. *Putha*.

**niratamu**, eager, always. Skt. *nirātānna dānamu* is daily alms; *nirātānna praddnam chēta dme cirti dēsam anta vyāpinchindi*, her never-failing charity spread her fame all over the country.

**nirācarana**, scorn. Skt.

**nirācarintsuṭa**, to despise. Skt. *niv anta dīnatvamutō chēsina prārthanānu nēnu nirdcarinta lēdu*, I have not despised the prayer you made with such humility.

**nirācshēpamu**, without objection, unexceptionable. Skt. *andlu paisalu senṭlu cūda vēsi nirdcshēpanga leccalu v'untsutānu*, I will keep accounts unexceptionably down to annas, pies, and cents.

**nirādarana**, contempt. Skt.

**nirādhāramu**, groundless, helpless. Skt.

**nirāhāramu**, foodless, fasting. Skt. See also **niraṣanamū**.

**nirāpaninda**, slander, blame; also *nirāpaninda*. *nicu nirāpanindarācundā*, so that blame should not attach to you.

**nirāṣa**, despair. Skt.

**nirāyudhamu**, disarmed. Skt. *nī chētulō vaca carra v'unna manam nirāyudhulamai vachchināmu*, you have a stick in your hand; we have come unarmed.

**nirbandhamu**, compulsion, insistence, complimentary insistence. Skt. *dina dina cramanugā nirbandhamu yeccuva cāga*, the insistence becoming more and more daily; *mīr intagā*

*nirbandha parustū v'unndru gamuca mīr ann aṭṭē cān iyyandi*, have it your own way as you insist so much; *indulō cā valasin anta nirbandham v'unmadi*, it is all compulsion.

**nirbandhaparatsuṭa**, **nirbandha-peṭṭuṭa**, to insist. *namu vēyi vidhamula nirbandha peṭṭinadi*, she pressed me in a thousand ways.

**nirbandhintsuṭa**, to compel. Skt.

**nirbhayamgā**, fearlessly.

**nirbhayamu**, without fear.

**nirbhāgyamu**, unhappiness. Skt.

**nirbhāgyuḍu**, unhappy man, wretch (often a term of abuse). Skt. *i'yiddaru canyalalō yevarin aind y'i nirbhāgyudici vivadhām anē misha mīda bali peṭṭe-t-aṭṭ aité nā mannassu bahu khēda paḍutundi*, I shall be very grieved if either of these girls is sacrificed to that wretch on the pretext of marriage; *yenducu panici rāni nirbhāgyulu*, worthless wretches.

**nirdayata**, unkindness.

**nirdayuḍu**, cruel man. *nīvu nirdayudavu; nicu nā mīda nīzangā prēma v'unm' aṭṭ aité nātō alā pōḷādi v'un-davu*, you are a cruel man; if you really loved me you would not have quarrelled with me like that.

**nirdēṣamu**, command. Skt.

**nirdharintsuṭa**, to determine. Skt.

**nirdhānīyamu**, fit to be settled. Skt.

**nirdhāramu**, **nirdhāranamu**, ascertainment, decision. Skt.

**nirdhāritamu**, settled, determined. Skt.

**nirdhāryuḍu**, a determined man. Skt.

**nirdōshamu**, without blame. Skt.

**nirdōshatvamū**, innocence.

**nirdōshi**, innocent man. *andarū namu nirdōshi anucuntāru*, every one will think me innocent.

**nirdōshuḍaina**, innocent; plural *nirdōshulaina*. *nirdōshulaina nā coḍuculu nā dōsham chēta vachchina jādyam chēta mugguru varusagā pōyināru*, my innocent boys died, three of them one after the other, of the illness that I got through my sins.

**nirdhōshurālu**, innocent woman.

**niricshintsuṭa**, to wait for. *nī nimit-tam zām munchi niricshist unnamū*, we have been waiting a couple of hours

for you; *dyana cósamé niricshistu v'unnánu*, it's he I am waiting for.

**nirlacshyamu**, disregard, disrespect. *naucarlú y'íld nirlacshyangá mátláđutu v'unté nénu sahítsa lénu*, I won't stand the servants talking so disrespectfully.

**nirlajjamu**, shameless. Skt.

**nirmalamu**, pure. Skt. (free from impurity, *malam*).

**nirmánamu**, manufacture, production. Skt.

**nirmúlamu**, eradication, uprooting. Skt.

**nirmúlamugá**, root and branch. Skt.

**nirnayamaina**, settled, defined. Skt.

**nirnayamu**, decision, settlement, resolution at a meeting. Skt. Chairman of meeting: *i nirnayam écavđcyangá nišchayimpa bađ aťtu vrsínánu*, I have written that this resolution was carried unanimously.

**nirnayamugá**, definitely. Skt.

**nirnayintsuťa**, to settle, to determine, to allot, to declare, to arrange. Skt. *manishi vaccantici artha rípaýi tsoppuna nénu bhójanámici nirnayinchinánu*, I settled for dinner at half a rupee a head.

**nirnitamu**, fixed. Skt.

**niródhamu**, interdiction, check. Skt.

**niródhintsuťa**, to obstruct, to stop up, to debar. Skt. *nyayamaina márgamuna niródhinchi*, stopping up the proper road.

**niru**, very. *niru péda*, very poor; for *tsdla*, hardly used except in this phrase. *nirupéđacu pennidhi tsandamu*, like treasure-trove to the pauper. *niru* also means 'past' in composition as in the next word which stands for *niru-yéđu*.

**niruđu**, last year. *niruđu sanvatsaram mámululó vacca rípaýi taccuva vachind ani nénu y'ichchin dác chélu yendi póyind gidd éđu niru vadili peťtinđu cáđu*, he (the overseer) would not let a pint of water into the parched fields on the pretext that there was a rupee short in his last year's customary bribe.

**nirutsahamu**, joyless. Skt.

**nirúpamanamu**, matchless, incomparable. Skt.

**nirúpintsuťa**, to ascertain, to investigate. Skt. Used in the newspapers.

**nirvachanamu**, definition. Skt.

**nirvachintsuťa**, to define. Skt.

**nirvahanamu**, management. Skt.

**nirváhacudu**, manager. Skt. *campinici miru carya nirvahaculugá v'unđa lédd?* weren't you business manager to the company?

**nirváhanacarta**, manager. Skt.

**nirvánamu**, eternal annihilation and that is eternal bliss. Skt. *mana pari-náma siddhántámusáramugá manush-yuđu Nirvánámi pondadánici mundugá yéđu lócalaló avatarintsá valenu*, according to the Scriptures man must pass through seven worlds to reach Nirvana.

**nirvéđamu**, renunciation. Skt.

**nirvéđintsuťa**, to renounce. Skt.

**nirvicháramu**, without sorrow. Skt. *ica nénu nirvicháragá v'unđa vats-tsunu*, I need be in no anxiety in future.

**nirvighnamu**, unobstructed. Skt. *mém upadéšinchina mantram nirvighnamugá phalintsunu gáca*, may the charm we have initiated you into work without obstruction.

**nirviváđamu**, unquestioned. Skt.

**niśáni**, mark of illiterate person. Hindustani. Most of our witnesses cannot sign; their mark in the form of a cross used to be taken; now it is a thumb impression.

**niśchalamu**, immovable. Skt.

**nišchayamu**, resolution, certain. Skt. *maranamu nišchayamu*, death is certain; *ime nišchayamumu tippuťacu samarthuđu gáca*, not able to shake her resolution; *nišchayamgá y'ime santóshadayimigá v'unnadi*, she is certainly a cheerful person.

**nišchayintsuťa**, to resolve. Skt. *i nirnayam écavđcyangá nišchayimpa bađ aťtu vrsínánu*, I have written that this resolution has been passed unanimously.

**nišchéshtuđu**, **nišchéshtituđu**, not able to move, inanimate, lifeless, taken aback, agast. Skt. *atadu nišchéshtituđai chitrappu paťamu lágu v'unm appuđu, niru velli paťtu có valenu*, when he is lying inanimate like a picture, go up and catch hold of him.

**nišchitam**, settled. Skt. *nišchita táťparyamu*, a settled opinion.

**nishcalancamu**, spotless, clear, unquestionable. Skt.



**nishcapaṭamu**, guileless. Skt.

**nishcapaṭi**, a guileless man.

**nishcarsha**, determination. Skt.

**nishcarshintsuṭa**, to determine. Skt.

**nishcāranamugā**, careless, without

rhyme or reason, unnecessarily. Skt.

*nishcāranangā y'ild dasyam cheyya-*

*dam nācu y'ishṭamgā v'unḍadu*, I can't

stand that sort of unreasonable delay;

*nēnu buddhi hṇuni ai nishcāranangā*

*manchi māṭal dā valasināḍṇici badu-*

*lugā tagavul dāḍinānu*, I was a fool

and quarrelled unreasonably instead

of speaking fair; *vaṣyaushadhamu ich-*

*chedan ani y'oca vēru chētilō peṭṭi bairā-*

*givāḍu*, *nishcāranamgā nāluḡu rūpā-*

*yālu yettu conī pōyināḍē gāni*, *mandu*

*gunamu conchemaina agapaḍi*, *adi nātō*

*mogam ichchi māṭḍāḍuṭa y'ainānu lēca*

*pōyenu*, the other day a wandering

friar said he would give me an aphro-

disiac and put some root in my hand

and made off with the four rupees I

squandered on him; for all the virtue

of the herb she would not open her

lips or favour me with a single word.

**nishcramintsuṭa**, to disappear. Skt.

The ordinary stage direction *exeunt*

*omnes* is *andarunu nishcramintsuts*

*unnāru*.

**nishēdhamu**, **nishiddhamu**, pro-

hibited. Skt. *samudra yānamu nishid-*

*dham ani telisinavāḍ ainānu*, though

I know that sea voyages are pro-

hibited (they are forbidden to Brah-

mins by Scripture).

**nishēdhintsuṭa**, to prohibit. Skt.

*strī punarvivādam nishēdhintsun ani*,

saying the second marriage of women

is prohibited (it is among Brahmins);

*śūdrulacu vidya manchiaina pacsha-*

*muna manapūrvulu dāni nishēdhinturu?*

if education were good for Sudras,

would our ancestors have prohibited it?

**nishpacshapāṭamu**, impartiality (not

taking a side). This common com-

pound, for some unexpected reason,

is not given in the ordinary dictionaries.

**nishpacshapātuḍu**, an impartial man,

a fair man. *Lacshmayya: nēnu nish-*

*pacshapāturmi. nēnu tappu paṇi chē-*

*sinā, dāṇici vichāra paḍutānu; incōllatō*

*nā tappu chepputānu. Vencayya: mī*

*daggira rahasyam dāḡadu cābōlu.*

Smith: I am a very fair-minded man.

If I have done wrong, I feel remorse

and confess. Jones: I suppose you

can't keep it secret.

**nishphalamu**, fruitless. Skt. *vāni*

*prayatnamulu nishphalamulai pōyinaṇi*,

his attempts ended in smoke.

**nishprayōjanamu**, useless. Skt.

**nishṭha**, austerity. Skt. A religious

term.

**nishṭhuḍu**, austere man. Skt.

**nishṭhuramu**, harsh. Skt. *antya*

*nishṭhuramu canṇā, dāṇi nishṭhuramē*

*mēlu*, severity at the beginning is

better than severity at the end (it is

better to say no at once); *nizam dāṭiē*

*nishṭhuramu*, truth is bitter. (*Il n'y a*

*que la vérité qui blesse.*)

**niṣṭhamu**, night. Skt. A book word

for *rātri*.

**niṣṣabdamu**, noiseless. Skt. *iccaḍa*

*niṣṣabdamugā v'unṇadi, sukhamgā*

*nīdra pō vatstsunu*, there is no noise

here; I can go to sleep comfortably.

**niṣṣancamu**, without hesitation. Skt.

**nissandēhamu**, without doubt. *nis-*

*sandēhamugā canapaḍutu v'unṇadi*,

of course I can see it; *indulō manchi*

*illālu taḥaṣṣiludāru gāri bhārya vārini*

*racshinshinādi; pedda mamushyula vi-*

*shayamulō mariyoca vidhamugā zara-*

*ginchina pacshamuna nūtilō paḍedan ani*

*āme gaṭṭi paṭṭu paṭṭa baṭṭi gāni, lēni*

*yedala nissandēhamugā pantulugāri*

*maradal i pāṭi—cārāgrūhamu pravē-*

*ṣinchinādē*, that worthy matron the

Tahsildar's wife, saved her; by

threatening to throw herself into the

nearest well if he acted otherwise

towards a respectable family, she

got a hefty hold on him; otherwise

the Pantulugaru's sister-in-law would

have been locked up—not a doubt of it.

**niṣṣēshamu**, completely (without re-

mainder). *nāluḡu lankhandilātō rōgam*

*niṣṣeshamai pōtundi*, the disease will

completely vanish after a few fasts.

**nitsalsalamu**, motionless. Skt. *niṣchal-*

*amu*.

**niṭṭūrpū**, sigh; from *nīḍu*, long, and

*ūrupu*, breath.

**nittūrtsuṭa**, to sigh.

**nityamu**, always, continual, everlast-

ing. Skt. *nitya hōmam* is daily Mass;

*nitya carmam*, daily service; *alpa vidya*, *visham nityam*, little knowledge is a daily poison; *nannu goppavannani nityamu stuti chéstu v'unṭāru*, they will always praise me as a great man; *nityamu mī sangitamto nā chevulacu vīndu chéyanḍi*, give me a continual feast of song; *vāni aḍangalu nityamu mī y'inṭici vastū pōtū v'unndru*, his female relations are always in and out of your house; *nityamaina paralōca sukhāmulu*, the everlasting felicities of the next world.

**nivarti**, doing away with, divesting. Skt. *daridra nivarti agūta*, so that poverty may be done away with.

**nivartintsuṭa**, to do away with. Skt.

**nivāranamu**, doing away with, warding off. Skt. *dēvatālam aīna māvi śīlā caṭṭina dēhālu ganuca*, *mā śarīralacu rōgālu sōcavu*; *amṛita pānam chēta māc anni nivāranam autavi*; *amṛita pānam chēta tsāvu lēn appuḍu rōgālu yeccaḍa nunchi vastavi*? as we are gods and have imperishable bodies, disease cannot attack us; nectar drinking wards off everything from us; as nectar drinking does away with death, where are diseases to come from? *andārici santānam caligi*, *janam abhivṛūddhi autu v'unṭē*, *y'i bhūmī mīda paṇḍē paṇṭa vāḷla tīṇḍici tsāḷaca*, *caruvulu vachchi*, *andāru tsāva valasi vastundi*; *bōgamvāḷḷanu v'unṭisu cōvaḍam chēta*, *peḷḷānīci santānam calugaca*, *janam taccuva pōyi*, *iṭuvanti goppa āpadālu nivāranam autundi*, if every one has issue the population will increase so much that the crops will not suffice to feed it, and famines will come, and every one will have to perish; by keeping dancing-girls, and our wives having no issue, the population will diminish and such calamities will be avoided (a simple and congenial method of birth-control).

**nivārintsuṭa**, to do away with, to ward off, to stop, to relieve, to avert. *calahamu nivārintsuṭa*, stopping turmoil.

**nivāsamu**, dwelling, a house. Skt. *accaḍa nivāsam aīndru*, they dwell there; *śāsvita nivāsam* is what our Telugu translator uses to translate domicile (law).

**nivāsi**, inhabitant. Skt.

**nivāsintsuṭa**, to live in. Skt.

**nivēdanamu**, offering, oblation. Skt. *mīru vachchi dēvata nivēdana chēstēnē cāni dānic annam peṭṭa vāḷla cādu*, we can't give her food unless you come and make offerings to God. The form *naivedyam* is commoner.

**nivēdica**, report. Skt. The newspaper word for an official report.

**nivēdintsuṭa**, to make known, to report.

**nivēsanasthalamu**, house site. Skt.

**nivutu**, embers. Also *niguru*.

**nivvera**, astonishment.

**nivveraganduta**, **nivverapaḍuta**, to be astonished. *nivverapaḍi vēgiramū māṭa rāca taḍabaḍutsu* '-ē-ē-ē-miṭṭi?', astounded he stammered in confusion 'Wh-wh-what is this?'

**nivverapaṭu**, astonishment.

**niyamamu**, precept of religion. Skt. *ippaṭivār anni niyamamulanu crama-mugā naḍapaca pōvūṭa chēta vyabhi-chār dāi dōshāmulu calugutsu unnavi*, because the precepts of religion are not being strictly followed adultery and other sins prevail; *yēcḍaṣi vratham niyamangā zaraḷa valenu*, the 11th day of observance (a fast) must be observed as prescribed by religion.

**niyamintsuṭa**, to designate, to appoint. Skt.

**niyamitamamu**, ordered, appointed. Skt.

**niyōgamu**, order. Skt.

**Niyōgi**, secular Brahmin. Skt. Brahmins are either Vaidikis (clergy) or Niyogis. There is not much difference at the present day except that Niyogis are allowed to smoke and Vaidikis are not supposed to. Both classes are equally anxious for Government jobs.

**niyōgintsuṭa**, to command. Skt.

**nizamaina**, true, real. Skt. *nā nizamaina pēru*, my real name. *dora-gāru*: *nuvvu cheppina sangatūl anni nizamē gada? i rūpāyi tisu cō. ocaḍu*: *nizamaina cāca pōyina rūpāyi kharidu canna yeccuva sangatūlē cheppānu*. Englishman: The things you have said are all true, aren't they? Here's a rupee for you. Stranger: Even if they aren't all true I have said more than a rupee's worth of things.

**nizamáduṭa**, to speak the truth.

**nizamū**, truth, true, real. *cómaṭi nizamū*, the shopkeeper's truth (which is the opposite); *nizamū nilacada mida telusunu*, truth comes out in the long run; *nizam ādité nishṭharamu*, truth is unpalatable; *niḷlu pallam erugunu*, *nizam dévuḍ erugunu*, water knows its level and God the truth; *báluḍu: nánna, manam i prapanchamulō itaralacu sahāyam chéyadānicē v'unnām ani ticharu cheppādu. tandrī: ā sangati nizamē. báluḍu: aité itarul enduc unnāru?* Boy: Daddy, teacher said we are on this earth to help others. Father: That's true. Boy: Then what are the others on earth for? *ocaḍu: nācu scilu antē isṭṭam lēdu. incōḍu: yendu chēta? ocaḍu: nizam cheppin anducu māshṭaru oca sārī nannu coṭṭādu. incōḍu: aṭuvanṭi durabhyāsam nīcu taruvāta pōyindā? Smith: I don't think much of school. Jones: Why? Smith: I got thrashed at school for telling the truth. Smith: You have lost that bad habit since? ocaḍu: Lacshmayya caṭhinamaina mānīsh allē (valē) unnādu. incōḍu: yēlā telisindī? ocaḍu: atani canḍu tsūtē telustundi; cuḍi cannutō atāḍu guḍḍu tappacundā nannu tsūtē nācu bhayam ēsindī (vēsinadi). incōḍu: cuḍi kannu glāsu kannu, nizam kannu cādu. Smith: Jones looks a fierce man. Brown: How do you make that out? Smith: When he fixes me with his right eye without moving the pupil he terrifies me. Brown: His right eye is a glass eye, not a real eye.*

**nī**, your; from *nīvu*, you (second person singular).

**nīchamu**, low, base, vile. Skt. *aṭuvanṭi nīchapu paṇi nācu cheppadam mīcu dharmam cādu, nēnu mī guruvu n'anna māṭa gnyāpacam v'unnadā? guruvucu mar'yāda chēyā valenu*, it is not right in you to ask me to do that menial service; remember I am your guru; You must respect your guru; *dhāniculu tama biḍḍalamu nīcha sévacula vaṣamuna vidichī peṭṭi y'iracunduru*, rich people leave their children to the care of menials.

**nīchata**, baseness. Skt.

**nīchuḍu**, vile creature. Skt. *Lacshmayya: Rangaḍu occa rūpāyi badulu iyyam antē ivvan annāru; inta canē nīchulu untāra? Rāmāyā: nēnu unnānu*. Smith: I asked Jones to lend me a rupee and he refused; is there a viler wretch in the world? Brown: Yes, there's me.

**nīcu**, to you; dative of *nīvu*, you (second person singular).

**nīḍa**, shade, shadow. *yeddu yenḍacu lāga, dunnapōtu nīḍacu lāga*, the bullock pulled towards the sun, the buffalo towards the shade (an ill-matched pair; no two heads were ever made the same); *tana nīḍa tanatōnē v'unṭ unnadi*, a man can't get rid of his shadow (or the consequences of his actions).

**nīdī**, yours. *mōṭāruvāḍu: yēmayyā, i rōḍḍu antā nīḍē anuconi nadustāḍv ēm ayyā? bāṭasārī: i bandi antā nīḍē anuconi tōludv enduc ayyā* (Motor-driver: Why do you walk as if the whole road were yours? Pedestrian: Why do you drive as if the whole car were yours?)

**nīlacanthuḍu**, Siva, the blue-throated. Skt., from *nīlam*, blue, and *canṭham*, throat; hence the common name *Nīlakanṭha*.

**nīlacheṭṭu**, indigo plant.

**nīlamandu**, indigo.

**nīlamu**, blue. Skt.

**nīlāmbaruḍu**, Balaram or Saturn. Skt., from *nīlam*, blue, and *ambaram*, sky.

**nīlāduṭa**, to be brought to bed (of women). *puṭṭintīcī vellī nīlāḍi*, she went to her parents' house and was brought to bed.

**nīḷlu**, water. The singular is *nīru*, but the plural is much more common just as it is for grains; the Telugu says wheats, not wheat, because he thinks of it as a collection of grains; and waters, not water, because he thinks of it as a collection of drops; when it is one drop he has in mind as *cannu nīru*, tear, he uses the singular. *āḍadāni māṭa, nīḷḷa māṭa*, a woman's word is a bundle of water (*souvent femme varie*); *yevārī nīḷḷalō vāru mun-aga valenu*, every one must bathe in

his own water (bear his own troubles); *nippucū nīllacū v'undē snēhamu*, agreeing like fire and water (cats and dogs); *yazamanurālu: idi varac umma tsōtu munchi yenducu vadali vacchdu? dādi: vālla pillalacu nīllu poyya lēd ani tisivēsār anḍi. bālica: amma, i manishi cudurtsu cōvē, nācu hāyagā v'untundi.* Mistress: Why did you leave your last place? Nurse: They complained I did not wash the children enough and sent me away. Little girl: Mummy, take her on, I shall be comfy. *pōtsu canistēbilu: iccaḍa snānam cheyya-dānīci vilu lēdu, vellī pō. ocaḍu: nēnu snānam cheyyadam lēdu, nīllalō munugut unnānu.* Constable: Bathing is prohibited here, get out. Bather: I am not having a bathe, only a dip. *paḍavavāḍu: ayyō, yevarō manishi nīllalō paḍāḍu. strī: āyana nā penimīṭē, āyananu manishi anaca peḍa-manishi ani anu; mārāḍagā mātlāḍu.* Canal-boatman: Help, some man has fallen into the water. Woman: It's my husband; don't say man, say gentleman; keep a civil tongue in your head. For 'climate' use *nīllu*. This climate tells upon me is *i ūri nīllu nācu zabbu chēst unnavi* (the water of this place makes me ill).

**nīrasamu**, weakness. Skt.

**nīrasuḍu**, weak man, pauper.

**nīraipōvūṭa** (*nīr-ai-pōvūṭa*), to be melted (by pity, &c.). *nīnmu tsūḍagānē nā guṇḍe nīraipōvinadi*, my heart melted at the sight of you.

**nīru**, water, more common in the plural, but *camīru*, tear; *cottanīru*, flood; *nīrucāsu*, the coin given to Brahmins at holy bathing-places; and the singular is used in compounds generally. *nīrucōḍi*, waterfowl, *nīti-dayyamu*, water-sprite. *nīru nīru van-canē pārut unnadi*, water runs to water (birds of a feather flock together); *nīllu mīṭa caṭṭin aṭṭu*, like tying water in a bundle (a difficult job); *nīru pāllam erugumu, nīzamu dēvuḍ erugumu*, water finds its level on earth and lies there level in heaven; *parugetti pālu trāgē canṭē, curtsonḍi nīru trāguṭa mēlu*, it is better to sit and drink water than to have to run

for milk; *grāmamlō dastu chēsi dēṭa syuparintendēntu mokhānni pōstēnē cāni pōḍālālōci vacca tsucca nīru rādu*, unless I collect the money to grease the irrigation overseer's palm, not a drop of water will flow into the fields; *cannula nīru peṭṭuṭa* is to cry; *nīru-caṭṭuṭa* is to irrigate (with dative).

**nīrubugga**, bubble; also *nītibudda*; *dēhamu nīrubugga vanṭidi*, the body is like a bubble in the water (all flesh is grass).

**nīrucāci**, water-crow.

**nīrucāsu**, alms given at sacred bathing-places, especially sacred rivers like the Godavari at the festival which comes every twelve years.

**nīrucāvi**, reddish. This is not a compound of *nīru*, water, but of an old word *nīru*, meaning 'slight'. *nīrucavi dhōvati*, a soft-tinted dhoty.

**nīrucōḍi**, waterfowl.

**nīrucucca**, otter; the water-dog.

**nīrulli**, onion.

**nīrupandi**, porpoise; the water-pig.

**nīṭi-**, prefix meaning 'water', genitive case of *nīru*. *nīṭidayyamu*, water-spirits; *nīṭipāmu*, water-snake; *nīṭi sarafarā*, water-supply.

**nīṭi**, morals, maxims of morality. Skt. *nīvu y'anni nīṭulu cheppuṭāvu gāni*, you are all moral maxims; *vālla mīda cōpa paḍa cunḍa v'undadamu, vāllacu lēni pōni panulu cheppa cunḍa v'undadamu*, *mōḍalaina grīha nīṭulu bōḍha chēstānu*, I shall inculcate household moral maxims as that you should not get angry with your servants or impose ridiculous tasks on them; *yevādaina vacaḍu ā cālamlō munḍamu v'untsu cunṭē, peḍa manushyulu yevarū vānni mārāḍa cheyyaca pōvāḍam chēta, bhayam caligi taccinavāḷḷ andarū nīti caligi v'undēvāru*, at that time if any one kept a whore he was slighted by all respectable men, and all the rest for fear of that remained moral.

**nītibudda**, water-bubble; also *nīrubugga*.

**nītibīnuḍu**, **nītimālinavāḍu**, an immoral man.

**nītimantuḍu**, a moral man.

**nītipārudala**, irrigation; from *nīru*, water, and *pāruṭa*, to flow.

**niṭu**, straight; *niṭuḡa póté*, if you go straight.

**niṭu**, elegance, neatness.

**niṭucāḍu**, a fop.

**niṭucatte**, a belle.

**niṭuparatsuta**, to make neat.

**niṭutanamu**, prettiness, neatness.

**nivu**, you; second person singular; intimate or contemptuous; *mīru* is polite; *tamaru*, respectful; *dēvara*, *svāmi*, *māprobhō*, obsequious.

**noccu**, dint, tooth of a saw or wheel, dimple.

**noccuṭa**, to squeeze, to wring, to crush, to emphasize. *pillavāḍi gontuca nocci pōyindī*, she wrung the child's neck; *ṣirastāḍāru gārici mī mida cōpamē*; *paici manchi māṭalu cheputu v'unndā*, *samayam doricē mimmalni yendulōnainā paṭtuconī gaṭṭigā nocci veyya valen ani tsūstu v'unndāḍu*, the sheristadar is angry with you; outwardly he will speak you fair but he is lying in wait to trap you and squeeze the life out of you; *nocci chepputānu*, I say emphatically.

**noga**, cart-pole.

**noppi**, pain. *tāgi, cinda paḍi, dorlutu v'unm appuḍu sukhamugānē cana paḍi-nanu, tarvāta dēhamu noppi chēsi duhkham ani telistundi*, to get drunk and fall down and roll about may seem jolly at the time but wait till you feel cheap afterwards; *bāluḍu: nānna; paḷḷa vaidyuḍi shāpulo (shop) nēnu yēḍava lēdu. tāndri: nuvvu buddhimantuḍavu; i rūpāyi tisu cō; noppi tsāla puṭṭindā? bāluḍu: vaidyuḍu shāpulo lēdu; yeccaḍicō vellāḍu*. Boy: Daddy, I didn't cry at all at the dentist's. Father: Good boy, here's a rupee for you; did it hurt much? Boy: The dentist wasn't there; he had gone out.

**noppintsuta**, to hurt (transitive). *vāni manassu noppintsacu*, don't hurt his feelings.

**nosalu**, forehead. *nosalu chemaṭa cārchi*, by the sweat of one's brow; *nosāta vrāsina māṭa tappa galadā? can what is written on the forehead fail to come true? (your fate is supposed to be written in the sutures of your skull). There are many varia-*

tions of this, e.g. *dēvuḍu nosāta vrāsi peḍitē yēdi tappadu; brahma dēvuḍu vāḷḷa nosāta dīd vrāsi peṭṭindāḍu*, it is Brahma, the Creator, who did the writing on their foreheads; *brahma vrāsina vrālu tirugund*, will Brahma's writing fail?; *nosāta vrāsina vrālu cannd mīr ēṇḍlu chintinchina yēmi lēdu*, a 100 years' hard thinking will not alter your fate. See also *nuduru*.

**nottsuta**, to feel pain, usually in the middle form *nottsuconuṭa*; but *nochchi pōyindāru*, they were in reduced circumstances; *i māṭala valla vāni manassu nochchindī*, these words cut him to the heart.

**nōmu**, vow. *mōchēti nōmu chēsi Lacshmi Dēvi aiṣvaryaavanturālunnī suvāsiniyunnī ainadi cād andi? did not the goddess Lakshmi become rich and fragrant by making a vow on her knees? mīru nōmulu vrātālu v'upavāsdlu chēstāru; mēmu av amni pichchi ani mānivēstāmu*, you perform vows and penances and fasts; we think that all insane and do nothing of the kind; *mīru nōmulu vaca rancutō pōvumu*, one slip cancels a hundred vows.

**nōrāḍuṭa**, to utter. *vānici yeṭḷā nōr āḍenō! how could he say such a thing!*

**nōreṭṭuṭa**, to raise the voice, to protest. *yēḍustu v'untāvu, ippuḍu cānicāḍlu vachchinavi, yēmi nōr etta valla cādu*, wretch, it is a bad time for you, you can't raise your voice any more; *vappuccōvaḍam chēta nēnu y'ica nōr ettaḍānī valla cādu*, as I agreed I can't protest any more; *vāḍu māḷḷi nōr etta-cundā tagina samādhanāmu cheppindānu*, I gave him his quietus, shut him up.

**nōru**, mouth, but sometimes to be translated voice. *nōru manchid aité y'ūru manchidē*, if you keep a civil tongue in your head, you will find people civil to you; *adhyacshacuḍi: mana sangham gavarnaru gāri daggrīci rdyabāram pampints dle; inducu tagina sabhyul evarō cheppandī. sabhyuḍu: aidugurini pampintāmā? adhyacshuḍu: aṭḷḍē pampintāmu; Rāmāyānu cūḍa vāḷḷalō chērūstāmā? sabhyuḍu: chērtsa vatstsunu gāni Rāmāyānu nōru terava cundā v'unḍē sharatu mida pampints vatstsunu*. Chairman: Our committee

has to send a deputation to the Governor; say who are suitable members. Member: Are we sending five? Chairman: Yes; shall we include Ramayya? Member: Yes, on condition that Ramayya does not open his mouth. *stri*: *ayyó pápam, chépa nt iáducu tagulucumi tsachchi póyindi. chépalu paṭṭévdādu: dāni telivi taccu-vacu nēn ēm chésēdi? adi nōru mīsu cuni v'unḍi, nēnu peṭṭina yeranu tinaca pōtē, braticē v'unḍēdi*. Woman: Oh dear, the poor fish has got itself caught and is dead. Fisherman: What am I to do, Lady, if the fish is so foolish? It had only to keep its mouth shut and not swallow my bait and it would be alive still; *nōru musucó* is shut your mouth; *nōru zāri* is slip of the tongue; *y'inta varacu nēnu y'i sangati vacca piṭṭatō cheppa lēdu; ajāgratagā v'urn appuḍu y'ippuḍu māṭala parācuna mī daggira nōru zāri paici vacchindi*, I had not told even a little bird; but now in a careless moment the words came out by a slip of the tongue; *nōṭamāṭardaca*, unable to speak; *nōṭilō dāṭusunnadi*, I have it at the tip of my tongue; *peḍḍa nōru chēyūṭa*, to shout and storm (the Italian *fare la voce grossa*, make a big voice, more nearly translates it); *vāni nōru manchidi cādu*, he is a foul-mouthed fellow; *andari nōṭṭalō n'unnadi*, it is in every one's mouth; *vāni nōṭa nuvvu ginza nānādu*, an oil-seed won't melt in his mouth (he lets everything out; can't keep a secret); *rāja purushulacu vanda rūpāyal ichchi, vāri nōṭṭu caṭṭināmu*, we gave the police Rs. 100 to keep their mouths shut.

**nórułéni**, dumb. It does not mean without a mouth, but without a voice. The ordinary word for dumb is *mūga*. **nōṭisu**, notice. English. To put up a notice is *nōṭisu caṭṭuṭa*; to give notice is *nōṭisitsuta*; *mā plīdaru micu nōṭisu istāru*, you will get a lawyer's notice, is good Telugu.

**nōtsuconuṭa**, middle form of *nōtsuṭa*, to take a vow; used in the sense of to be able, to bring yourself to do something. *padimandilō tirugāṭacu nōtsuco lēdu gādā?* couldn't you bring yourself to move in society? *poruguvāḷla inṭlō*

*vivāham aina, vēḷḷi vēduca tsūda-dānīci nōtsuco lēdu gādā?* couldn't you manage to go to the neighbours' houses when there is a marriage on to see the fun? *nēnu inta mātrapu māṭal ainanu nōtsu cōca pōṭimi*, I could not go so far even in words.

**nōtsuṭa**, to take a vow.

**nōṭu**, note (bank-note). English. *i nōṭu tisuconi rūcal immu*, please change this note for me.

**nōṭubuccu**, note-book. English. Every constable knows what a note-book is; he has one himself; every schoolboy knows it too. *vidhyārthi: ayyā, nā nōṭubuccu mīda mīru rāṣinā ēmiṭō teliya lēd anḍi. ṭīcharu: nī dastūri tinnagā teliyaḍam lēd ani rāṣānu*. Schoolboy: Sir, I can't read what you have written in my note-book. Teacher: I wrote that your handwriting is illegible. In a book I have found the paraphrase '*chinna sūchica pustacamū*', little noting book.

**nu**, you. Short for *nuvvu*, the common form of *nīvu*.

**nuduru**, forehead; also *nosalu*. There are two words for most things in Telugu, if not three.

**nuḍuvuṭa**, to say. There are half a dozen words for 'to say' in Telugu; *cheppuṭa* is the most common.

**nulaca**, cord; especially the cord used for lacing the bottom of cots; probably connected with *mīlu*, thread, and *nēyūṭa*, to weave; *nulacamantsam*, a ticken cot.

**nuli**, a twist.

**nuligonuṭa**, to be twisted.

**nulimivēyūṭa**, to twist. *meḍa nulimivēyūṭa* is to twist the neck of.

**nunchi**, **nunḍi**, from, along. *nela nunchi y'iccadā y'unnānu*, I have been here a month; *nann nunchi vaca nalli y'ainanu tsāvaḍu*, I don't even kill bugs; *yeccadanunchi?* whence? *ciṭicilō nunḍi tsūtsutsu*, looking out of the window; *vidhi nunchi* may mean from the street or along the street; *paṭṭa pagalu vidhilō nunchi vēḷḷutu v'unṭē nēnu callārā tsūchinānu*, I saw him with my own eyes going along the street in broad daylight.

**nunupu**, smooth. *dūrapu conḍalu nu-*

*nupū*, distant hills are smooth (distance lends enchantment to the view).

**nurugu**, foam. *samudrapu nurugu*, foam of the sea.

**nuvvu**, you; common colloquial form of *nivu* (second person singular).

**ruvvu**, gingelly, an oil-seed plant (*sesamum orientale*), used almost always in the plural *nuvvulu*; a very common crop; in the other Dravidian languages it is *yellu*, in Hindi it is *til*; known to Anglo-Indians as gingelly, *til*, or *sesamum*; *til* is Skt. in origin; gingelly is Arabic. *nuvvulu paṇḍinā*, *tsōllu paṇḍinā*, *rayitu cheḍadu*, the farmer will not be ruined if his gingelly or ragi yields (it is an uncertain crop); *nuvvu chēnucu nūru teguḷlu*, gingelly is exposed to countless blights; *undēvōḍḍu ulava*, *veḷḷēvōḍḍu nuvvulu tsalla vaḷenu*, if you mean to stay (in the village), sow horse-grain; if you mean to go, sow gingelly.

**nuyyi**, a well. The common word in the Circars; elsewhere they say *bhāvi*. *tāḍu tsālaca pōtē nuyyi pūḍṣum ann aṭṭu*, like ordering the well to be filled when the rope was found short (cutting off your nose to spite your own face); *mundarici vāstē goyyi venacucu pōtē nuyyi*, pit in front, well behind (caught between two fires); *āme nūtilō ṇiḷlu tōḍṭus unnaḍi*, she is drawing water from the well; *mā peraḷḷō vaca nuyyi tistāmu*, we shall sink a well in our back yard; (chagrined Indian women throw themselves down wells or threaten to); *cāryamu chēyaca pōyina yeḍala nūtilōnō gōtilōnō paḍi tsachedan ani bhārya paṭṭu paṭṭi cūru-tsurna taruvāta*, *yenta manchiḍāḍunu lōbaḍaca yēmi chēya galaḍu*? when his wife sat tight and stuck to 'if you don't square the business, I will drown myself as sure as eggs are eggs', what could a poor man, however honest, do but yield? (Indian husbands are apt to be weak with their wives.)

**nūgu**, down. *nūgu mīsamulu*, down on the lips.

**nūlu**, cotton thread; probably same root as *nēyūta*, to weave. *nūlu caṇḍe*, ball of thread.

**nūne**, gingelly oil; probably com-

pounded of *nuvvu*, gingelly, and *neyyi*, ghee; it is *yenna* in all the other Dravidian languages and *tēl* in Hindi.

**nūrtsuṭa**, to thresh (grain). A threshing-floor is *caḷḷamu*.

**nūru**, 100. *ūri mīda nūru paḍḍa*, *cara-namu mīda cāsu paḍadu*, you may levy 100 pagodas from the village but the karnam won't pay a groat; *nūṭici peṭṭi cōṭici goriginchēvōḍu*, sweating a crore to feed a hundred (the slave-grinding philanthropist); (money speaking) *nūru ayyē varacu nammu cāpāḍitē*, *nūru aina venuca nūmu cāpāḍutānu*, as the penny remarked, save one hundred of me and then I will save you; *nūru cācalalō vaca cōyila yēmi chēyya galaḍu*? a swan among geese (one cuckoo among a hundred crows, what can it do?); *nūru-maṇḍi guḍḍivāṇḍlu pōgai vaca paḍu nūtilō paḍḍ aṭṭu*, 100 blind men assembled and then fell into the first ruined well (there is no safety in numbers if all are helpless); *nūru maṇḍi maṇḍi chētula vāṇḍlu pōgai vaca goḍḍu gēḍenu pālu pitaca lēca pōyindru*, 100 men without fingers could not milk a barren buffalo (impossibilities cannot be conquered by numbers); *nūru māṭalu vaca vrātācu y'īḍu cāru*, 100 words are not equal to one document. There is another word, *vanda*, for 100. 200 is either *immūru* or *reṇḍu vandala*. 100 persons is *nūrumaṇḍi* or *vandamaṇḍi*. The Skt. for 100, *ṣata*, is used in compounds.

**nūrurāyi**, grindstone.

**nūruṭa**, to grind. *moguḍi tala mīda miriyālu nūrin aṭṭu*, like grinding pepper on your husband's head (tickling him off).

**nūtanamu**, recent. Skt. *nūtanamugā* is in common use for 'recently'.

**nūṭapadahāru**, 116. 116 and 1,116 are the numbers of coins that used to be given as presents by a feudatory to his chief; they are still considered honourable numbers for a present or fee.

**nūyi**, a well; more commonly *nuyyi*; gen. *nūti*.

**nyáyamu**, justice. Skt. *idi nyáyamā anyáyamā nūvu cheppu*, ask yourself whether this is just; *Laśchmayya*,

*Vencayya iddaru annadammulu; taṇḍri villu vrāsi tsachchi pōyenu; villu prācāram āsti pantsu cōḍānici pōlāta vachchenu; annadammul iddaru Mallayyamu madhyavartigā peṭṭu coniri. Mallayya: nā tīrpu idi; Lacshmayyacu āstini cherisagangā pantsāḍānici adhīcāramichchānu. Lacshmayya: nyāyam chēsāru. Mallayya: tana y'ishṭam vachchina bhāgam tānu tīsucōḍānici. Vencayyaccu adhīcāram ichchānu. Vencayya: nyāyam chēsāru. Tom and Bill were brothers. Their father died leaving a will. They could not agree about the division of the property under the will and asked John to arbitrate. John: This is my decision: I have given Tom power to divide the property. Tom: A Daniel come to judgement. John: I have given Bill power to choose which of the two shares he will take. Bill: A Daniel*

come to judgement; *yēca cacshi vimarṣa mida tirmānam cheyyaḍam nyāyam cādu*, it is not just to give a decision on the examination of one party (*audi alteram partem*).

**nyāyamu**, like. Skt. *chandra chacōra nyāyamugā n'unnāru*, they are like the moon and the partridge (the partridge is supposed to make love to the moon; billing and cooing).

**nyāyasabha**, law court. Skt. Used for *cōrṭu* in books.

**nyāyaśāstramu**, law. Skt. Used for *lā* in books.

**nyāyasthānamu**, law court. Skt. Used for *cōrṭu* in books.

**nyāyavāḍi**, lawyer. Skt. Used for *plīḍaru* in books.

**nyāyādhipati**, judge. Skt. Used for *jaḍi* in books.

**nyūnata**, defect. Skt.

**nyūspēparu**, newspaper. English.

## O

**oca**, one, a. There are various forms of this in speaking and even writing; when euphonic *v* is prefixed, the *o* is usually changed to *a*, *vaca*; the *c* is reduplicated for emphasis; *occa* and *vacca* are emphatic; *ō* is used for short as in *niv ō paryāyam vellī rā*, come here a moment and in this instance *oca* is rather 'a' than 'one' (it is not true to say, as is usually said, that the Dravidian languages have no articles); one person (male) is *ocaḍu*, female *ocate*, neuter *ocaṭi*; and these words have the same variations, *ocaḍu* for emphasis, *vacaḍu* and *vaccaḍu* for euphony; *occaḍi sampādyamu padimāni pālu*, one wage-earner to ten dependants; *oca nāḍu vīndu vaca nāḍu mandu*, a day's feasting and a day's physicking; *oca abaddhamu cammaḍānacū veyyi abaddhālu cā valenu*, one lie draws a thousand after it; *oca canṭṣāna tīni vaca mantṣāna paḍu conēvāru*, they shared cup and cot; *ocari calimici yēḍistē vaca cannu pōyindi, tana lēmici yēḍistē marivaca cannū pōyindi*, he lost one eye weeping at

others' weal and the other weeping over his own woe; *oca v'ūrici veyyi dōvalu*, there are a thousand roads to any village; *occa cheyyi taṭṭitē tsap-puḍu aund?* can you clap with one hand? *oca dafā*, one time, once (the auctioneer begins with *oca dafā*).

**ocaḍu**, one man; dative *ocanṭici. i naḍuma nā vale vaṭṭi māṭala chētanē cācunḍa, anubhavamū chēta cūḍā, nēn upadēśinchina vēdāntamunu cheppa gala paḍutsu śāstri y'ocaḍu pravēśinchin anduna, paḍi nelala nūṇi nāc udvāsam aimadi*, recently a boy fresh from school, a divinity student, who, unlike me, has gained an insight into spiritual truth beyond that which mere book learning can give, from the experience of a life-time, ousted me ten months ago.

**oca māru**, once. The auctioneer will say *oca māru, reṇḍu māru, nummāṭici*, once, twice, three times (going, going, gone).

**ocanigā**, as one; also *ocanṇigā. nimmu cuṭumbāmlō ocanigā tsūsīdāmu*, we will look upon you as one of the family.



**ocanoca**, some or other. *ocanoca paṭṭanamulō*, in some town or other; *ocanoca tsōṭa*, in some place or other.

**ocappuḍu**, occasionally.

**ocarivenucavacaru**, in succession.

**ocaru**, people; plural of *ocaḍu*. *ocaru yēm anduru?* what will people say? *vāru ocaru mēm ocaramu*, we keep ourselves to ourselves; *mēm ocaramē y'adi chēṣāmu*, alone we did it; *ocarini y'iddarini tsampitēnē cāni vaidyudu cādu*, a doctor is no doctor till he has killed one or two.

**oca sārī**, once. *buggal occa sārī muddu peṭṭucon istārā?* will you let me kiss your cheeks? the literal meaning of *occa sārī* is here 'once', but it is really an entreaty 'come let me'. (In the idiomatic *einmal* the Germans have the exact equivalent; *lassen Sie mich einmal Ihre Wangen küssen*.)

**ocate**, one (female) person.

**ocaṭe**, one (emphatic), it is all the same. *nīc ī alancārālu v'unmā lēca pōyind vacaṭe*, it is all the same whether you have these adornments or not; *andarū vacaṭe*, they are a close confederation (thus if you suggest that a corrupt policeman or overseer should be exposed and got rid of, the answer is 'they are all one', meaning that the next man would be as bad); *ocaṭe debba, reṇḍē muccalu*, one blow, two pieces (settle the thing at once one way or the other).

**ocaṭi**, one (neuter) thing.

**ocaṭinnara**, 1½.

**ocaṭinpātica**, 1½; also *ocaṭimbātica*.

**ocaṭuva**, the first.

**ocavēla**, perhaps.

**ocavēlaite**, supposing.

**occa**, one; emphatic form of *oca*.

**ocaḍu**, one man; emphatic form of *ocaḍu*. *occaḍi sampādyamu padimandi pālu*, the wage-earner has nine dependants to keep (this is only a slight exaggeration and is to be remembered when the Indian Famine Code, which provides very low wages for workers, is criticized; add on the dependants' allowances, also provided by the Code, and you may get two or three times as much).

**occocca**, one by one. *occocca rāyi*

*tistū v'unṭē conḍ aind tarugutundi*, remove stone by stone and the hill itself will melt away (little strokes fell great oaks). Hills in the Telugu country are mostly composed of stones, this is illustrated by another proverb, *dūrapu conḍalu nunupu, daggira vastē rāḷla gundlu*, distant hills are smooth, if you come near they are heaps of stones; and by the British Tommy's description of Bellary: What's Bellary? Two heaps of road-metal.

**occoccappuḍu**, sometimes. *ī bādhā tsustē v'occoccappuḍu dēham viḍistē bāgā v'unṭund ani tōstundi*, in view of the agony I suffer I sometimes think it would be well to shuffle off this mortal coil.

**oḍalu**, the body; more common in the forms *oḷlu, voḷlu, vaḷlu*; gen. *onṭi, vonṭi, vanṭi*. *oḍalu vāchi*, swollen with pride. *oḍalu vanchi pami cheyyuṭa*, to work with heart and soul. (Telugu has many words for the body as for most common things; the Skt. words *śarīramu* and *dēhamu* are also very common. *nā voḷlu* and *nā dēham* are often used where we say simply 'I'; which the Telugus think connotes greater precision of thought on their part. *ā māṭalacu voḷlu maṇḍi*, angered at these words.)

**oḍambaḍica**, agreement; from *paḍuṭa* with euphonic change of *p* to *b*; with euphonic *v* prefixed it becomes *vaḍambaḍica*.

**oḍambarutsuṭa**, to persuade; from *parutsuṭa* with euphonic change of *p* to *b*. *purusha vēśhamu vēsu con aṭṭu āme oḍambarachi*, persuading her to put on a man's clothes.

**oḍda**, near to; more usually *vadda*. (*oḍda, vadda, daggira* are used where we omit the nearness. The Telugus are proud of this, just as they are of the use of *nā voḷlu* for *nēnu*, as indicating their greater precision of thought; they say *nā y'ōḍḍici vachchāru*, 'they came to near me', while we say simply 'they came to me'; *iṇṭi y'ōḍḍa n'unṇādu*, he is at home; *nā y'ōḍḍa lēdu*, I haven't it on me.)

**oḍḍānamu**, a gold or silver belt worn by women.

**odḍu**, shore, bank. *yēti v'odḍu chēnu*, a field on the river-bank (a precarious situation).

**odḍuṭa**, to lay, to set. *chevi odḍuṭa*, to lend an ear. See also *ogguṭa*.

**odi**, lap, pocket formed by tying the lap-cloth up to the girdle. *odilō cūrt-sundūṭa*, to sit on the lap as the king's little boy does in the Telugu play; *odilō vēsuconuṭa*, to put some one in your pocket as the Sheristadar does the Collector (but *oḷḷō* would usually be said for short); *odicaṭṭuṭa*, to gird one's loins, to brace oneself to, to lower oneself to, the gradation of ideas is (1) tying up the front part of the cloth to the girdle, (2) preparing to receive in the fold of the cloth, (3) preparing oneself for; *nēnu dāni māṭa vināni yeḍala tappaca cheppin anta paniyu chēyumu*; *dānin eṭlu vidichi peṭṭi iracundā galanu?* *pratyacshamugā pāpa cāryamunac ēṭlu oḍigaṭṭa nērtumu?* If I refuse to listen to her she will carry out her threat without fail; how can I abandon her to her fate? On the other hand, how can I brace myself to the deliberate perpetration of a crime? (a Tahsildar speaking whose wife has threatened to drown herself if he refuses a bribe).

**oḍuguṭa**, to get out of the way. *y'i mūlanō oḍigi y'unḍu*, get out of the way into the corner (but when you want a bullock-cart to get out of the way of your car you say *tappucō*).

**oḍupu**, dexterity, ingenuity; becomes *vaḍupu* with euphonic *v* prefixed. *vaḍu mahā vaḍupugā daga chēstāḍu*, he cheats very ingeniously.

**ogartsuṭa**, to gasp, to pant. *ogarpu*, panting.

**ogguṭa**, to apply. *chevi ogguṭa*, to lend an ear; also *odḍuṭa*; *tenniscu tala ogguṭa*, apply yḍur head to tennis, play with your head; *chevi y'oggi y'dlacintsutsu*, applying the ear to listen; *chevi v'oggi pāṭa vīna modalu peṭṭināḍu*, he began to lend his ears and listen to the song.

**oi**, form of address, usually affixed; also spelt *ōyi*; this is neither honorific nor contemptuous; *orē*, -*rā* are the contemptuous terms, -*andī*, *dēvara*, *svāmi*, *ayya*, honorific; in addressing

a ryot, begin *yēmoi* and put another -*oi* at the end of your sentence; but if he is old, you may say *tāta*, grandfather, instead, and if he is young you may say *tammūḍu*, younger brother; that is, if you are in a good temper, as you should always be.

**oḷḷu**, body; short form of *oḍalu*.

**oḷḷuṭa**, to live in harmony, to fancy, to like; used especially in the negative and the negative compound *ollacapōvuṭa*. *ālīni ollanivānīci cūralō uppu yec-cuṭa y'ainad aṭa*, a man who does not like his wife complains there is too much salt in the curry; *inca ḍḍa n'ollanu*, shan't play any more.

**olucapōyuṭa**, to pour out, to spill. *āme pālu olaca pōsindī*, she poured out (or she spilt) the milk.

**olucipōvuṭa**, to be spilt.

**olucuṭa**, to be spilt or shed (as tears). *pālālō pantsadāre v'olicin aṭṭu*, like sugar spilt into milk (luck upon luck).

**olutsuṭa**, to peel, to rob. *y'i chacracēli arati paṇḍu nā cōsam teppinchindā?* *mīru tsālā manchiṭvāru, ani Asistēntu Calēctaru gāru y'olutsucomi tinuts unnāru*, saying, 'did you bring that sugar-plantain for me; thank you very much', the Assistant Collector proceeds to peel and eat it; *dāni meḍalō pūsā buṭrā olutsu cunnār ēmi cāramam?* *id eccāḍi andāyamu?* was it right to peel the very necklace off her neck? Unheard of injustice!

**onarintsuṭa**, to perform, to do. Book word for *chēyuṭa*. *chēyuṭa* is eschewed in books as being 'common'; the books say *onaritsuṭa*, *onarintsuṭa*, or *cāvintsuṭa* for 'to do'. These are not Skt. words but have the merit from the pedant's point of view of never being used in conversation. We never say 'proceed' for 'go' in talking, but our Telugu clerks, following their own bad traditions, write 'the Collector will proceed to camp' for 'the Collector is going into camp'.

**onaritsuṭa**, to do. A book word.

**onḍonda**, one by one, continuously. A book word for *cramacramamgā* from *onḍu*, which is a book word for 'one'.

**onḍorulu**, each other.

**onḍu**, one. A book word for *oca*.

**onḍu**, sediment. *vānic émi chētu cālam vachchindō cāni proddunē Gōdāvari v'onḍu niḷḷalō munchi tetstucunma nā panché tsūchi, cāvalistē nidi mayala baṭṭa annādu*, at the sight of my cloth, which I had washed in the silt-laden waters of the Godavari, the wretch had the impertinence to say: 'Well, yours is a defiled cloth, if you like.' Also *onḍumannu, onḍuramaṭṭi. onḍuniḷḷu*, flood-water.

**onḍuṭa**, to obtain; same as *ponḍuṭa* with the initial *p* dropped.

**onṭari**, alone, single. *onṭaricamu*, privacy, solitude; *onṭaricatte*, a lone woman; *onṭaricādu*, a solitary man; *onṭarigā*, by oneself, in solitude.

**onte**, camel.

**onṭeḍḍu bandi**, cart drawn by a single bullock.

**onṭi**, one. *onṭi pūṭa*, a single meal; *onṭiganṭa*, one o'clock; *onṭigā*, alone; *onṭivādu*, a single person, a lone man; *onṭivānīci yama bādhe cāni, sēyamū cādu*, single-handed farming is not farming at all but hellish torture.

**onṭu**, a share.

**onṭuṭa**, to fit.

**oppacheppuṭa**, to hand over charge; also *vappacheppuṭa*.

**oppaginta**, handing over; also *vappaginta*.

**oppagintsuṭa**, to hand over; also *vappagintsuṭa*.

**oppintsuṭa**, to assign, to obtain approval. *sarcāruvādrunū oppintsuṭacu tsāla śrama ainadi*, we had much difficulty in getting the approval of Government.

**oppu**, fitness, grace, airs. *vāṇḍa lēni ammacu v'oppulū menḍu, tē lēni ayyacu tinḍi menḍu*, women who can't cook give themselves all the more airs, men who can't earn anything have the biggest appetites; *tappā y'oppā*, right or wrong.

**oppucōlu**, consent, confession.

**oppuconuṭa**, to agree, to confess. With *ṣuphonic v* prefixed it becomes *vappuconuṭa. śāstrapramānam vappucōvaḍam chēta nēnu y'ica nōr etta-ḍānīci valla cādu*, as it is admitted by the Scriptures I cannot raise my voice against it any longer (e.g. the Scrip-

tures are said to say thou shalt not make Brahmins angry and I acquiesce in this dictum though what the Scriptures actually say is that a Brahmin's wrath is sharper than Vishnu's disk).

**oppudala**, delivery.

**oppuṭa**, to become (one), to beseech, to agree, to confess, to deliver. *adi nīcu oppuṇḍ?* does this conduct become you? *oppa cheppuṭa* is to hand over charge.

**ora**, scabbard, case, sheath, ring of clay. *orala nuyyi* is well made of rings of baked earth; *talagaḍa ora* is a pillow-case; scabbard of sword and violin-case are also *ora*; it means anything that fits close on another thing.

**oragallu**, touchstone.

**oraguṭa**, to slant, bend back. *paḍava originḍi*, the boat slanted over; *origi paḍinādu*, he fell down aslant; *oragudindū* is a pillow to lean against; *yēdō conchem bhaya vēsi venucca originḍinu*, I was startled and receded.

**orapu**, touch, fine. *orapu ducci* is light ploughing; *orapuḍu* or *varapuḍu rāyi* is a touchstone.

**oratsuṭa**, to touch with the touchstone.

**orupuḍu rāyi**, touchstone. *camsāli bangāramu orupuḍu rāti mīda v'orachi tsūchi adi yenimīdō vanne bangāram ani cheppinādu*, the goldsmith tested the gold on a touchstone and said it was eighteen carats.

**osaguṭa**, to bestow; a book word. *iṭtsuṭa* is too 'common' for the literary men; in talking you never use anything else; in writing they never use it at all, being convinced that it would not be 'chaste' to do so; so they use *osaguṭa* which is not a Skt. word but has the advantage of being rare and noble; they say *muddosaguṭa* for 'to kiss' in books, instead of *muddu peṭṭuṭa* or *muddiḍuconuṭa*.

**-ottamuḍu**, affix meaning 'excellent'. Skt., for *-uttamuḍu* in composition with words ending in *-u*. I merely note the form here under *o* because it is so common and the beginner would not find it in other dictionaries under *o*.

**ottigilluṭa**, to shrink, to step aside. *praccacu ottigilli*, shrinking aside.

**oṭṭu**, oath, curse. *nīdra paṭṭitē oṭṭu*, I'll be damned if I was asleep; *vāḍu*

*sárá tágan ani ottu peṭṭu conṇāḍu*, he swore off arrack; *monna mém andaramu māḷḷāḍu conu appuḍu strilātó rahasyamu cheppa cūḍad ani, māló n'ocaran anagá dāni nizamunu paricshintsa valen ani uddēsamutó, yēvaritōnu cheppan ani ottu peṭṭintsu conī, mahā rahasyam ani nēnu caḍuputó n'unṇ aṭṭu nā bhāryató cheppinānu*, the other day we were all talking together when some one said, we must keep our secrets from women; and with the idea of putting the matter to the test, I told my wife under the seal of secrecy, and bound her by oath to tell

no one, that I was big bellied. (There are always at least two words in Telugu for common things; for oath, besides *ottu*, there is *pramānam*.)

**ottu**, thick. *ottugá n'unna sasyamulu durbalamul aguṇ aṭṭu*, as crops sown too thick are weak.

**ottucāgitamu**, blotting-paper; from *ottuṭa*, to press.

**ottuḍu**, crowding, squeezing.

**ottupeṭṭuconuṭa**, to take an oath.

**ottuṭa**, to press, to squeeze, to blot.

**oyyāramu**, beauty, bloom. A book word; but Telugu and not Skt. I have not heard it used in conversation.

## Ó

**ó**, one; short for *oca*. *ó paryāyam y'ild randi*, come here a minute.

**ó**, *o*, vocative. *ó gorrepilla Dévuḍá*, O Lamb of God (O son of a sheep, God; as the missionary hymn-book translates).

**ó**, the -th, turning cardinal numbers into ordinals. *óro*, the sixth; there is another equally common form for this, -*ava*; *drava* is also the sixth.

**ó**, dubitative affix; these one-vowel affixes of Telugu are very neat and brief: -*á* interrogative, -*é* emphatic, -*ó* dubitative; so at tennis *outá?* is it out? *outé!* it is indeed out! *outó!* it may be out; the mere lengthening of final vowels for emphasis or in a series to denote 'and' is also a brief and neat feature of Telugu; *nēnu* is emphatic I; *nēnū nīvū* is you and I; -*ó* also neatly and briefly takes the place of our 'or other' in such expressions as 'somewhere or other' which is *yēccaḍaṇḍ*, some one or other, *yēvvaró*; -*ó* can be added to any part of the verb, *vasté*, if he comes, *vasténó* in case he should come (one Telugu word for five English).

**óḍa**, ship. *vāḍu óḷaló nunchi samudramuló paḍināḍu*, he fell overboard; *pogayóḍa* (smoke-boat) is a steamboat.

**óḍadonga**, pirate.

**óḍagoṭṭuṭa**, to defeat. *mī śacti nácu*

*telisi póyindi*; *mimmaṇni nēnu nimi-shamló v'óḍagōṭṭa galanu*, I have gauged your strength; I can defeat you in a minute.

**óḍártsuṭa**, to comfort. *nannu y'i pracāraṅgá nīvu v'óḍársāḍānīci prayatnam cheyyaḍam yentamātramū bāga v'unṇadi cāḍu*, it is quite wrong to try and console me like that.

**Óḍhramu**, Orissa.

**Óḍhruḍu**, an Uriya.

**óḍintsuṭa**, to defeat.

**óḍipóvuta**, to suffer defeat. *nīvu nácu v'óḍipóyindū*, you have suffered defeat at my hands; *Hitlaru gāru Hindenburgu gāritó póṭi chēsi y'óḍi póyinaru*, Hitler was defeated in his contest with Hindenburg.

**óḍu**, defeat.

**óḍu**, cracked. *cheruvu óḍu, úru páḍu*, a crack in the tank is ruin to the village. *cāsta óḍ anté cantsam antá óḍu*, if there is a crack in the vessel they will say it is all cracked (the exaggerations of slander); *āḍa léca maddel óḍ ann aṭṭu*, a bad workman finds fault with his tools (the bad dancer says the drum is cracked).

**óḍuṭa**, to lose (be defeated). *āṭa óḍināḍu*, he lost the game; 'he lost' would be *óḍipóyindū*. Also to shrink; *mogamóḍuṭa* is to be diffident, ashamed.

**óhó! óhóyi!** hullo!

**ôhóhó!** álas!

**ôli**, money given to bride's parents. The European dowry system is reversed here sometimes, and money given for the bride instead of with the bride; this is also called *canya şulcam*, maiden tax. *ôli taccuva ani guddi-dânni pençlâdîţê nelacu mîdu avâlu*, thinking he would save on the bride-price by marrying a blind girl he found she cost him three kilnfuls of pottery a month (*cunđal anni pagala coţînd âta!* they say she broke all the pots!).

**ômcâramu**, syllable ÔM, amen. The syllable ÔM is sacred and denotes the Trinity in a mystic symbol of Three in One (*A, V, M. Aditi, Varuna, Mittra*); amen may be connected, but *ôm* always comes at the beginning, not the end; you begin a prayer with *ôm*, also a book, also the alphabet.

**ônamâlu**, the alphabet, A B C; these are the three syllables with which the syllabic alphabet begins, *ôm*, with which you must begin everything, and *namach*, salutation; *vâdu ô, na, mâlu nêrtsu conuts unnâdu*, he is learning his A B C; *yêdisin atţê v'unnâdi; nîcu pani chêta cddu, yêmi chêta cddu; i vîshayamlô nîvu y'incd v'ônamâla cdd anê v'unnâvu*, it is something to cry over; you are no good at this or anything else; in this business you are still at your A B C.

**ôpica**, patience.

**ôpicachéyuta, ôpicapettûta**, be patient. *mîru conchemu sépu v'ôpica petţin atţ aité*, if you will be patient for a little; *conchem v'ôpica chési canipetti v'undû*, have a little patience and wait; *nêla dîndû v'ôpica chéstê sommu dâkhalu chésu cuntâmu*, if you will be patient for a month we will pay up.

**ôpuţa**, to bear, to be patient. *ôpanivârici vadd annavâre tallidandûrulu*, those who can't stand work look upon those who say don't work as their father and mother; *vanta nêrchina magavâdîtômî tsaduvu nêrchina dâdâdîtômî v'ôpa râdu*, there is nothing more intolerable than the man who has learnt to cook or the woman who has learnt to read; *ôpanivâdu cîrinadi, onţani-*

*vâdu dîinadi lêdu*, there is nothing which the impatient will not demand, nothing which the unsuited will not say.

**ôra**, edge. *ôra canţa tsûchi*, looking from the corner of the eye.

**ôragâ**, ajar. *talup ôragâ chési*, setting the door ajar.

**ôratsûpu**, sidelong glance.

**ôréi, ôri**, sirrah! form of address to servant or other inferior; this is at the beginning; at the end you add on *-râ*.

**ôrpu**, patience.

**ôrutsuţa, ôrtsuţa**, to be patient, to stand up against. *ôristê Ôrugallu paţnam autundi*, with patience Ôrugallu will become a city; *balavantamugala n'îndryamula dhâcac ôrtsutacu abalal entaţivâru?* how can you expect weak women to withstand the onset of the senses?

**ôrva**, patience, tolerance. *tsûchi v'ôrva lér andi*, if they see it they can't stand it.

**ôrvalénitanamu, ôrvami**, impatience, intolerance. *mâ cdlapu vâllalo y'îpuvânî v'ôrvalénitanamî, fitûrî-côrutanamî yêmi lér andi; vâll ôrvalénitanamî tsûchê Daivam y'ippaţî-vâllacu yenta goppa v'udyôgâlû chésînd appalâlô munigi yêdustû v'undêţ atţu chéstû v'unnâru*, in our time there was none of this intolerance and desire to fight; seeing their intolerance (of bribe-taking) God has plunged the present generation in debt, however big the offices they hold.

**ôsí!** form of address to a woman (younger than yourself). *bharta: ôsí! ôsí! oca sârî daggiracu vachchi chevîlô mâta cheppedanu vîni pô. bhârîya! sârî! sârî! mî nôţic astamânamu 'ôst, ôst' anna mâţacu vîsugu lêdu*. Husband: My good girl! my good girl! come here a bit and let me whisper something in your ear. Wife: O gracious me! Don't you get sick of girling me my good girl all the blessed day?

**ôţi**, broken. *ôţicunđa*, a broken pot.

**ôţu**, loss, defeat; same as *ôdu*.

**ôţupâtu**, defeat.

**ôţupôvuta**, to be defeated; same as *ôđipôvuta*.

**-ôyi**, form of address to equal; also *-oi, -oyi*.

# P

**publicu**, public. English. *Subbáru*: *āḍavāllam yēmi cheyya cundā v'urucuntū v'undagā magavāllanu āgnya peḍitē sāgutunā?* *Virabhadru*: *āḍavāllu vyabhicharistē mātram tsūtū yevāru v'ūrucom'anndru?* *dlāti vāllānu nalgurini y'inṭlo nunchi vēlla coḍitē taccina vāllacu buddhi vachchi timmagā v'unṭāru*. *Subbāru*: *āḍavāllu chēsēdi rahasya crūtyam; adi publiculōci tisuconi vastē samsārālu cūli pōvā?* *SubbāRao*: Can we leave the women alone and order male morals only? *Virabhadru*: Who tolerates female adultery? Turn a few of them out of their houses and the rest will learn wisdom and keep straight. *SubbāRao*: What the women do is secret; won't our families be ruined if that is made public?

**pacapacanavvūṭa**, to giggle, to guffaw. onomatopoeic.

**pacca**, side, direction; from *paḍuta*, short for *paḍaca*; *paccagā tōlu*, also *pracca*, drive on the side; *iru paccalu*, both sides. *Obi, Obi, nīvu vaḍlu dantsu, nēnu paccalu yegara vēstānu*. *Lazy man*: You do the pounding, Obi, and I will shake my sides (pretending to pound).

**pacca, paccaduppaṭi**, bedding, bed-sheet. *paccalō v'uttsa pōse vāllacu murici baṭṭalu, pilicalu cāca pōtē v'uticina tella maḍatalu pacca vēsucunṭāra?* Will you put clean sheets from the wash as a bedding (for infants) who make water on their bedding instead of dirty cloths and rags? See also *parupu*.

**paccamu**, side. Skt. *pacca*, side, is Telugu from *paḍuta*, but *paccamu*, side, is corrupt Skt. from *pacsham*. *tsuṭṭapaṭcamulu* means kith and kin.

**paccapanḍlu**, the side teeth.

**paccaparuguna**, in a trice.

**paccayemuca**, rib; from *pacca*, side, and *emuca*, bone.

**paccayillu**, next door; from *pacca*, side, and *illu*, home. *vaḍu mācu pacca y'inṭi porugu*, he is our next-door neighbour.

**paccā**, real, solid, permanent. *Hindustani*; spelt *pukka* in English; *pukka*

buildings are opposed to temporary sheds; a *pukka Sahib* means a real gentleman; the opposite is *cachcha*, spelt *cucha* in English.

**pachāru**, walk, airing, constitutional. *Hindustani*. *bhōjanam chēsi pachāru chēstū v'undagā*, I was taking a walk after dinner.

**pachchecādu**, swindler. Skt.

**pachchemu**, swindling. Skt.

**pachchepāḍu**, swindler, robber, gipsy.

**pachcheputanamu**, swindling disposition. Skt.

**pachchepuvāḍu**, swindler, robber, gipsy. Skt.

**pachchi**, green, raw, fresh, arrant, used of unripe fruit, green firewood, a raw sore, an arrant rogue, a fresh colour. *idi pachchi abaddhamu*, that is a downright lie; *pacchi vishamu* is rank poison; *pachchi pulusu* is uncooked sauce.

**pacshacuḍu**, partisan. Skt. from *pacsham*, side; also *pāchacuḍu*.

**pacshamandu**, on the side of, if. Skt.: *ā pacshamandu*, in that case; *iṭlu cheppē pacshamandu*, if he says so; *śūdrulacu vidya manchid aina pacshanuna, mana pūrvulu dāmin ēla nishēdhinturu?* If learning were good for Sudras, why did our ancestors forbid it them?

**pacshamu**, side. Skt. *Vaishnava pacshamu avalambinchina tarvāta*, after taking sides for Vaishnavites; *pūrvapacshamu*, refutation, objection.

**pacshamu**, fortnight. Skt. *nēn ā rūcolu vaca pacshamulō vyayamu pēṭṭinānu*, I ran through that money in a fortnight.

**pachshapātamu**, taking sides, partiality. Skt., from *pacshamu*. *sādhyamainanta mattucu nīvu pachshapātamu lēcundā naḍutsu cuntēnē cāmi, palletṭilālōmi caranḍlu rahitulu v'ūrucuṇ aṭṭu paṭna vāsālalōvāḷḷu zaḍisi v'ūrucōru*, unless you show as much impartiality as possible you won't get town people to acquiesce out of fear like the karnams and ryots of rural villages.

**pacshapāti**, partial person.

**pacshaváyuvu**, paralysis.

**pacshi**, bird. Skt. *pacshi lāgu yegara-dānīci nācu reccalu lēvu*, I have no wings to fly like a bird (as the Collector replied to the Accountant-General when asked with reference to a T.A. Bill what was the distance as the crow flies); *pacshi mida guri peṭṭi mṛīgāmumu vēsinattu*, he shot at a bird and killed a beast; (beggars often compare themselves to birds); *nēnu pacshi vanṭi vādanu*, I am homeless.

**pacshicuḍu**, partisan; also *pacshacuḍu*, *pāshicuḍu*.

**pacvamu**, maturity. Skt. *āme rajasval ayyē pacvamulō n'unnadi*, she is fast growing into a woman.

**pada**, go, come; also *padamu*. A colloquial imperative of *pōvuta*; *padarā*, come along; *padavē*, go along.

**paḍaca**, bed, lying down; from *paḍa-conuṭa*, to lie down. *iccaḍa paḍaca chēsīnavāru*, those who lay here.

**paḍacagadi**, **paḍacayillu**, bedroom. *vīlva chiral ichchinanu maruṇḍāci chimpi vēyudavu gāni*, *occa rātri y'ai-nanu paḍaca gadilōnīci caṭṭuconī rāvu*, I buy valuable cloths and the next day they are all in shreds and tatters and you don't deign to come into our bedroom decked with them.

**paḍacamu**, locket, pendant; also *paṭa-camu*.

**padaconḍu**, 11 (eleven).

**paḍaga**, hood of snake. *pāmu paḍaga yettinadi*, the snake raised its hood; *vāḍu cōṭici paḍag ettiṇḍu*, he has reached the millionaire stage.

**paḍagoṭṭuṭa**, to knock down, to talk over; from *paḍa*, fall, and *coṭṭuṭa*, to strike. *namu māṭala chēta paḍa cōṭṭa valen ani tsūchindū*, he tried to talk me over.

**padahāru**, 16 (sixteen).

**paḍamara**, west; from *paḍuṭa*, to fall.

**paḍamaṭi**, western. *paḍamaṭi gāli*, the west wind; *paḍamaṭillu*, the west room; *paḍamaṭidora*, lord of the west (Varuṇa).

**padamu**, go, come; also *pada*. A colloquial imperative of *pōvuta*. *padamanṭē mundugā vachchinānu*, they said come along and I stepped forward.

**padamu**, foot, word, phrase, high station. Skt. *chchī*, *chchī*, *śāstram telisīnavānīni nēnu v'unṭi v'undagāne nā mundara paḍḍīci iṭuvānti apārthālu chēstu v'umḍu*? good God, you dare to give such wrong meanings to Sanskrit words before me, a Pandit? *unnata padamu* means high station in life.

**padamūḍu**, 13 (thirteen).

**paḍatrōyūṭa**, **paḍadōyūṭa**, **paḍatō-yūṭa**, to push down; from *paḍuṭa*, to fall, and *trōyūṭa*, to push.

**paḍava**, boat. *Rājamahēndravaramu nunchi vachchē paḍavalu pannenḍu ganṭal aīṭene cāni rāvu*, the Rajamundry canal boats do not get in till noon.

**paḍavavāḍu**, boatman. *paḍavavāḍu: ayyō! yevarō manishi niḷḷalō paḍḍḍu; strī: āyana nā perimīṭē, āyananu manishi anaca peḍḍamanishi ani anu; mar-yāḍaga māṭḷāḍu*; Boatman: Man overboard! Woman: That is my husband; say gentleman, not man; keep a civil tongue in your head.

**paḍavaiṭuṭa**, to lay down.

**paḍavēyūṭa**, to throw down.

**paḍavi**, path, place, high station. Skt. Like most Sanskrit words it has various meanings; *tarugani paḍavi* is a worn track; *unnata paḍavi* is high station.

**paḍārthamu**, article, substance, thing. Skt. Quite a common word for thing; *vastuvu* is even commoner.

**paddemu**, verse. Skt. Corrupt for *paḍyam*.

**paddhati**, manner. Skt. Like most Skt. words it has several other meanings, but this is the meaning in Telugu.

**paddhenimidi**, **padenimidi**, 18 (eighteen).

**padḍu**, item, entry, account. *y'iv anni nī padḍulōne vēstānu*, I will put all this down to you; *āyana padḍu mana pustacamlō yecintsu cō vaṭtsu*, you may put his entry down in our book; *padḍu veyyadānīci cāgitam chētic icchi*, giving the paper to make the entry; 'other item wet' is a revenue expression for land which is not in the registered wet list, and 'item' is a translation of *padḍu*.

**padépapé**, repeatedly; from *paḍi*, ten.

**padi**, ten (of things). *paḍisemu padi rōgāla peṭṭu*, one cold is as bad as ten other illnesses. Ten (of persons) is *padimandi*.

**paḍi**, a measure;  $\frac{1}{8}$  maund, 120 tolas; used chiefly to measure grain, and it may be either heaped or struck.

**paḍide**, clothes hired from washerman. *nīvu paḍidecu tettsu cuni vēsu curma y'i baṭṭalu tsūste y'i v'ullo ninnu yevallū bidavād ani anumāna paḍaru lē*, no one will suspect you of being poor in those clothes you have hired from the dhoby (this pleasing custom of the washerman hiring out your clothes unbeknown to you is peculiar to the East; hence there is no word for it in the European languages).

**padihēḍu**, 17 (seventeen).

**padihēnu**, 15 (fifteen).

**padilamu**, caution. *illu padilamu*, take care of the house.

**padilamugā**, carefully. *mīru sommu padilamugā pampinchindrā?* have you sent the money carefully?

**padimandi**, 10 people, several people. *occaḍi sampādyamu padimandi pālu*, one earns and ten share (a truth in India: your clerk or peon will have 10 idle dependants to keep); *ā cālamulō bōgamvālla y'intici vellitē yevaina tsūchi pōtār ēmō'n ani siggu chēta rahasyamugā vellēvāru; ī cālamlō andarī tsūstē, gauravam ani, bāhātamugā paṭṭa pagalē padimandini venṭa peṭṭuconi marī vēṣyala y'intici vellutū v'unndāru*, once if a man went to a nautch girl's house he would go secretly, ashamed that any one should see him; now they go in broad daylight accompanied by several persons and taking pride in every one seeing them.

**padintalugā**, tenfold. *nī śatruvu chēyu cūḍunacu padintalugā nīvu mēlu chēya valenu*, for the evil your enemy does you return tenfold good.

**paḍipōvuṭa**, to fall down.

**padireṭṭu**, ten times.

**paḍisemu**, cold in the head. *paḍisemu padi rōgāla peṭṭu*, a cold in the head is ten diseases in one.

**padiyava**, roth (tenth).

**padmamam**, lotus. Skt. One of the numerous Skt. words for lotus and

perhaps the commonest. Padma is the goddess Lakshmi and a common female name.

**padmāsanaṃu**, sitting like a lotus, i.e. cross-legged. Skt. form *padmam*, lotus, and *āsanam*, seat. *vāḍu padmāsanaṃu vēsucu cūrtsunnāḍu*, he is sitting cross-legged.

**padnālugu**, 14 (fourteen); also *padnālgu*, *padundlugu*.

**paḍucaṭillu**, bedroom; from *paḍuconuṭa*, to lie down, and *illu*, house, apartment.

**paduconḍava**, 11th (eleventh); also *padaconḍava*.

**paḍuconuṭa**, to lie down, go to bed. *cūrtsunḍi paḍu cō valenu*, sit before you lie (first creep, then go; look before you leap).

**paḍugu**, woof.

**paḍuguru**, ten people. Same as *padi-mandi*.

**padunaidu**, 15 (fifteen); also *padihēnu*.

**padunu**, season. *adun erigi sēdyamu*, *padun erigi pairu veyya valenu*, till in season, sow in season.

**paḍupu**, prostitution; *paḍupu cūḍu*, food gained by prostitution.

**paḍupudi**, prostitute. *paḍuputanamu*, prostitution.

**paḍuṭa**, to feel, to be, to happen, to fall, to bear, to take, to be caught, to be informed, to be killed, to pass, to be paralysed, &c. This is a very general verb, it turns any noun into a verb of feeling as *bhayapaḍi*, feeling fear; added to the root of a verb it forms the passive voice as *coṭṭapaḍuṭa*, to be beaten. *yēru yemmi vancalu pōyind samudramulōnē paḍa valenu*, however many twists the river takes, it must fall into the sea at last (the weariest river winds somewhere safe to sea); *peṭṭitē tinḍāru, gāni tiṭṭitē paḍēvāru lēru*, if you lay food before people they will eat it, if you treat them to abuse they won't bear it; *tanḍri: mā vāḍici intici lecca iyya pōc andi. tīcharu: yenduchēta? tanḍri: railu daggira nunchi iṭṭicirāvaḍanici yenta sēpu paḍutundi ani mīru lecca istē, māvāḍu vellī vachchēt appaṭici scūlu ṭayam* (time) *aipōyindi, vāḍici y'i rōsu pāṭhālu pōyindī*. Father: Don't give my boy home sums to do. Teacher:



Why? Father: You gave him a sum to do about how long it takes to go from the station home, and when he had gone and come school-time was up and he lost his lessons for the day. *ā y'illu paḍinadi*, that house has fallen in (or down); *ā valalō nālugu pacshulu paḍinavi*, four birds were caught in the snare; *pallamu paḍinadi*, a hollow has formed; *nāluguru paḍipōyināru*, several people were killed; *vānīci purugulu paḍinavi*, he passed worms; *vānīci cuḍi cheyyi paḍinadi*, his right hand is paralysed; *venuca paḍināru*, they retreated; *ā matamulō paḍināḍu*, he embraced that religion; *pērupaḍina*, celebrated; *nācu vachchina āpādacu vāḍu āḍḍa paḍināḍu*, he saved me from a misfortune; *vār iddaricini paḍadu*, they don't get on together; *bāvilo manchi nīllu paḍinavi*, good water gushed into the well; *vānītō paḍa lēnu*, I can't stand the man; *vittanam incā paḍa lēdu*, sowing has not been done yet; *rūcalu uricē paḍi y'unnavi*, the money is lying idle; *ā samsāramu nā nettini paḍinadi*, that family is left on my hands; *ā nashṭam nā tala mīda paḍinadi*, the loss fell on me; *tala crindula paḍuṭa*, to be swelled-headed (topsy-turvy); *baṭṭa paḍinadi*, it transpired.

**paḍutsu**, young, a girl. *paḍutsula cā-puram puḍacala maṇṭa*, a houseful of girls is like a fire of twigs (similarity of the noises); *ā chinnadi yēvar āḍa paḍutō yēvarici teliyadu*, no one knows whose daughter that girl is.

**paḍutsuconuṭa**, to prostitute oneself. *āme paḍutsu conī tīṇṇunadi*, she is on the town.

**paḍutsutanamu**, youth. *paḍutsutanamlō v'unḍadam chētanu*, *alavāṭu paḍadam chētanu vaca paṭṭuna māna lēcunḍa v'unṇāmu*, we can't give it up all at once, being young and accustomed to it.

**padyacāvayamu**, verse. Skt.

**padyamu**, a verse. Skt.

**paga**, *emṭity*. *idi nā pagavānic aīnā cā rādu*, may this not happen even to my enemy; *mā paga tīrtsu cūṭṇēne gāni nā manassucu viśrānti v'unḍadu*, unless I satisfy my malice I shall not be at rest.

**pagadamu**, coral. Corrupt Skt.; the Skt. is *pravādam*.

**pagalacoṭṭuṭa**, to break in pieces; also *pagulacoṭṭuṭa*.

**pagalu**, day-time. *rātrimpagalu*, night and day; *paṭṭapagalu*, broad daylight; *paṇi lēni Mallayya pagalu mīdra pōtū āvalist undenu*. *Mallayya: ippuḍu coṭṭinavi nālugu gaṇṭal ēna? Sōmbēri: nēnu vīna lēdu; incā cāsēpu v'unṭē, gaḍiyāram maḷḷi gaṇṭa coḍutundi; appuḍu lecca peṭṭa cūḍadu? ippuḍ ēm ton-dara?* Unemployed Smith was yawning sleepily in the day-time. Smith: Was it four o'clock that struck just now? Weary Willie: I did not hear; wait a bit and the clock will strike again; can't you wait to count? What is the hurry now?

**pagati**, by day; adjectival form of *paga-lu*. *pagati māṭalu paṇici chēṭu*, *rātri māṭalu mīdracu chēṭu*, day words spoil business, night words sleep; *pagati dongalu*, daylight thieves; *pagati vēla*, day-time; *stri: nā penimīṭi mīdralō māṭlāḍut unṭāḍu; vāric ēmaina mand istāra? vaiḍyūḍu: mand accara lēdu*, *pagati pūṭa āyanamu svēchchhagā māṭlāḍan iyyandi*; Woman: My husband talks in his sleep, can you give him any medicine for it? Doctor: No medicine is necessary; let him talk in the day-time.

**pagavādu**, enemy. *āḍavāḷḷu bahu gay-yāli vāḷḷu; bhārya rāvaḍam anē āpāda pagavāḍic aīnā cōra cūḍadu*, all women are shrews: you should not wish even your enemies the calamity of marriage.

**paggamu**, rope.

**pagulacoṭṭuṭa**, to break (transitive).

**pagulata**, **paguluṭa**, **pagilipōvuṭa**, to break, to be broken. *gunḍelu pagili*, broken-hearted; *nī māṭala valla nā caḍupu pagili pōtu v'unṇadi*, your words break my heart (but the Telugus prefer to say break my stomach).

**paharā**, guard. Hindustani; also *pārā*.

**pai**, upper, outer, subsequent. *paicappu*, upper covering (roof); *paipamulu*, further works. *dinamula pai dinamulu gaḍachi pōvuts undenu*, day after day passed.

**paibaḍuṭa**, to fall upon, to attack, to drive; also *paipaḍuṭa*. *ādmici andarumu*

*paibaḍuduru*, all fall on this in their eagerness.

**paicamu**, cash. Originally a small coin, but now used generally for cash.

**paicappu**, roof. The ordinary dictionaries do not give this word, one of the commonest in the language.

**paici**, up, outwardly; dative of *pai*. *itarul inṭici vachchin appuḍ aind big-garagā māḍḍaca nā yeḍala inta bhacti tsūpi, pati pūja chēyutsum'aṭṭu paic aind naṭintsutsu rāvé*, when a stranger comes, please don't raise your voice, please look at me with some sort of dutifulness and please make believe at least to be a dutiful wife; *cheṭṭu coṭṭi paici tettsu conn aṭṭu*, cutting a tree so that it falls on oneself (bringing troubles on oneself); *paici manchi-vāḷḷugānē canapaḍutū v'unṇāru*, outwardly they seem to be good people.

**paigā**, besides, moreover.

**paiguḍḍa**, upper cloth. *yevari paiguḍḍa vānīci baruvē*, it's one's own upper cloth that weighs on one (every one has his own troubles, *à chacun son fardeau pèse*).

**paimāyishi**, survey. Hindustani; the word is now obsolete, *sarvē* being used instead; but we still refer to the old survey records as the paimash records.

**paina**, above, on, further, next; also *paini*. *paina cheppu*, go on, please; *mimmu sicshinchēvaḍu paina unṇḍu*, there is One above who will punish you; *paina chēya valasinadi yēmi?* what is to be done next? *cott appucu pōtē, pāta appu paina paḍḍadi*, when he went for the new loan, the old debt fell upon him (the creditor took occasion to ask for it).

**painamu**, journey. Skt. Corrupt for *prayṇamu*. *yeddu lēni sēdyam, tsaddi lēni painam*, farming without bullocks is like travelling without provisions.

**paini**, above, on, further, next. Same as *paina*; *paini cheppina*, aforesaid.

**paintu**, point, appointment. English. Used very frequently of a point in law.

**paipaḍuṭa**, to fall on. *paipadḍa māṭa, māḍi padḍa niḷḷu pōtavā?* will a word that has fallen on you or water that has fallen on a banked field escape? (some dirt will stick).

**paira**, cool breeze. *paira tōlitē pratti phalintsunu*, if the cool wind blows (in the north-east monsoon) cotton will yield well.

**pairu**, crop. Commonest in the plural *pairlu*. *adanu tappina pairunnu, musalivḍni biḍḍalu ocaṭi*, crops out of season are like old men's children.

**paisa**, small coin, 3 pies or 1 pice. *bhānchōt, mā chētilo vacca paisa paḍa lēdu*, blackguard, I haven't got even a farthing out of it.

**paṭa**, cloth thrown over female breast. *mā oḍḍalu daggira nunchi vēḷin appuḍu paṭa congū tagalin aṭṭu anumānam caligi maḷḷi snānamu chēsinaṇu*, suspecting I had been touched by the hem of my daughter-in-law's upper cloth as I passed her, I took another purifying bath; *Crūshṇu Rādha paṭaṇu tolaginchinaḍu*, Krishna removed Radha's breast-cloth.

**paityamu**, bile. Skt. *iv annī paitya hārapu vastuvul aṭa*, these are all said to be articles of diet that remove bile.

**paivāru**, **paivāḷḷu**, those above, superior authorities. *praṣṇa: yēmi cāraṇam lēcunḍa paivāḷḷu mātram v'aricē baratarapu chēstāra? savābu: veticē-vāḷḷacu annī cāraṇḍē canapaḍatavi*; Question: Will our superiors dismiss us without any reason? Answer: 'Those who want to find a reason will always find one.'

**paivilāsamu**, address (on a letter). *i y'uttaramunacu paivilāsamu vṛḍya lēdu*, there is no address on this letter.

**palaca**, plank, wooden slate, board, slab. *Lacshmayya: idi cavi tsami pō-yina illu; a sangatē rāti palaca mīda checcāru. Vencayya: nēnu tsachchi pōtē inṭi velapala yēmāni rāstāru? Lacshmayya: 'tuleṭu' ani rāstāru*; Smith: There is a slab on this house to show a poet died in it. Jones: If I die will they put up anything on the house? Smith: Yes, a board with 'To Let' on it.

**palatsani**, thin, poor; also *palutsani*.

**palavarintsuṭa**, to talk in one's sleep. *rātrilḷu mīdralō cūḍa sangitamu gurin-chē palavaristū v'unṇāru*, he will talk in his sleep too at nights about music; *ā rātri mā pillavāḍu tellavārīna dācā*

*palavaristúné vachchindā; mantsam mīda paḍi y'iṭu aṭu v'iricé dorlindā,* my boy was talking in his sleep that night and rolling this way and that on his bed till dawn.

**paláná, paláni**, such and such. Hindustani.

**palástri**, plaster. English.

**paláyanamu**, flight. Skt. Used only in books.

**palicintsuṭa**, to cause to speak; causative of *palucuṭa*, to speak.

**pallaci**, palanquin.

**pallamu**, low ground, irrigated land. *meraca pallam*, high and low land; *pallapu paṇṭa*, an irrigated crop; *nṭru pallam erugunu*, *nizamu Dévuḍ erugunu*, water finds the low ground, God the truth.

**pallaṭi**, somersault. Hindustani; also *paṭi*.

**paḷlavaidyuḍu**, dentist; from *paḷlu*, teeth, and *vaidhyuḍu*, doctor. *bāluḍu*: *nāma: paḷlavaidyuḍi śāpulo nēnu yēḍava lēdu*. *tandri*: *nuvvu buddhi-mantuḍavu, i rūpāṭi tisu cō; noppi tsāla puṭṭindā? bāluḍu: vaidhyuḍu śāpulo lēdu, yeccaḍicō vēḷḷāḍu*; Boy: I did not cry at the dentist's. Father: Sensible boy, here's a rupee for you; did it hurt much? Boy: The dentist wasn't there; he had gone somewhere.

**pallavi**, chorus (in songs); burden of a song. Skt.

**palle, palli**, small village, hamlet. Skt. Greek *polis*; also the ending of innumerable place-names, e.g. *Bangana-palli*. The ending in Constantinople is the same. *Mālapalli* is the pariah hamlet outside the village.

**paḷḷemu**, plate, tray (metal). *paḷḷem ninda bucca*, a trayful of scent.

**palleṭṭuru**, small village. *oca prayānicuḍu: manam dāṭi vachchina ūru pal-ḷeṭṭir aind, dipālu bāḡa velugutū unn aṭṭ unmai*. *reṇḍo prayānicuḍu: dipālu cā-vayya, iḷlu cāḷut unmai*; First traveller: Though the village we have passed is a small village, the lamps are burning well. Second traveller: It is not lamps, sir, it is the houses on fire.

**palli**, small village; also *palle*.

**pallu**, tooth; plural *paḷlu*. *peḍimacu minchina pallu*, *pramidacu minchina*

*vatti*, a tooth beyond the lip, a wick beyond the lamp (proverbial expression for impertinence); *d mandahā-samu sogasu tsuchindva d paḷlu y'igalintsadame?* did you observe the beauty of the smile, the grin of the teeth? See also *paṇḍu*.

**paṭi**, somersault. Hindustani; also *pallaṭi*.

**palu-**, prefix meaning 'many'. *paluguru*, several persons; *palumḍru*, often.

**palucarintsuṭa**, to accost; from *palucuṭa*, to speak.

**palucu**, a word.

**palucuṭa**, to speak.

**paluguru**, several people.

**palumāru**, often.

**palutsa, palutsana**, thinness.

**palutsagā**, thin (adverb). *majjiga nin-ḍā palutsagā n'unnadi*, the buttermilk is very thin.

**palutsani**, thin, contemptible, slighting (adjective). *palutsani paluculu*, slighting words; *āne palutsani mani-shi*, she is a poor creature.

**palutsapaḍuṭa**, to become thin.

**pamparapanasa**, pomelose (*citrus decumana*).

**pampintsuṭa**, to send. *adhyacshuḍu: mana sangham gavarnaru gāri daggirici rāyabāram pampintsālē; inducu tagina sabhyul evarō cheppandi*. *sabhyuḍu: aidugurimi pampintāma? adhyacshuḍu: aṭlāḡe pampintāmu; Rāmayyanu cūḍā vēḷḷalō chērutāmā? sabhyuḍu: chērtsa vatstsunu gāmi Rāmayya nōru teravacundā v'unde sharatu mīda pampintsavatsunū*; Chairman: We have to send a deputation to the Governor; please suggest suitable persons. Member: Do we send five? Chairman: Yes; shall we include Rāmayya? Member: By all means include Rāmayya, but on condition that he does not open his mouth. See also *amputa, paṃputa*.

**pampu**, sending, order.

**pamputa**, to send; to send away; also *amputa, pampintsuṭa*. *oca pracatanalo y iḷḷā v'undemu; mā daggira aidu rūpāyala vastuvulu comucconē vēḷḷacu cōṭu tagilinchēdi ocaṭi, sigareṭlu cālcchēdi incocaṭi bahumānamḡ istām*; *Lacshmayya aidu rūpāyala vastuvulacu dṛḍaru pampenu, vāṭitō pāṭu oca chila*,

*oca nippu pulla pampiri*; an advertisement ran: Whoever orders Rs. 5-worth of goods from us will get as a present something to hang his coat on and something to light his cigarettes with: Lakshmayya sent an order for Rs. 5-worth of things and got a peg and a match. *ocaḍu: sarcasucō nipp'aṇṭu cundandi. incōdu: sarcasulo nippu min-gévāḍ unnādu, vāḍici caburu pampitē sari*; Smith: The circus is on fire. Jones: They have a fire-eater in the circus, it will be enough to send word to him. *Lacshmayya: nī bhāryanu viśrānti cōsam puṭṭ'itici pampāva? Vencayya: paṇpānu; nīsam ēm antē nācē viśrānti cā valasi aṭḷā chēṣānu*. Smith: Have you sent your wife to her mother for a rest? Jones: Yes; but to tell the truth, it is because I was in need of a rest.

**pana**, sheaf.

**panasacheṭṭu**, jack-fruit tree.

**panasatonalu**, jack-fruit pips; *panasatonala mīṭhāyi* is a sweet made of jack-fruit pips.

**pancha**, five. Skt. Used in Telugu as a prefix in Skt. compounds.

**panchabhūtamulu**, the five elements. Skt.

**panchacalyāni**, a dark horse with white marks, a piebald.

**panchagavyamu**, the five things derived from the cow. Skt. *gavyamu* is from *gōvu*, cow. The five products are milk, butter, ghee, urine, and dung (*pālu*, *perugu*, *neyyi*, *pañchitam*, *pēḍa*); you have to eat them all to purify yourself from certain pollutions.

**panchami** (*nāḍu*), fifth lunar day. Skt.

**panchamuḍu**, pariah. Skt. A man of the fifth class; that is below the four castes.

**pañchāpātramulu**, five cups used in worship. Skt.

**pañchaprānamulu**, the five vital spirits of the body. Skt.

**pañchānamu**, the five artisan castes. Skt. The five castes are carpenter, blacksmith, brazier, goldsmith, stone-cutter.

**pañchāngamu**, calendar. Skt. So called because it specifies five things,

viz. the lunar day, *tithi*, the weekday, *vāram*, the sign in which the moon is, *nacshairam*, the conjunction of the planets, *yōgam*, and the horoscope, *cāraṇam*; *pañchāngamulu pōtē nacshatramulu pōtavā?* if you have lost your almanac have you lost the stars? (i.e. you can work out the almanac again from the stars); *acāṣa pañchāngamu*, a sky calendar (a fanciful tale).

**pañchānulu**, mechanic, crafts. Skt. The five crafts mentioned under *pañchānamu*.

**pañchāyati**, jury of five. Skt.

**pañchāyatidāruḍu**, member of a jury of five. Skt.

**panche**, man's lower cloth. *i rūpāya puṭṭsuconī vaca panche conuccondi*, take this rupee and buy a lower cloth.

**pañchēndriyabaddhuḍu**, the sensual man. Skt., from *pancha*, five, *indriyam*, organ, and *baddhuḍu*, bound.

**pañchēndriyamulu**, the five organs. Skt. form *pancha*, five, and *indriyam*, organ. The five organs are the eye, ear, nose, tongue, and skin (*nētra*, *carna*, *nasa*, *jihva*, *tvaccu* in Sanskritic Telugu).

**pañchipeṭṭuṭa**, to divide.

**pañchitam**, urine. *gōvu alpāchamanam chēṣṭi v'unḍagā vēḷḷi tōcato netti mīda tsallu conī, pañchitam lōpa-licī puṭṭsu conṭē marī punyam*, you acquire much merit by going up to a cow when it is making water, shaking the urine on your head with the tail and drinking it down (I have never actually seen this done but there is no doubt that it is exceedingly meritorious).

**pañchivēyūṭa**, to divide, to deal. *chiṭṭu pañchi vēsinḍu*, he dealt the cards.

**pancti**, a row, especially at meals; from Skt. *pañcti*. *pancti-bhōjanam* is a dinner in which guests sit in a line (the usual arrangement); *caḍa panctini*, end of the row, the lower seat.

**panda**, a term of abuse. Used chiefly in compounds. *piricipanda*, a dirty coward; *tindipanda*, a dirty glutton.

**pañḍāculu**, ripe leaves or betel.

**pandemu**, a bet. *vāḍu tana gurramunu nā gurramutō pandemucu vadalindādu*, he raced his horse against

mine; *iddarilō abaddham yevaru tva-ragā calpinchē chepputārō, vāru paṇḍem gelichēṭ aṭṭu nirmayinchiri. Lacshmayya: Chennapatnamlō anagānagā oca pedda manishi v'undēvāḍu. Vencayya: aité nūrvē paṇḍem gelichū, nēnu inta canna yeccura abaddham cheppa lēnu.* Smith and Jones bet on which would tell the biggest lie first. Smith: Once upon a time there was a gentleman at Madras. Jones: You have won the bet, I can't tell a bigger lie than that; *tānu yenta aind tina galan ani Lacshmayya paṇḍem vēsenu; Lacshmayya conta tini tsālinchemu. Vencayya: anta tina lēd ēm? paṇḍemlō ḍḍi poyinādu. Lacshmayya: podduna miru paricsha chēsīn appuḍu bāganē tintini, ippuḍu yēndu chētānō dcali mandaginchindi.* Smith laid a bet as to how much he would eat; having eaten some, he stopped. Jones: You could not eat it all; then you have lost the bet. Smith: When you tried me this morning I ate well, now for some reason or other I have lost my appetite.

**pandi**, pig. *aḍavipandi* is a wild boar, *muṇḍlapandi* a porcupine. *nandi antē nandi, pāṇḍi antē pāṇḍi*, if he says it's a bull it is a bull, if he says it is a pig it's a pig (*sic volo sic jubeo, sit pro ratione voluntas*); *pāṇḍici yēlarā pān-miru giṇḍi?* what can a pig do with a bottle of rose-water? *pāṇḍi gurgurintsuts umnadi*, the pig grunts.

**pandicoccu**, a large rat, bandicoot. *pāṇḍi-coccu* means pig-dog (*cucca*); our Anglo-Indian word 'bandicoot' is a corruption of it.

**pāṇḍili**, shed, pandal; also *pāṇḍiri*. Our Anglo-Indian 'pandal' is derived from this.

**pāṇḍintsuṭa**, to cause to ripen; causative of *pāṇḍuṭa*.

**pāṇḍiri**, shed, pandal; also *pāṇḍili*.

**pāṇḍitammanyuḍu**, person who thinks himself learned, conceited man. Skt.

**pāṇḍituḍu**, learned man, pandit, professor. Skt. Our Anglo-Indian word 'pandit' is derived from this; *pantulu*, teacher, and *pantulu*, caste affix, are connected. *Telugu svalpamuḍ vachchinavāḍu Simalō goppa pāṇḍituḍ*

*anipintsu conunu*, a smatterer in Telugu passes for a professor of it in England. *Calectaru: mēghālu samudramlōci vēlli nillu tāgutū v'undagā mir eppudainā tsūchindārā? pāmarulu cheppa valasina māṭa pāṇḍitulai v'undimmi miru cūḍā viṣvasistār ēmi? pāṇḍituḍu: ayyō: nā māṭa nammaca pōtē nēnu yēmi cheppunu?* Collector: Have you ever seen the clouds going to the sea and drinking water? Do you mean to say that a Pandit like you believes these silly stories of the vulgar? Pandit: If you will not believe me, what can I say? (I fear the natural science of the Telugu Pandit is all myth.)

**pāṇḍlu**, teeth; plural of *pālu*; also *pāllu*. *pāṇḍē pāḍarā pāchi pāṇḍla Dāsari*, sing again what you have sung, Dāsari with dirty teeth.

**pāṇḍlu**, fruits; plural of *pāṇḍu*. *nimma pāṇḍla rasamutō atani pāṇḍlu pulisinavi*, his teeth were set on edge with lime juice; *bāluḍu: nānd, aḷḷā v'unṇāḍu ēm? tāṇḍri: tirigi, tirigi, vachchānu, cālū cheyyi cāḍilinta lēnu. bāluḍu, aḷḷāḍ? nūvū techchina mā-miḍi pāṇḍl anṇi nēnu tinnānu, nūvū nannu cōṭṭa lēvu gā.* Boy: Father, what is wrong? Father: I have been wandering about so long that I can't move hand or foot. Boy: That so? I ate all the mangoes you brought; you won't be able to beat me.

**pāṇḍommidi**, 19 (nineteen).

**pāṇḍrenḍava**, 12th (twelfth); more commonly *pāṇḍenḍava*.

**pāṇḍrenḍu**, 12 (twelve); more commonly *pāṇḍenḍu*.

**pāṇḍu**, fruit. *pāṇḍu zāri pālālō paḍḍ aṭṭu*, like the fruit slipping into the milk (happy-go-lucky).

**pāṇḍuconuṭa**, to lie down, to go to bed. *jvaramutō pāṇḍu conṇāḍu*, he is laid up with fever; *atani vartacēm antē pāṇḍuconnadi*, his business is asleep.

**pāṇḍuḍu**, eunuch. Skt.; also *napunsa-cuḍu*.

**pāṇḍuga**, festival; also *pāṇḍuvu*. *can-nula pāṇḍuga* is a sight for sore eyes; *nityamunu cannula pāṇḍugā dhana-munu tsūtsutsunḍu sukhamunu minch-ina sukhamu mari yēm umnadi?* what greater pleasure is there than always

having money to look at? So also *chevula panduga*, a feast for the ears (e.g. good music); *ill alucagánē panduga y'agund?* does smearing the house (with cow-dung) constitute a feast? (this is supposed to make the house very clean and pure but it is only the prelude to feasting; the proverb means putting the cart before the horse).

**pandum**, ten tooms; from *padi*, ten, and *tímu*. A toom is four cuntsams; ten tooms is about 150 bushels; ten tooms of land is about nine acres.

**pandūṭa**, to ripen, to yield a crop. *dunnaca tsallitē, coyyaca pandinadi*, sown unploughed it yielded unripe (means that if you don't plough before you sow, you are not likely to get any harvest).

**panduvu**, festival. Another form of *panduga*.

**pangalacomma**, forked branch; *panganamam* is the forked caste-mark Vaishnavites wear on their foreheads; *pangalacarra* is a forked stick.

**pani**, work, use, thing, shaving. *panici rādu*, it is no use; *panici vastundi*, it is useful; *panici vachché pillacdyā*, a promising boy; *nī pani paṭṭistānu*, I will settle your hash; *atani pani tīrchindru*, they did for him; *atani pani tsūst unnānu*, I am looking after his business; *iccaḍa nīc ēmi pani?* what's your business here? *manchi pani*, good; *pani mīda unnādu*, he is busy; *aina panici chintinchēvādu alpa buddhi galavādu*, it is silly to grieve over the past (crying over spilt milk); *paḡaṭi māṭalu panici chēṭu, rātri māṭalu nīdracu chēṭu*, daylight words spoil business, night words sleep. *ocaḍu: i dīsu panulacu bādhyata galavār' evaru? gumdāst: nācu bāḡa teliyad anā; yēdāind lōpam vāstē mātram nannē andaru tīṭṭutāru*. Smith: Who is responsible for the work of this office? Clerk: I don't well know; all I know is that if anything goes wrong all blame me. *peddamanihi: inni cathalu cheppādu, nī goppa cheppu cunnā; anniḷōnu nuvōḡe gelichin aṭṭu cheppādu; nīcu chēta cāni pani v'uniṭē cheppu; dānini nēnu chēstānu. garva-pōtu: nā bācīlu chelintsa lēn anā; mīr*

*d pani cheyy anā*. Gentleman: You have told many stories; you have boasted; you say you have always won in everything; if there is anything you can't do, tell me and I will do it. Boaster: I can't pay my debts, you may do that for me. *naucaru: micu naucaru cā valen ani yēvarō cheppitē vachchānu. peddamanihi: mā y'inḷō pani antā mā vāḷḷē chēsu conṭārē. naucaru: aṭṭā aṭṭē nēnu tappa-cundā iccāḍē v'untānu, untuconḍi*. Servant: I hear you want a servant. Gentleman: In our house we do all the work ourselves. Servant: Then I will certainly take the job; please give it me. **panicāṭṭe**, female servant, maid; feminine of *panivāḍu*.

**panicheyyuṭa**, to shave (to do the work).

**panicimālina, panicirāni**, useless. *ilāḡaṇṭi panici mālina praṣṇalu yēp-puḍu aḍuḡabōcu*, never ask such silly questions.

**panicivatstsuta**, to be useful. *tana Śīrashtāddri y'iccaḍa yēmainā panici vastund ēmō tsūtānu*, we will see whether his Sheristadarship is any use to him here. *vidyārthi: vidyārthulacu cā valasina baṭṭalu iccāḍa dorucutavā? anḡaḍivādu: dḍucōḍānīci panici vachchēvā, tsāḍuvu cōḍānīci panici vachchēvā* \* Student: Have you any clothes here useful to students? Shopman: Useful to play in or useful to work in?

**panilēni**, without work, unemployed. *panilēni mangali pilli tāla gorigināḍ aṭa*, the workless barber shaved the cat, they say.

**panimūṭlu**, tools.

**panipāṭalu**, toil and moil. *panipāṭalu lēcundā v'ūricē sōmarigā cūrṭṣundī*, lazily sitting idle without doing any work.

**panivāḍu**, workman, servant. The feminine of this is *panicāṭṭe*.

**panjaramu**, cage. *āyana monna vacca cēsulō palḷēṭūru nunchi vachchina sās-hici bōḍha chēsēt appaṭici sāsachyam antā vācīḷō panjaramlō v'unna chilucacu cūḍā vachchindī*, when he was tutoring a rustic witness the other day in the evidence he was to give in court, the parrot in the cage at the

gate learnt it all by heart; *panjaramulō chieccuconī chiluca vale*, like a parrot in a cage; *cācīni techchi, panjaramulō peṭṭitē, chiluca vale palucunā?* put a crow in a cage and will it talk like a parrot?

**pankhā**, punkah. Hindustani. *rātri nēnu nā bhārya paḍucunnappuḍu nīvu mācu pankhā visara valenu*, at night when my wife and I go to bed you must pull the punkah for us.

**pannenḍu**, 12 (twelve); composed of *padi*, ten, and *renḍu*, two.

**panniddumu**, twelve tooms; composed of *padi*, ten, *iru*, two, and *tūmu*, a measure of four cuntsams; so twelve tooms is forty-eight cuntsams, about 180 bushels.

**pannīru**, rose-water. *pandici yēlarā pannīru giṇḍi?* What is the use of a bottle of rose-water to a pig? *bhārya: nēnu yenta dōḍḍa y'illḍu aité n'ēmi? lēnḍōnēvāḍu mogunni cōṭṭēdānni ani nācu pēru techchināru; mi milangā nā dōḍḍatanam antā būḍidālō pōsina pannīru ai pōyindī.* Wife: What if I am a good housewife? A worthless husband has got me the reputation of being in the habit of beating him and through you all my goodness has become like rose-water poured into mud (my name has become mud).

**pannu**, tax. *vṛūtti pannu*, profession tax.

**pannugaḍa**, scheme, device. *ad antā Brāhmalu tama dāhicyam niluvalānīci pannina pannugaḍa*, that is all a device of the Brahmins to maintain their superiority.

**pannuṭa**, to contrive. *tānu pannina valalō tānē paḍḍāḍu*, he has fallen into a trap of his own contriving; *manam y'iddaramū dlochinisucuni yēdō panninām ani anumāna paḍuṭḍāḍu*, he will suspect us two of having plotted something together.

**panṭa**, crop, harvest; from *panḍuṭa*, to ripen. *caruvu mānḍu panṭa, mīḍatalu mānḍu mānṭa*, the crop stays the famine and flame the locust; *panṭa penṭalō, pāḍi pūrilō*, the harvest is in the manure, the milk in the grass; *yerra bhūmi panṭa, oca nāṭi vanṭa*, a red soil crop yields but one day's food.

**pantamu**, wager, resolve, object. *mana caḷḷa mundara puṭṭina monnaṭi pillavāḍu pantam paditē, pillavāḍi buddhi cheppi adamāyintsaca, vāḍi pantam negginchi, pedda manishi māya nīrḍcarintsāḍam dharmam anē tōchinḍā?* When a boy born before our eyes makes a resolve is it right to let him have his way and disregard the word of a grown man instead of teaching the boy sense and admonishing him? *indulō mana prayōjacatvam canaparichi, mana pantam neggintsu cō valenu*, we must show our ability and attain our object.

**panṭe**, whirl on which weavers wind their thread.

**pantsabangālamu**, rout. *polisuvāru vachchi dongalanu pantsa bangālamuḍa tarimi vēsināru*, the police came and put the thieves to flight.

**pantsadāra**, sugar. Skt. *pālālō pantsadāra v'olicinaṭṭu*, like sugar dropped into milk (luck upon luck).

**pantsapālī**, arcade, verandah.

**pantsuṭa**, to divide; most commonly used in the compound *panchipeṭṭuṭa*.

**pantulu**, teacher; corrupt Skt. for *paṇḍituḍu*; also a Brahmin caste-affix.

**pappāyapanḍu**, poppy; a common fruit appreciated by Europeans but despised by the natives of the country; also *bobbāyapanḍu*.

**pappu**, pulse, porridge, any split pulse or kernel. Any sort of pulse used for curry, but most commonly dholl (red gram), which is the more nutritious part of the diet of Brahmins and prisoners in jail. *d mārdzu vadda d pappu uḍacadu*, no use trying it on with that Maharaja; *badamcāyulu pēḍu cōḍitē pappu canupintsunu*, shell almonds and the kernel appears.

**para-**, prefix meaning 'other'. Skt. *dānīci para pūrushuḍ antē gaḍḍi paracatō samānam*, she does not care a straw for any man but me.

**paraca**, trifle, blade of grass. *gaḍḍi-paraca* is a blade of grass. I don't care a bit is *nācu gaḍḍi paracatō samānam*.

**parada**, screen, purdah. Hindustani. What gosha ladies keep behind.

**paradēsamu**, foreign country. Skt.

*vāḍu paradēśam and unnāḍu*, he is abroad.

**paradēśasthuḍu**, **paradēśi**, foreigner. Skt.

**paradhyanamu**, reverie, absence of mind. *paradhyanam chēta vēlu tega cōsucunnānu*, I cut my finger absent-mindedly.

**paraganā**, district, purgana. Hindustani. Obsolete; a common word in the old records, and the newspapers still write Madhya Paraganḍlu, the Central Provinces.

**paralōcamu**, other world, i.e. heaven. Skt. Opposed to *ihālōcamu*, this world. *manacu dhanamu śaśvatamu cāḍu, dēhamulu śaśvatamulu cāḍu, niṭyamaina paralōca sukhamulu vichāritsu cō valenu*, wealth is perishable, our bodies are perishable; we must seek the eternal joys of the next world; *paralōca gātracu pōyenu*, he died (gone to the next world).

**parama**, excellent, best. Skt. Common in compounds; *paramānanda-bharitūḍu*, full of immense joy.

**paramandu**, beyond the grave; the opposite is *ihamandu*, on this side of the grave.

**paramānamu**, **paramānā**, firman. Hindustani. A grant or letter from the Moghul Government or other kings and rulers of that time; also *farmāna*.

**paramānandamu**, great joy. Skt. *ā dinam ā mahānubhāvuni dāṣanam chēsi, dāyana sēva chēta paramānandam pōndi, crūtārthunni autānu*, on that day I will visit that Great Man, do him homage and be full of joy; *mātō sambandham chēsucōvadam mīcu y'ishtamgā v'unnadā? paramānamugā v'unnadi*, would you care for a marriage union with us? I should be delighted.

**paramānnamu**, rice-pudding, milk-rice. *vāḍu paramānnamu surrutsum-nāḍu*, he is sipping the milk-rice.

**paramārthamu**, highest truth, highest object of life. Skt. *aṭuvāṇi vārici canyāddānamu cheyyāḍamē cēvalamū paramārtham; tama vāṇi paṇḍitulaṇa Mahānubhāvulac evaricō tappa y'i calicālamlo paramārtha chinta lēdu*, to give a virgin to such people is the

*summum bonum*; in this Iron Age only great pandits like you care for the *summum bonum*.

**paramātmuḍu**, supreme being. Skt., from *parama*, excellent, and *ātma*, soul; the Highest Soul.

**parampara**, series, succession, tradition. Skt. *anēca śatābdamula varacu saḍguru parampara Craistava matamun andu galadu*, Christianity has had a series of good teachers for many centuries; *mā guru paramparalō inta-vāḍu lēdu*, in the series of teachers we have had there is none equal to him; *vāri bratucu duhkha paramparatō mīṇḍi unḍenu*, their life was full of a series of sorrows.

**paramu**, foreign, other; *para* is a common prefix meaning 'other', as in *paradēśi*, foreigner.

**parangā**, in the guard of. *madhyavartula parangā untu*, put it in the custody of arbitrators.

**parangi**, feringhee, French, European, Eurasian; now usually applied to Eurasians.

**parapara**, noise of tearing; onomatopoeic. Sound of tearing cloth or paper.

**parapati**, credit. *nācu parapati bhangamu chēya talachināru*, they tried to destroy my credit; *parapati sanghamulu*, co-operative credit societies.

**parapu**, bed, bedding.

**parasparamu**, mutual. Skt. *parasparānurdgamu*, mutual love; *paraspara virōdhamu*, mutual enmity.

**Paraśurāmuḍu**, **Parasurama**, a West Coast hero; *Paraśurāma chētram*, Malabar. *illu Paraśurāma priti y'ainadi*, the house was burnt.

**paratantram**, dependence on others. Skt. Opposite of *svatantram*, independence. *svatantram svarga lōcamu, paratantram prāṇa sancaṭamu*, independence is heaven, dependence a life of grief.

**paratsuṭa**, to cause; the word is itself a causal (from *paḍuṭa*) and is used as an auxiliary to form causals. *aṭanca-paratsuṭa*, to cause obstruction, to obstruct; *bhēda paratsuṭa*, to distinguish; *sammati paratsuṭa*, to obtain consent, to persuade; *tēliya paratsuṭa*, to make known.



**paratsuṭa**, to spread (intransitive).

**paravaṣamu**, being carried away by, transported, ecstasy. Skt.

**paravaṣuḍu**, one who is carried away, transported. Skt. *mōhaparavaṣuḍai*, carried away by love; *santōshapara-vaṣuḍai*, in an ecstasy of joy.

**paravālēdu**, it does not matter; from Hindustani *paravā*, regard, respect; also *pharvālēdu*. *peḍḍamanishi: bandilō nunchi mī tammuḍu cinda paḍa-cunḍa paṭṭucō. bālūdu: paravālēdu; vāḍu paḍḍā inlō nāc incō tammuḍu unṇāḍu lenḍi*. Gentleman: Catch your little brother and stop him falling out of the cart. Boy: It doesn't matter, I have another little brother at home; *bhārya: mana amṁāyini penḍli chēsucunē vāḍu yeṭṭāntivāḍu? bharta: anucūlamainavāḍē. bhārya: tsāḍuvu gāni, ḍabbu gāni lēd aṭē. bharta: lēca pōyina paravālēdu, aṁāc evaru tsuṭṭālu lēru lē; mana amṁāyī sukha paḍutundi*. Wife: What sort of a fellow is the bridegroom you have chosen for our girl? Husband: Quite suitable. Wife: They say he has neither education nor money. Husband: It doesn't matter if he hasn't; he has no relations, so our girl will be happy; *cāsucu dōva lēdu, nūṭici paravā lēdu*, no way to a penny but careless of pounds.

**parābhavamū**, defeat. Skt.

**parābhavintsuṭa**, **parābhavapara-tsūta**, to defeat, to dishonour. Skt. *atithini parābhavinchitini*, I have dishonoured my guest.

**parācramamū**, heroism. Skt.

**parācu**, oversight, inattention. *parāc 'untasācā vīnu*, listen with attention; *tsaṭṭluna lēpin anduna parācu māṭalu vachchināvi*, as he was suddenly roused, his words came unawares.

**parācuna**, unawares. *ajḍgratagā v'undī y'ippuḍu māṭala parācuna mī daggira conchem nōru jāri vachchindi*, I was careless just now and the words slipped out by oversight.

**parācupaḍuṭa**, to be inattentive, to forget. *rāja: t samvatsaram sarāḍru peshcashu pōga mana Samsthānam mida yenta lābham vachchind aṁḍi? crindaṭi nēlālō mīru cheppināru gāni parācu*

*paḍḍāmu. ḍivān: tamaru ḍlāgu parācu paḍaḍamē dharmam aṁḍi; aḍi mahārāḍu chāhnamu*. Zamindar: deducting the Government peshcash what was the revenue of our estate this year? You told us last month, but we have forgotten. Diwan: Such forgetfulness is befitting to Your Honour; it is a sign of nobility.

**parādhīnamū**, dependence, alien possession. Skt., from *para*, other, and *adhinam*, possession. *parādhīnam* (or *paratantram*) *prāṇa sancaṭam*, dependence is misery. *mā sōttu aṁḍa parādhīnam ai pōyināḍi*, all our property has been alienated.

**parādhīnuḍu**, a dependant.

**parājayamū**, defeat. Skt.; also *apa-jayamū*.

**parājitamū**, conquered. Skt.

**parāmarṣa**, care, inquiry. Skt. *vār andarni mīr yeṭṭā parāmarṣa chēstārō sumāṁḍi?* How will you manage to look after them all?

**parāmarṣintsuṭa**, to investigate.

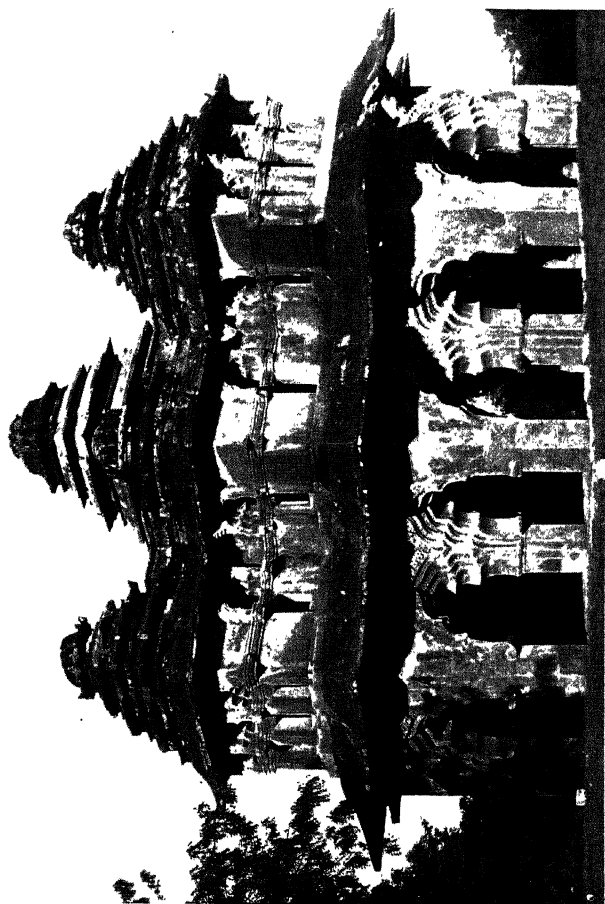
**parāriyagaṭa**, to abscond, to be out of view (of criminals). From Hindustani *parāri* or *pharāri*, absconded.

**parāyaṇamū**, devotion to. Skt.

**parāyi**, strange, foreign, unrelated. Corrupt form of Skt. *para*. *parāyivāḷḷu*, other people; *parāyi chinnāḍi*, a girl who is no relation; *Lacshmayya gurinchi abhinandana sabha zarigenū; sabhā-dhyacshuḍ agu Vencayya gāru t ritini muttsatinchiri. Lacshmayyagāru parāyi grāmam vār aind, mana v'ūḷḷo iravai samvatsarāla nunchi unṭi mana gramābhivṛddhicai pāṭu paḍut unāru; āyananu mana v'ūri samādhilōnē pūḍchēt aṭṭu Bhagavantuḍu anugra-hintsu gāca*, at a complimentary party to Smith the chairman spoke as follows: Though Mr. Smith belongs to another village, he has lived twenty years in our village and worked for its progress; may God grant that he be buried in our cemetery! *nēnu parāyivāḷḷatō sahaḍasamū cheyyanu*, I hold no commerce with strangers (keep myself to myself).

**pari-**, prefix meaning 'around', fully, completely. Skt.

**paricaramū**, tool.



The Lotus Mahal, a Hall of Audience of the Andhra Emperors at Hampi (Vijayanagaram),  
Bellary district, the ruined capital of the Andhra Empire

(Photo. D. T. Iak and Sons, Hospet)



**paricaramu**, examination, investigation. Corrupt Skt. for *paricsha*.

**paricarintsuṭa**, to examine, to investigate. Skt.

**paricharintsuṭa**, to attend, to serve. Skt.

**paricharuḍu**, attendant, guard. Skt.

**parichayamu**, familiarity. Skt. *nācu Vēda viśhayamulō viśeṣha parichayamu lēdu*, I am not very familiar with the Vedas; *nācu Peddāpuramlō mī anna gāritō moṭṭa modāṭa parichayam caliginādi*, I first struck up a friendship with your brother at Peddapur; *ati parichaya avagnyata*, familiarity breeds contempt.

**parichāramu**, service, attendance. Skt.

**parichārica**, female attendant. Skt.

**parichēḍadamu**, section of book. Skt.

**paricimpuṭa**, to examine, investigate. Skt., corrupt for *paricshintsuṭa*.

**paridhi**, circumference. Skt.

**pariganintsuṭa**, to calculate. Skt.

**parigettuṭa**, to run; also *parugettūṭa*.

*Laṣhmāyā: nā peḷḷani carra tisucōni coṭṭānu, nannu coṭṭo peṭṭi tḍam veyyanḍi; polisusarjenṭu: coṭṭē tsach-chipōyindā? Laṣhmāyā: tsāva lēdu, nannu coṭṭa dānīci parigettuconī vastunādi*. Smith: Please lock me up, I have beaten my wife with a stick. Police Sergeant: Did you kill her? Smith: No, she is running after me to beat me.

**parigrahaṇamu**, acceptance. Skt.

**pariharintsuṭa**, to remove, to reject. Skt.

**parihasintsuṭa**, to mock. Skt.

**parihāramu**, removal. Skt. This is used as a legal term for relief, redress. *Hiṭlaru gārici ʔarmani naṣṭa parihāramulu chellintsuṭa aṣalē iṣṭamu lēdu*, Hitler does not want Germany to pay indemnities at all.

**parihāscuḍu**, jester. Skt.

**parihāsamu**, ridicule, jesting. Skt. *parihāsamunacu idiamayamu cādu*, this is not a time for jesting; *mīr ēmi parihāsamugā māṭṭadutsunnāru*, you are joking about something; *nēn ūraca parihāsamunac annānu*, I was only joking.

**parijanamu**, suite, train of followers. Skt. Also *parivāramu*.

**parimaḷamu**, perfume. Skt.

**parimaḷintsuṭa**, to be fragrant. Skt.

**parimānamu**, limit, measure. Skt.

In law *cālavādhi parimānamu* is period of limitation.

**parimitti**, limit. Skt.

**parinamintsuṭa**, to be transformed. Skt.

**pariṇayamu**, marriage. Skt. *vivāham, peṇḍli*, are commoner words.

**parinānamu**, transformation. Skt.

**paripari**, sundry. *pariparividhālugā*,

in all sorts of ways.

**paripālana**, **paripālanamu**, government, rule. *Hiṭlaru gāru mantrulai paripālānādhicāramu vahintsuṭō*, if Hitler becomes minister and takes up the government.

**paripālintsuṭa**, to rule.

**paripūrnamu**, very complete. Skt.

*paripūrṇānugraham*, complete grace.

**parishattu**, assembly, congress. Skt.

**parishcarintsuṭa**, to settle. Skt.; also

*pharishcarintsuṭa. ā caḍupulo v'umna pillacu yēmi istāvō cheppu; iṭṭuḍu bēramu parishcarintsu cunāḍmu*, say what you will give for the child in that womb (as a future wife) and we will strike the bargain at once.

**parishcāramu**, settlement, also *pharishcāramu. incā bēram parishcāram cā lēdu*,

the bargain is not settled yet;

*i miṭṭingulōnē pharishcāram cāniyyanḍi*,

let us settle it at this meeting.

**pariṣilana**, examination. Skt. *leccala*

*pariṣilana*, adjustment of accounts.

**pariṣilintsuṭa**, to investigate. Skt.

**pariṣōḍhana**, inquiry. Skt.

**pariṣōḍhintsuṭa**, to inquire. Skt.

**pariṣrama**, diligence. Skt.

**pariṣuddhamu**, very pure. Skt.

**pariṣuddhi**, purity. Skt.

**paritapintsuṭa**, to grieve. Skt. *nā*

*manassu paritapintsutsummādi*, I am in sorrow.

**paritāpamu**, grief. Skt.

**parityajintsuṭa**, to abandon. Skt.

*sarva bhōgamulu parityajinchī*, abandoning all pleasure.

**parityājamu**, relinquishment. Skt.

**parivartamu**, exchange, transfer. Skt.

**parivartana**, turning back. Skt.

**parivāramu**, suite, retinue. Skt. Also

*parijanamu*.

**pariyāchacamu**, jesting. Skt. *pariyāchacam* *ādutū v'unnāru*, you are joking; *nēnu v'ūrici pariyāchācānī annānu*, I was only joking.

**paricsha**, trial, examination. Skt. *tēnisu pravṛtṣuḥ*: *nannu paricsha*

• *chēśāru gādā, nā vaḷḷu yeḷḷā v'unnādī?* *dāctaru*: *nicu viśranti cā vāleṇu, con-nāḷḷu tēnisu mānuconi rōzū calējici veḷḷut unḍu, nimmalistundi*. Tennis champion: You have examined me; how goes it? Doctor: You want rest, go to college for a few days and give up tennis and you will soon be allright.

**paricshacuḍu**, examiner.

**parmanā**, firman, letters patent; also *paramanā, farmana*.

**parṇaśāla**, leaf hermitage. Skt., from *parṇam*, Skt. for leaf, and *śāla*. Used in Purāṇa stories.

**parōcshamu**, imperceptibility, absence. Skt. *nā parōcsham andu cheppina māṭalu nācu tācavu*, I am not affected by what is said in my absence.

**parra**, bog.

**parṭilu**, parties (legal). English. The common word for parties in a case; also *pārṭilu*.

**parugettuṭa**, to run. *parugetti pālu tāge caṇṭe cūrtsundi nṛu trāguṭa mēlu*, it is better to sit and drink water than to have to run to get milk. *ocaḍa*: *yeccaḍici parugettut unṇānu?* *incōḍu*: *nācu ṭillan istān anna māma gāri daggirici, āyana divāl ain aṭṭu telisindi*. *ocaḍu*: *āyana chicculu tṛustādv?* *incōḍu*: *nēnu tṛtsanu, āyana cūturini peḷḷi chesucōn ani cheppadānīci veḷḷut unṇānu*. Smith: Where are you running? Jones: To the father of the girl I was engaged to; I hear he is bankrupt. Smith: Are you going to help him? Jones: Not I, to break off the engagement.

**parugu**, a run, pace of a horse. *chētan aītē nā parugu calusu conḍi, nēnu lēḍi lāgu parugettutānu*, catch me if you can, I run like a deer; *manchi parugu-gala gurram*, a horse with good paces; *bandi vacca paruguna tōluconi vachchināru*, they drove the carriage without stopping.

**parulu**, others, neighbours. Skt.

*parulapālaina*, alienated, having become the property of others. *y'i vacca rōz aina parulanu āḍi pōsu cōvaḍam māni veyyandi*, stop abusing your neighbours at least for a day.

**parundapeṭṭuṭa**, to put to sleep.

**parunduṭa**, to lie down, to go to sleep.

**parupu**, bedding. *ocaḍu*: *Lacshmayya tsāla kharidu gala parupu conṇāḍu*. *incōḍu*: *hāyigā nidra paṭṭindā?* *ocaḍu*: *paṭṭa lēdu, dāni kharidu talutsu cūṇḍi digulu vēsi Lacshmayya rātri antā nidra pō lēdu*. Smith: Brown has bought a most expensive mattress. Jones: Does he sleep well on it? Smith: No, he stays awake all night worrying about the cost. See also *pacca*.

**parutsuṭa**, to cause. Same as *para-tsūṭa*, an auxiliary verb, used to change nouns, adjectives, &c., into verbs; *ātancaparutsuṭa*, to raise objection; *drūdhaparutsuṭa*, to establish; *bhēda-parutsuṭa*, to distinguish.

**parutsuṭa**, to spread, to scatter.

**paruvu**, dignity. *yervu sommu paruvu chēḷu*, he who goes a-borrowing goes a-sorrowing; *lāṇṭaru paruvu cōsam gāni, veluturu cōsam lēdu*, a lantern for dignity, not light; *paruvu tacuv ani*, thinking it beneath thy dignity; *paruvu ichchi paruvu tettsu cō*, give respect and get respect; *paruvu-pratishṭhā*, dignity and decorum.

**parvamu**, division, a certain festival. Skt. *parvamu* is properly a knot in a cane, a joint, a division, and so comes to be said of divisions of the year and month and festivals at these divisions; *nētraparvamu* is a feast for the eyes.

**parvatamu**, mountain. Skt.

**paryantamu**, up to. Skt. *nakha śikhā paryantamu*, to the tips of one's nails, i.e. all over.

**paryavasānamu**, result. Skt. *idi zagadamulō paryavasānam cinadi*, it resulted in a quarrel.

**parāyāmu**, time, occasion. Skt. *niv ō paryāyam veḷḷi rā*, go and come for once; *i reṇḍu paryāyamula mūḍi jvaramu baiṭa cāyadamu lēdu*, these two times the fever did not come out.

**pasandu**, exquisite. Hindustani. *pasandu anṭu māmidī paṇḍu*, exquisite graft mangoes; also *fasandu*.

**pasaru**, sap. *pasaru purugu* is the sap worm, a green caterpillar.

**paścattāpamu**, repentance. Skt. *paścattāpam caligi nizamgāné ni naḍata tinna chésu cō*, repent and reform.

**paścattāpapaḍuṭa**, to repent. *ataḍu tala vantsuconi paścattāpapaḍutū v'unnāḍu*, he is hanging his head and repenting.

**paščhima**, western. Skt. *paščhima khandamu* is the western continent, Europe; *paščhima vidya* is western knowledge, the civilization of Europe.

**paščhimamamu**, west. Skt.

**pasī**, young. *pasibidḍa* is an infant.

**pasidi**, gold. *calla pasidici cānti menḍu*, false gold is bright (all is not gold that glitters); *baṅḍramu* is commoner.

**pasimi**, yellow. *pasimi chḍya*, yellow complexion.

**pasipaṭṭuṭa**, to scent. *cundēṭimi cuccalu paṭi paṭṭinavi*, the dogs got scent of the hare.

**pasitanamamu**, infancy.

**pastāyintsuṭa**, to regret. Hindustani.

**pasupu**, saffron, yellow. *pasupū-cuncamī*, saffron and rouge, means a married woman's pin-money because these are the cosmetics no Indian woman can do without; the saffron is to make her face yellow, the rouge to make her lips red.

**paṣuśāla**, cattle-shed. Skt.

**paṣuvu**, animal, especially cattle. Applied to human beings it means stupid; *paṣujanamamu* means the brute mob; *paṣuprāyūḍu*, a brutish man; *nīvu vaṭṭi paṣuprāyāḍavugā v'unndu*, you are a blockhead.

**patacamu**, locket.

**patacāru**, long pincers.

**paṭamamu**, picture. Skt.; also *chiṭra paṭamamu*; the word originally meant cloth; *gālipaṭamamu* is a paper kite; *chitracārulu tama paṭla cinda santacam chēstāru yenducu?* *paṭāṁci modal éḍo*, *chivar éḍo*, *tsūchévāḷḷu telusu cōḍāṁci*, why do painters sign their pictures? So that people may know which is the top and which is the bottom; *i granthamulō bommalu paṭamulu unnavi*, this is an illustrated book.

**patangi**, kite (toy, not bird). *nīvu*

*patangi yegara veyya galavā?* can you fly a kite? also *gālipaṭamamu*.

**paṭapaṭa**, crashing, grinding; onomatopoeic. *cannul erra chēsi paṇḍu paṭapaṭa corucutsu*, glaring and grinding his teeth (in anger).

**paṭā**, bark (of tree); also *paṭṭā*.

**paṭāca**, flag. Skt.

**paṭhamu**, path, way. Skt.

**paṭhanamamu**, reading. Skt.

**paṭhanamuchēyūṭa**, to learn by heart.

**paṭhintsuṭa**, to read. Skt.

**paṭhyamu**, diet. Skt. *Lacshmayya: vaidyūḍu cheppina pracāram puttsu cunṭ unnāvā?* *Rangayya: puttsu cunṭinē unnānu, cāni y'i madhya dcal aiṭē paṭhyam puttsu conī, māmūlu annam cūḍa tinnānu*. Smith: Are you taking the diet the doctor ordered? Jones: Yes, but sometimes when I am hungry I take my usual food as well as the diet.

**pati**, husband. Skt. *patipūja* is the worship which a woman owes to her husband. *itarul inṭi vacchin appuḍu biggaragā māṭṭāca nā yēḍala inta bhacti tsūpi pati pūja chēyutsumnaṭṭu paicaina naṭintsu*, when people come to the house don't talk loud, make some show of devotion to me and outwardly at least pretend to be a dutiful wife.

**paṭica**, alum. Skt. *adi paṭica podumu*, this is alum powder.

**paṭicabellamu**, sugar-candy.

**paṭima**, cleverness, skill, vigour. Skt. *pillacāya telivi galavāḍē cāni vācpaṭima taccuwa*, he is a clever boy but does not speak out properly.

**pativrata**, good wife, devoted. Skt. *nēnu v'untsucumadi mahā pativrata sumandī, nēnu vacca dinam lēca pōṭē adi y'inṭlō tinnogā annam tinadu*, the woman I keep is devoted to me, if I am not there she does not eat properly; *nēn enta musalitanamīlō penḍli y'āḍinānu*, *mana Sōmidēvi vanṭi pativrata mariyocāṭē lēḍu sumī*, though I was an old man when I married there is no more devoted wife than our Somidevi.

**paṭla**, at, about, towards. *tsuttupaṭla*, the neighbourhood; *inṭipaṭla*, at home; *i paṭla*, in this respect. *mud-*

*v'unndru; vālla paṭla ḍaya tsūpin-tsaṇḍi. mejistrēṭu: yevaruḍḷḷu? nī pillalā? muddāyi: nā pillalu cādu, polysuḍḷḷu.* Accused: I have many dependent on me, show pity to them. Magistrate: Who do you mean? Your children? Accused: Not my children, the Police.

**paṭnamu**, town. Skt.; also *paṭṇanamu*. *ōristē Orugallu paṭnam autundi*, patience and Oragal will become a town. **patni**, lawful wife. Skt., from *pati*, she who has a husband.

**patramu**, leaf of a book, document. Skt. *ā patramu mīda mugguru śācshi vrāḷḷu chēsināru*, three persons attested the document; *puṭṭacamunu tīsi patramulu tiruga vēyutsu*, taking a book and turning the leaves; *ichchēvānīci patramu vaddu*, the generous man requires no bond (the willing horse needs no spur).

**patri**, leaves used in worship. *bhacti lēni pūja patri chēṭu*, adoration without devotion only wastes the sacred leaves.

**patrica**, newspaper. Skt. *patrica* is properly any paper; *bahishēdra patricalu* are letters of excommunication. Gōpu: *nūvū vrāsina 'Nirantara Sanchāram' anē vyāsam yēm aindi? Rāmudu: ā vyāsamu nēnu yenni patricālu pampinchindā mallī nā daggaricē vachchindī.* Gōpu: *adi cūḍa nirantāra sanchāram chēst unnadi cābōlu.* Smith: What happened to your 'essay on 'perpetual motion'? Jones: I sent it to all the papers but it always came back to me. Smith: I suppose it is doing perpetual motion.

**patricalaḍāḍu**, journalist. *patrica mēnējāru: miru mā patricacu aḍvartaizumentu yēmaina istārdā? mī vyāpārānīci tsāla lābham vastundi. vartacūdu: nēn ēmi iyyānu, poṇḍi; patricalaḍāḍu vastē rān iyya vaddā ani mā banṭrōtūtō cheppānē; vādu ninnu yeṭlā rān ichchāḍu? mēnējāru: ā banṭrōtumu tīsi veyyāṇḍi, banṭrōtu cā valenu ani mā patricālō aḍvartaizū cheyyāṇḍi; tappacundā dorucutāḍu.* Newspaper Manager: Will you advertise in my paper? It will boom your business. Merchant: I won't give you any advertisement; get out; I told my peon

not to let any newspaper man in; how did he let you in? Manager: Dismiss him and advertise for another in my paper; you will get one without fail.

**patricāḍhipati**, editor of a newspaper. **pattsa**, green, yellow; also *pattsani*. *ācupatstsā* is leaf green; *pasupapatstsā* is saffron green, that is yellow; *tella-patstsā*, light green; *chilacapatstsā* (colour of the green parrot), bright green; *patstsā bangāru*, yellow, i.e. pure, gold; *patstsagā v'unḍuṭa*, to prosper; *porugu patstsagā v'unṭē poiḷ nīḷḷu pōsucun aṭṭu*, like the man who poured water on his own hearth because his neighbour was doing well (biting off your nose to spite your neighbour's face).

**patstsā**, emerald.

**patstsagāḍi**, grass. *patstsagāḍi* is fresh grass as opposed to *yendugāḍi*, dried straw (not hay); hay is not made in India except by the Army department.

**patstsallu**, chutneys. *pattsallu iragḍ-yalu annamulō ruchinī puṭṭinchē vastuvu*, chutneys and pickles are relishes.

**patstsani**, green, yellow. Same as *patstsā*.

**patstsapoḍutsuṭa**, to tattoo.

**paṭṭa**, bark of a tree, also *paṭā*, *paṭṭā*.

**paṭṭa-**, prefix meaning 'full', as *paṭṭa-pagalu*, broad daylight; *paṭṭabailu*, bare as a bone; *atirahasyam paṭṭabailu*, Tom Noddy's secret.

**paṭṭa**, patta, the ryot's land slip from which he can see what the extent and assessment of his holding is; it is not a title-deed or muniment of title, but a simple memorandum; in Estates it is something more, though not even a lease deed, because the Zamindar and ryot are supposed to exchange documents, *patta* and *muchilica*, and the ryot is supposed to accept the *patta*; but there is no question of contract; we are still in India in the stage preceding contract, the stage of status; and the Zamindari ryot has occupancy right, that is status, and cannot be given notice to quit; he is not a tenant.

**paṭṭadāruḍu**, the holder of a patta, landholder.

**paṭṭamu**, gold fillet tied on forehead at coronation. Skt.

**paṭṭanamū**, town. Skt. Same as *paṭnamu*.

**paṭṭapagalu**, broad daylight. *moguḍū peḷḷāmu paṭṭapagalu mādāḍutāru*, the husband and wife talk to one another by daylight (a very dreadful thing to do, only to be done in the privacy of the alcove).

**paṭṭapudēvi**, queen; from *paṭṭamu*, coronation fillet, and *dēvi*, divine woman.

**paṭṭaputēnugu**, the royal elephant (the one the Raja rides).

**paṭṭarāni**, uncontrollable; from *paṭṭaṭa*, to catch. *paṭṭarāni āgrahamu*, uncontrollable anger.

**paṭṭā**, bark (of a tree, not a dog).

**paṭṭābhishēcamu**, coronation. Skt., from *paṭṭam*, coronation fillet, and *abhishēcam*, anointing.

**paṭṭācatti**, broadsword.

**paṭṭe**, tape.

**paṭṭēda**, necklace. 'This is a necklace made of small square plates. *peḷḷāmu meḍalō v'unna paṭṭēda coṭṭi tisu conī pōyi tācaṭṭu peṭṭindāu*, he removed the necklace from his wife's neck and pawned it.

**paṭṭemantsamu**, tape cot.

**paṭṭi**, list. 'Budget' would be *āḍāya vyayamula antsansa paṭṭi*.

**paṭṭi**, according to.

**paṭṭi**, cotton; the plant; the product is *dūdi*. *chēlō paṭṭi v'unḍagānē, Pōlici mūḍu mūḷḷu, nācu āru mūḷḷu ann aṭṭu*, three cubits of cloth for Poli and six for me, as he said when the cotton was still on the field (counting your chickens before they are hatched).

**paṭṭintsuṭa**, to settle; to besmear oneself; causal of *paṭṭuṭa*. *nī paṇi paṭṭi-stānu*, I will settle your hash; *putṭēd āmudamu paṭṭintsu conī porlāḍinā, antēḍē antunu gāni, antānidi antādu*, though a man besmear himself with a candy of castor oil and roll, only what sticks will stick, what won't stick won't (a fatalistic proverb); *vānini yegatāḷici paṭṭinchindāru*, they made him their laughing-stock.

**paṭṭu**, grip, hug, support, scene in a play, plaster, prejudice, purpose,

severity, stress, handle, side, passage in book. *bhallucapu paṭṭu* is a bear's hug; *yuddhapu paṭṭu* is a battle scene in a play; *adi talacu paṭṭu peṭṭu conī paṇḍuconmadi*, she went to bed after plastering her head; *paṭṭu vadaladu*, he won't relinquish his purpose; *paṭṭu viḍupu telisinavāḍu*, a man who knows when to be severe and when to be lenient; *cūtaṭṭu*, the distance a shout will carry; *vārici carmamulō paṭṭu lēdu*, they lay no stress on ceremonies; *paṭṭu ivracundā*, without giving a handle; *tsālamandi āyana paṭṭu āyiri*, many went on his side. In the plural, *paṭṭu*, feats, as *jeṭṭipaṭṭu*, wrestling feats; and places, as *tsuṭṭu-paṭṭu*, neighbouring places; and also cramp, which is *paṭṭu*; *yēluca yēnta yēḍchindā pilli paṭṭu vadaladu*, however much the rat cries, the cat will not let go her hold; *paṭṭa* means round about.

**paṭṭu**, silk.

**paṭṭucāru**, tongs.

**paṭṭucomma**, support (branch to hold). *niluva nīda, paṭṭa comma lēcundā n'unmāḍu*, he has no shade to stand in, no branch to lay hold of (he is at the end of his tether).

**paṭṭuconuṭa**, to catch hold of, to arrest. *gurram paṭṭucō*, hold the horse; *pulī ṇisamu paṭṭu conī v'uyyāla uḡin aṭṭu*, swinging from a tiger's whiskers (a rash form of sport); *cālu paṭṭu conī lāgitē, tsūru paṭṭu conī vēlāḍēvāḍu*, a fellow who will cling to the eaves if you try to haul him out by the leg (a bore or toady you can't get rid of). *peḍḍamanishi: bāḍilō nunchi nī tam-muḍu cinda paḍacundā paṭṭucō. bḷuḍu: paravā lēdu, vāḍu paḍāḍ, inlō nāc incō tammuḍ unṇāḍu lēndi*. Gentleman: Catch hold of your little brother so that he does not fall out of the cart. Boy: If he does fall it doesn't matter; I have another little brother at home. *bharta: muvvu uḷḷō lēn appuḍu dongala tsappuḍu aindi, parugettu conī meṭṭu digi cindici vachchānu. bhārya: dongalanu paṭṭucummārā? bharta: dongalu intī cappu mīda nīlsumārū, andu chēta vilu paḍa lēdu*. Husband: While you were out I heard the noise of thieves and ran down the steps. Wife: Did



you catch the thieves? Husband: No, they were on the roof.

**paṭṭudala**, perseverance.

**paṭṭuna**, close, at one time. *i paṭṭuna*, now; *oca paṭṭuna*, at one go; *canche paṭṭuna*, along the hedge.

**paṭṭupaṭṭa**, to insist. *cāryamu chēyaca pōyina yēdala nūtilōnō gōtilōnō paḍi tsachchedan ani bhārya paṭṭu paṭṭi cūrutsunna taruvāta*, *yenta manchi-vāḍunu lōbaḍaca yēmi chēya galaḍu?* the best of men will yield if his wife sits and insists that she will throw herself down a well if he does not do what she wants.

**paṭṭupurugu**, silk-worm.

**paṭṭusāle**, silk-weaver.

**paṭṭuta**, to catch, to be formed, to affect, to take (time), to fit, to hold, to cost, to do anything with zeal. *inī donganu y'isvaruḍi paṭṭa lēdu*, God himself cannot catch the thief in the house; *yerramu tsūpi chēpanu paṭṭin aṭṭu*, show the bait and catch the fish; *viḍuvum antē pāmucu cōpam*, *paṭṭum antē cappacu cōpam*, you will displease the snake if you say let go, you will displease the frog if you say hold on (it is hard to please all parties); *d commanu tēne tuṭṭe paṭṭindi*, a honey-comb has formed on that branch. *Lacshmayya: nācu rātrillu nidra paṭṭadu*, *mandu puttsu cō vālē*. *Venamma: pillu yēḍupu chēta nācunnu nidra paṭṭadu*, *nāc ēm mand istāro?* Smith: I can't sleep at night; I must take a drug. Mrs. Smith: I can't sleep at night for the child crying, what drug will you give me? *ḍabb unna vāḷlu mundalanu v'untsu cunṭē maḍya micu mādū yēmi paṭṭindi?* if those who have the money to do so keep loose women, how does it affect you and me? *i murugu nā chēṭici paṭṭadu*, this bracelet does not fit my wrist; *vāḍu nindā sēpu ūpiri paṭṭa lēdu*, he cannot hold his breath long; *chēpaṭṭa* (take by the hand) is to marry; *cheyyipaṭṭa* (take the hand) is to assault a woman indecently; *cāḷlu paṭṭa* is to massage the legs; *d boccalō nā cheyyi paṭṭadu*, my hand will not go into that hole; *mandu rōgārmi paṭṭa lēdu*, the medicine has not taken effect; *ginza paṭṭē*

*samayamu*, the time when the ear is forming; *nāḷugu dinamulu paṭṭumu*, it will take four days; *manishi paṭṭē mātramu*, only just large enough to hold (or admit) one man; *aidu rūpāyilu paṭṭumu*, it will cost five rupees; *mīḍu gajḍlu paṭṭumu*, it will take three yards; *yevari paṭṭitē vāru cheppuduru*, ask any one you like and they will say so; *idi chēyūṭacu vānic ēmi paṭṭinadi?* what possessed him to do this? *paṭṭi cheppitē d pillavānici tsaduvu bāḍa vaitsumu*, if you teach sedulously, the child will learn well. Added to nouns *paṭṭa* simply forms a verb, as *anavḍ-lupaṭṭa*, to recognize; *tuppupaṭṭa*, to rust; *accarapaṭṭa*, to be necessary; *covvupaṭṭa*, to get fat; *paṭṭupaṭṭa*, to get cramp; *nācu zalubu paṭṭinadi*, I have caught cold.

**paṭṭuvamu**, vigour. *tātagārici paḷḷu v'ūdi pōyanavi*, *indriya paṭṭuvamu pōyinadi*, *chevulu tinnagā vinabaḍavu*, *tsūpu tinnagā canabaḍadu*, *tala vanucutū v'unnaḍi*, grandfather's teeth are loose, the vigour of his organs is gone, his ears don't hear right, his eyes don't see right, his head trembles; *ṣarira paṭṭuvamu*, vigour of body.

**pau**, a quarter. Hindustani. *muppau* is three-quarters.

**paula**, a quarter anna. Hindustani. *muppaula* is three-quarter annas.

**pauramu**, pigeon; also *pāruvamu*. The blue-rock pigeon is called the black pigeon in Telugu, *nalla pauramu*; the green pigeon is *paṭṭa pauramu*.

**pauramu**, belonging to a town. Skt., adjectival form of *pura*. *pauralōcamu* is the townsfolk.

**paurashamu**, manliness, courage, prowess. Skt., from *purusha*, man. *mā rāzu culamlō v'unḍē paurashamunni abhimānamunni mīry dlochin-tsacundā mīḷāḍutū v'unnaḍu*, you forget our Kshatriya prowess and pride when you speak like that.

**paurashaṣāli**, hero.

**paurānamu**, appertaining to the Puranas. Skt.

**paurānicamu**, mythological. *Paurānicuḍu*, a Puranic exeget.

**paurnama**, full moon day. Skt., from *pūrna*, full.

**pauróhityamu**, office of priest. Skt., from *puróhita*, priest.

**pauruḍu**, citizen.

**pautri**, granddaughter. Skt.

**pautruḍu**, grandson (son's son only). Skt.

**pavanamu**, air, wind. Skt. A book word for *gáli*.

**pavitramu**, pure, holy. Skt.

**payaru**, crop; another way of spelling *pairu*.

**payata**, woman's cloth; another way of spelling *paṭa*.

**páca**, shed. *sthalam v'unṭe gurrámmi pácaló caṭṭi veyyi*, if there is room tie up the horse in the shed.

**pácamu**, cooking. Skt. It also means an author's style, as *dráçhapácamu*, the grape style (ornate) and *caḍaḷipácamu*, the banana style (soft and easy).

**páchi**, dirt, slime. *conḍ anta chícati-gáné léchi, lóḷali páchi anta chésé-dánni*, I used to get up in the pitch dark and clear up all the messes inside; *páḍindé páḍara, páchi paṇḍla Dásari*, sing again foul-toothed Dasari (proverb of dirty religious impostor).

**páchica**, die. *páchicalu tisu cu rá, vacca áṭa vétámu*, bring the dice and we will have a throw.

**páci**, female sweeper, toty (scavenger).

**páciváḍu**, male sweeper, scavenger.

**páçhicamu**, partiality, from *paçshamu*. Skt. *mír occa nimishamu páçhica vrúttini viḍumu*, give up your role of partiality for a minute.

**páçshicuḍu**, partisan; also *paçsha-ḍuḍu*.

**pácuṭa**, to crawl; also *prácuṭa*. *nṇu chéma lágu prácuṭávu, végiram naḍichi rá lév émi?* you are creeping like an ant, can't you hurry up? *adugó góḍa mḍa mḍa balli prácutú v'unṇadi*, look, there is a pariah lizard crawling on the wall (an orthodox Brahmin has to take a bath if he sees a pariah in the street or a lizard on a wall).

**páḍaipóyina**, ruined, from *pádu*, *auta*, and *póvva*.

**pádamu**, foot. Skt. Also a foot in metre, but longer than our foot, one quarter of a Skt. stanza (*padyamu*); *pádaracshanálu*, foot-protectors, is a distinguished term for shoes. Obse-

quiousness makes frequent reference to the foot of the patron, thus, *tama pádala samukhánacu ná cumárunni techchi oppagist unṇánu*, I deliver my son to the presence of Your Honour's feet; *tama pádala vadda*, in Your Honour's Presence; *tama pádalaḍ šaranu tsochchinánu*, I have crept under the protection of your feet.

**páḍapamu**, tree. Skt. A book word for *cheṭṭu*.

**pádarasamu**, quicksilver. Skt.

**páḍaṭa**, to get spoilt. *mejistríṭu: nuṭṭu móṭáru bassulu coṭṭu cunn appuḍu tsuchávd? sáçshi: tsúchán andi. mejistríṭu: cáranam émi? sáçshi: bassulu reṇḍu occa manishini y'eccinsu cóḍánici póṭi paḍḍai, andu chéta coṭṭu com páḍ ainai*. Magistrate: Did you see the bus collision? Witness: Yes, Your Honour. Magistrate: What was the cause? Witness: The two buses were fighting over one passenger, so collided and got smashed up.

**páḍi**, milk. Especially used in the expression *páḍiau*, a cow in milk; the ordinary word for milk is not *páḍi* but *pálu*. *paṇṭa paṇṭaló v'unṇadi, páḍi púriló v'unṇadi*, the harvest is in the manure, the milk in the grass. *Lacshmayya: santána niroḍhánni gurinchi upanyásam zarugutund áṭa, póḍám, vástávd? Vencayya: nénu ránu, má paṣuvulacu santána niroḍham accara lédu, páḍi unḍ áli*. Smith: I hear there is a birth-control lecture on, we are going, will you come? Jones: No Sir, I don't want birth-control for my cattle, I want milk; *tállini tsúchi pillamí, páḍini tsúchi barrenú, tisu có valenu*, look at the mother before you take the daughter; at the milk before you buy the she-buffalo.

**páḍi**, bed (of flowers, &c.); also *pádu*.

**páḍiri**, padre. Italian through English; a priest, any missionary.

**pádu**, waste, cursed, desolation, spoilt, ruined, bad. *unṭé v'úru, póte pádu*, inhabited it is a village, abandoned a desolation; *pádu v'úlló pogidévdru léru, nácu néne poguḍu conṭán annáḍ áṭa*, there is only myself to praise me in a ruined village, so he said (proverb of a man blowing his own trumpet);

*ikha nēn i pādu praṣṇalacu zavḍbu cheppa lēnu*, I can't answer any more of these rotten questions; *boṭléruvādu manam y'ichchina praṣastam aina sanna biyyam yeccaṇānō dāchi, yecca-ḍivō mutaca biyyam vandi peṭṭi, dora-gāritō taḥaṣṣiludāru ilḡanti pādu biyyam pampinchināḍ ani cheppināḍ aṭa*, the butler (not having received his mamul from the Tahsildar) is said to have hidden the A 1 fine rice we sent and served up coarse rice and told the gentleman: 'This is the sort of bad rice the Tahsildar supplies'; *pādu nuyyi* is a disused well; *pād ai pōyindi*, is the usual way of saying it is spoilt or ruined.

**pādu**, garden bed; also *pādi*. It is a smaller plot than *maḍi*, which is used for the nursery plot from which paddy is transplanted; *curagāyala pādulu*, vegetable plots.

**pāducalu**, sandals. Skt., from *pādamu*, foot.

**pādūchéyūta**, to spoil, to ruin. *ḍṭ anta pādu chēsindrū*, they have spoilt our whole game.

**pādūpāduṭa**, to go waste, to be spoilt, ruined. *bōgamāḍmi v'untucōvaḍam valla anni dōshāḍē; chinn appaṭi nunchi tallidandrulu penchina dēham pād autundi*, &c. The ill results of keeping dancing-girls are manifold; the body your parents carefully reared is spoilt, &c.

**pādushā**, emperor. Hindustani; same as *pasha*.

**pāḍuṭa**, to sing. *pāḍindē pāḍarā, pāchi paṇḍa Dāsari*, sing your song again, Dāsari of dirty teeth (proverb of ignorant religious impostor); *vādu āḍinadi āṭa pāḍinadi pāṭa*, dancing to some one's tune (his word is law). *ṭicharu: pāpam cheyyanivāḷḷu yecca-ḍici pōtārō nicu telusunā? bāluḍu: teliyaḍ anḍi. ṭicharu: nēnu cheppuḍānu canuconḍi; accaḍa yeppuḍu sangitam pādut unṭāru, nāṭyam chēstunṭāru, chitrāṇaina dipālu velugut unṭavi, su-vāsanalu vast unṭai; avi yemiṭō cheppanḍi. bāluḍu: nāṭacaṣālālō*. Teacher: Do you know where those who commit no sins go? Boy: No sir. Teacher: I will tell you, guess; there they are

always singing and dancing and beautiful lights shine and fragrant odours come; say what that is? Boy: The theatre. *Laashmayya: mi cucca moragaḍam chēta mā amḡayi sangitam pāḍucōḍāḍmici vilu lēca pōyindi. Ven-cayya: mi amḡayi mundugā mori-gindi*. Smith: My daughter can't sing for your dog's barking. Jones: Your daughter barked first.

**pāḍuṭa**, to bid at an auction.

**pāḍyami**, first day after full moon. Corrupt Skt. for *prathama*, first.

**pāgā**, turban.

**pāla**, on the side; ablative of *pālu*. *mā pāla galaḍu Dēvuḍu*, God is on our side.

**pālaci**, palanquin. Hindustani.

**pālacuḍu**, protector. Skt., from *pā-lintsuṭa*.

**pālādādi**, wet nurse; from *pālu*, milk, and *dādi*, nurse.

**pālai**, a prey to; from *pālu*, share; *parula pālaina*, having become a prey to others; *cācula pālainavi*, they have become a prey to crows; *appula pālai*, full of debts.

**pālapaḷḷu**, milk teeth.

**pālapitṭa**, jay. (*boracias indica*.)

**pālegāḍu**, poligar. A poligar is a person owning a palem or small fortified town; they were numerous especially in the Ceded Districts and had to be suppressed. There are still a few descendants who use the title.

**pālemu**, a poligar's fortified town, a barony, a village. The word is still found in place-names, usually at the end, but in *Palamcottah* in the Tamil country in the beginning; for the Tamil country was also cursed with poligars.

**pālēru**, farm servant, agricultural labourer.

**pāḷi**, edge, point, tip, nib. *vādu cala-mumacu pāḷi peṭṭināḍu*, he pointed the (quill) pen; *cārna pāḷi iṣ* the tip of the ear; *khaḍga pāḷi*, the edge of the sword.

**pālicāpu**, partner, farm servant.

**pālintsuṭa**, to govern, to cherish. Skt. *prēma anu dharmamu yocca janma dinamugā Crishtmas pālintsa baḍumu gāca*, may Christmas be cherished as the birthday of the religion of love!

**pālipóvūta**, to turn pale, to sink away.

*cshininchī, dēham anta pālipōyi nā bhārya*, a wife all wasted and sunk away.

**pāliṭi**, in respect of, belonging to; from *pālu*, share. *nī pāliṭi daivamu*, your good angel; *vāḍu nā pāliṭici yamuḍu*, he has been a fiend to me; *y'ivida yawwana purushula pāliṭi mriṭtyu devatagā v'unnadē*, she is an angel of death to young men; *daivamu nā mēlunu tsūchi ōrva lēca y'intici nātō cāpuramu chēya vachcheḍu lōpalanē dānini nā pāliṭi yama dūtanugā mārchi vēsināḍu*, destiny, jealous of my good fortune, sent a spiteful changeling in her place to live with me.

**pālu**, share. *cūlici vachchi pālici mātlā-din aṭṭu*, like the man who came for hire and then asked for a share (impudence). *pālauṭa* is to become the share, that is the prey, of some one or something. *vocaḍi sampādyamu padimandi pālu*, one earns and ten share; *lōbhi sommu dongavāḍi pālu*, the miser's property falls to the thief; *doralu y'ichchina pālu canmā dharani y'ichchina pālu mēlu*, the earth gives a more liberal share than the Government. (False: the ryot's portion is really much more than the Government calculates it is.)

**pālu**, milk. *ita cheṭṭu cinda pālu tāgindā, callē antāru*, drink milk under a date-tree and they will say you are drinking toddy (you are judged by appearances or by the company you keep); *pālē cūdichi rommē guddināḍu*, drinking the milk and striking the breast (untrue to your salt); *vāḍu cāgi tsallārīna pālu*, he has sown his wild oats; *talli y'ainā yēḍavamidi pāl ivvadu*, even the mother, unless the child cries, will not give milk; *paṇḍu zārī pālālō paḍḍ aṭṭu*, like the fruit that fell into the milk (happy-go-lucky); *pāla puṭṭitē mātramu mēlu gunamu calugunā*? milk-bred is not always well-bred (milk-bred = high-bred); *pālu pōsi penchinā pāmu caravaca mānadu*, feed the serpent on milk and it will bite you just the same (the viper nourished in the bosom); *parugetti pālu trāgē canṭē cūrtsunḍi nīru trāguṭa mēlu*, it is better

to sit and drink water than to have to run for your milk; *pālalo paḍḍa balli lāguna*, like a lizard in a pail of milk (in difficulties); *cherucu pālu* is sugar-cane juice; *marri pālu*, juice of the banyan; *pālavanṭi*, like milk, means guileless; *pālavanṭi manasu*, a simple heart; *pālacaḍali* or *pāla-velli* is the sea of milk of Hindu mythology; *Pālēru*, a well-known river of South India, is Milk River; *pālau* is a milch cow.

**pālupōvūṭa**, to be divided or decided; from *pālu*, share; *ēmiyu pālupōca*, not being able to decide about anything; *Harishchandraḍu yēmiyu n'ālōchana pālupōca nēvveragandi*; Harishchandra, not knowing what to do and being greatly afraid; *nāc ēmi chēyaṭacunu pālu pōc unnadi*, I don't know what to do, I cannot make up my mind.

**pāmarulu**, the vulgar. Skt. *pāmaralu cheppa valasina māṭa paṇḍitū ai v'unḍinni mīru cūḍā viśvasistār ēmi*? will a Pandit like you believe these vulgar errors? *samastamū telisnavāḍru pāmurala vale mīru y'ilāgē selav istār ēmi*? Will an encyclopaedia of knowledge like you talk like the vulgar in these matters? *pāmarulu v'upayōginchē sāmānyapu māṭalē v'upayōgistē mā pāṇḍityamū, mā ādhicyamū yēmiṭ andi*? if we use the same words as the vulgar where is our scholarship, where is our superiority?

**pāmpu**, a bed; short for *pānupu*. Used also of flower-bed, tank bed.

**pāmu**, snake. *tēllallō conḍi, pāmulaḷō paḍaga*, sting in scorpions, hood in snake (the acme of wickedness); *pāmu cāllu pāmumac eruca*, only a snake knows where its feet are; *pamutō chelimi, cattitō sāmu*, friendship with a snake, playing with a sword (a dangerous game); *pālu pōsi penchinā, pāmu caravaca mānadu*, though you feed a snake on milk that will not prevent it biting you (nourishing a viper in your bosom); *cāni cālamucu carrē pāmu autundi*, when your luck is out your stick will turn into a snake; *yē puṭṭālō yē pām unnadō yevarici telustundi*? who can tell what snake is in what hole? *pāmu busa coṭṭuts unnadi*, the snake hisses.

**pámulaváḍu**, snake-charmer.

**pánacamu**, a drink. Skt. *pánacamló pulla lágu addam vatstsuta*, to get in the way like a twig in your drink.

**pánamu**, drinking. Skt. *annapánd-dulu* is food and drink.

**pándityamu**, scholarship. Skt., from *paṇḍita*, scholar, pundit. *mādi paṇḍita sampradāyam ganuca pāṇḍityam canapadaḍānīci cāsta māmūla māta prayōginchindānu*, as we have a tradition of scholarship I used a rather out of the way word to show my scholarship.

**pānigrahanamu**, nuptials. Skt.; from *pāni*, hand, and *grahanam*, clasp. *pānigrahanam chēyuta*, to marry; *ā chinṇadi nā daggiracu vachchi nanmu vivāham chēsucōvāḍānīci vappucum appāṭīci, mīru anumati y'ichché dāca pānigrahanam cheyyāḍānīci nēn angicarintsa lédu*, though the girl came to me and agreed to marry me I did not agree to the nuptials being performed until you had given your consent.

**pāniyamulu**, drinkables. Skt. *bhacshyamulū, pāniyamulū*, eatables and drinkables.

**pānupu**, bed; also *pāmpu*; used of a couch, a bed of flowers, bed of a tank, &c. (just like our bed). *nēnu nā pānupu mīda sukha nidra chēyuts undagā*, as I was sleeping happily on my bed.

**pāpa**, child. *dānīci biḍḍa pāpulu lēru*, she has neither chick nor child; *camu pāpa* is the child in the eye, the pupil.

**pāpacāryamu**, sinful act.

**pāpamu**, sin; as an exclamation, oh dear; also *ayyō pāpamu!* Skt. *pāpamu punyam* are often used together for good and evil; *atanni gurinchi pāpamu punyam rendu yeruganu*, I know nothing whatever about him; also simply, *yē pāpam eraganu*, I know nothing whatever about it. *pāpamu, vāru paḍindāru*, oh dear, they have fallen down; *ā chinṇavānni coṭṭacu, pāpamu*, for shame! don't beat the boy; *chēsina pāpamu cheppitē māmunr*, confession removes sin; *vādu pāpamunacu vāḍi caṭṭucumāḍu*, he fell into sin; *agrajanma racshaṇam andu bonca vatstumu; y'indulō veyyi abad-dhāl āḍind punyam vastundi gāni, pāpam yentamātram rādu*, you may

lie to save a Highborn (i.e. a Brahmin); if you tell 1,000 lies for that you will gain merit and it is no sin at all; *cuccamu tsampina pāpamu, guḍi caṭṭinā pōdu*, building a temple will not wipe out the sin of killing a dog. *bhārya: mīru annam pāvēstē cuccacu peṭṭa valasi vastundi. bharta: pāpamu, anta manchi cuccacu nīru vandina annam peḍitē ādi mātram chēḍi pōdī?* Wife: If you leave the food, it will have to be given to the dog. Husband: Dear me, you wouldn't give such a good dog the food you have cooked? It would be the death of him.

**pāpata**, parting (of hair). *āme pāpata tisucunṇ unnaḍi*, she is parting her hair.

**pāpātmuḍu**, sinner. Skt., from *pāpam*, sin, and *ātma*, soul; also *pāpi, pāpishthuḍu*. The feminine is *pāpat-murālu*.

**pāpi**, sinner. Skt. *cēvala pāpi y'agu vāni pāpamu manac ēla?* what is to us the sin of that complete sinner?

**pāpishṭhi**, sinful; more used as an expletive, beastly, bloody. Skt. *nēdu yeṭuvanti pāpishṭhi rātri gaḍapinānu*, I have passed a beastly night; *pāpishṭhi tēlu yeccaḍa nunchi vachchināḍō cāni tsatuccuna chīṭicina vēl anta poḍichindī*, a beastly scorpion suddenly came out from I don't know where and stung me on the little finger.

**pāpōsulu**, slippers. Hindustani.

**pāpuṭa**, to deliver; causative of *pāyutā. pāpuconuṭa* is to get rid of.

**pāra**, spade.

**pāramparayamu**, in series, hereditary. Skt., from *parampara. pāram-paryamugā anubhavinché bhūmi*, land that has come down from father to son; *vamṣa pāramparyapu siddhāntam* is heredity principle.

**pāramu**, shore. Skt. It properly means the other or farther shore.

**pārana**, eating after a fast. Skt. *oca nādu dhārana, vaca nādu pārana*, one day fasting, one day breaking fast (of precarious livelihood).

**pārapoyuṭa**, to pour off.

**pāratantryamu**, dependence. Skt., from *paratantram*.

**pāratsūtsuṭa**, to view.

**pārayaṣyamu**, ecstasy. Skt.

**pāravēyūṭa**, to throw away.

**pārā**, watch, watching, guard. Hindustani.

**pārāvāḍu**, sentinel.

**pārāyanamu**, devout reading. Skt. *pustacāla gadilōci vellī Purāna pārāyanamu chēsucuntānu*, I will go into the library and read the Puranas.

**pārcu**, park. English. *dādi: amma, pillā pārculō tappi pōyinadi. yazamānūrālu: accaḍa pōlisuvāḷḷ unṭāru, vāḷḷatō cheppa lēdā? dādi: cheppānu; cheppa baṭṭē pillā nīdi cād ani pōlisu stēshanu tisucu pōyināru*. Nurse: Madam, the child got lost in the park. Mistress: There are constables there, didn't you tell them? Nurse: I did and they said the child isn't yours and took it to the station.

**pāripōvūṭa**, to run away. *mīr iṇṭa lēca pōyina, intalō penḷāmu n'evvarunu yettuconī pāripōru lenḍi*, you needn't think that if you go out some one will come along and run away with your wife.

**pārītōshacamu**, reward, donation. Skt. **pārīnata**, expert knowledge or skill. Skt.

**pārīnuḍu**, one who has expert knowledge or skill. Skt. *sacala śāstra pārīnuḍu*, a man who has mastered all science; *mī vanṭi parōpacāra pārīnulu*, a person like you skilled in all the arts of hospitality.

**pārśvamū**, side. Skt. *iru pārśvamulu y'anduna*, on both sides.

**pārṭīlu**, parties. English. Especially parties in a civil case. *plīḍaru ḍabbu lāgaḍānīci pārṭīla vadda amī taḇḇulu canaḇaratsa valenu*, pleaders must use every trick to draw money out of their clients.

**pārūdala**, a flow.

**pāruṭa**, to flow, to creep, to run on. *pārē chīma tsappuḍu vīnevōḍḍu*, a man who can hear an ant crawl; *ā tōṭacu ī nīḷḷu pāravu*, that water does not reach this garden; *vāni manasu dāni mīda pāruts umadi*, his thoughts run on her; *nīḷḷu pārani yēru*, a dry river bed.

**pāruvamū**, pigeon; pronounced, and also sometimes spelt, *pauramu*.

**Pārvati**, Siva's wife. Skt.

**pāsamū**, bond. Skt. *mohaḇpāślu*, the

bonds of love; *pāpapāsamū*, the bond of evil; *pāśāṭṭacamu*, the eight bonds—wife, child, wealth, cattle, vehicle, land, house, friend; *pāśacarūḍu* is a thug. Thugs used to get behind their victims and throw a *pāsam* (cord) round their necks and throttle them.?

**pāśchātya**, western. Skt.

**pāśhānamū**, poison, arsenic. Skt. *tella pāśhānamū*, the white poison, is arsenic. The Skt. word means 'stone' and is used for *rāyi* in books.

**pāta**, old (of things); old (of persons) is *musali*. *cōṭṭa vinta pāta rōta*, fresh news delights, stale disgusts; *pāta donga vacca rōzuna doraca mānadu*, the old thief will be caught some day; *mangali pāta, tsācali cōtta*, choose a new washerman but your old barber; *pāta banjaru*, old waste, is a revenue term.

**pāta**, song; from *pāḍuṭa*, to sing; *vāḍu ḍāinadi ḍṭa, pāḍinadi pāta*, his word is law.

**-pāta**, suffix meaning 'manner'. *ip-pāta*, in this way.

**pātacamu**, sin. Skt. *panchapaṭacamu*, the five sins, are: killing a Brahmin, stealing gold, drinking alcohol, dishonouring one's teacher's wife, and associating with those guilty of these sins; a very limited Pentalogue, framed from the Brahmin teacher's point of view.

**pātaḇuḍu**, singer. *Lacshmayya: mīc ippuḍu nimmaḷangā unnadā? Ven-cayya: nāc ēmi? Lacshmayya: intaca mundu mīru tsāla sēpu mūḷigārē. Ven-cayya: nēnu pātaḇuḍuṇ andī*. Smith: Feeling better? Jones: Why, what's the matter with me? Smith: You were groaning for a long time. Jones: I am a singer.

**pātālamū**, hell. Skt. *pātālaganga*, the river that runs through hell.

**pāthacūḍu**, reader, lecturer. Skt.

**pāthamu**, reading, lesson. Skt. *adi mācu ivḍla pāṭham*, that is our lesson for to-day; *stōtrapāṭhālu chēyūṭa* is to recite some one's praises.

**-pāṭi**, suffix indicating 'extent'. *ipāṭi tsāḷumu*, that will do; *ipāṭici*, by this time; *yēpāṭirūcalu?* how much money?

**pātica**, quarter of a hundred, 25.

*Lacshmayya: má tammuḍici pátic éllu. Vencayya: iruvai yéll ani nátó cheppáde. Lacshmayya: aidu sanvatsaramulu vachchin dáca vādici banṭlu lecca peṭṭadam rá lédu.* Smith: My brother is 25. Jones: He told me himself he was 20. Smith: He did not learn the abacus till he was 5.

**pátigá**, in bad part, little by little; also *pátipátigá*. *nén úraca parihásamunac annānu; i māṭalu pátigá paṭṭa bōcu.* I only spoke in jest; you must not take it ill.

**pátimpu**, regard, care.

**pátintsuṭa**, to have regard for. *ahitulu āḍina téne māṭalu pátimpité hāni vatstunu*, harm will come of paying attention to the honeyed words of evil-doers.

**pátipátigá**, little by little; also *pátigá*.

**pátivratyamu**, wifely dutifulness. Skt., from *pāti*, husband.

**pātramu**, character in a play. Skt. *pātramula y'andu varnimpa baḍina gunamulu*, the qualities the dramatist gives to his characters.

**pātramu**, utensil, vessel. *pātrasāmānlu*, household utensils; *pāṭasani pairu pāṭraḷlu nīndunu*, a thin crop fills the grain-bins (don't sow too thick).

**pātramu**, worthy. Skt. *cshētram erigi vittanam;* *pātram erigi dānamu*, seed to the soil known to be good, gifts to those known to be worthy.

**pātrata**, worthiness. Skt.

**pātruḍu**, deserving of, liable to. Skt. *dāḍanacu pātrul airi*, they became liable to punishment; *mī dayacu pātrummi cōvaḍam nimittam*, to deserve your favour.

**pātu**, fall, distress, labour, ebb, part; also a suffix turning words into nouns. *nēnu paḍa valasina pāṭl anniya paḍānu*, I drained the cup of misery to the dregs; *yē pātu tappinā sāpātu tappadu*, whatever labour is neglected meals won't be; *oca pracāṭanālō y'itlā v'unḍenu*: 'mā daggira aidu rūpāyala vastuvulu conuconēvāḷlacu cōṭu tagi-linchēdi ocaṭi, sigareṭlu cālcchēdi incōṭi bahumānamgā istānu.' *Lacshmayya aidu rūpāyala vastivulacu arḍaru pampenu. Vāṭitō pātu oca chila, oca nippu pulla pampiri.* An advertise-

ment ran: 'any one who buys Rs. 5-worth from us will get as a present something to hang his coat on and something to light his cigarettes with'; Smith ordered Rs. 5-worth; with them he got a nail and a match. *cudurupātu* is a settlement; *diddupātu*, a correction; *ontaripātu*, alone; *āpātu*, whereupon; *panipātu*, jobs; *pāṭlamāri*, a drudge; *vāru paḍē pāṭlu*, the distresses they suffered; *reppapātu*, wink (fall of eye-lid); *mana bālicalacu vidyātō pātu sangitam cūḍa cheppintsā vālenu*, we must make music part of the education of our girls; *vāṭhaca ḍaṣālō vivāḍhamu chēsicomavārici pāṭl eccāḍanu ilḍgunanē y'unḍunu*. 'ālu cāḍ āḍi vrāl' *anna sāmēta nāc ippuḍ anubhavāmunacu vachchindi*, this is what comes of taking a wife in one's old age; the old saying 'ill-mated ill-fated' has come home to me.

**pāṭupaḍuṭa**, to work hard. *pāṭupaḍi sampāḍinchi*, earning his living by honest labour; *ā mahā purushulu, lōcammi v'uddharintsāḍānīci pātu paḍutū v'unṭāru*, those great men are working hard to reform the world.

**pātupeṭṭuṭa**, to plant, to fix, to bury. *moccalanu pātupeṭṭuṭa* is to plant plants; *gunzanu pātupeṭṭuṭa*, to fix a post.

**pātuṭa**, to bury, to plant.

**pāvanamu**, pure. Skt. *nēḍu sudinamu, nā janmam pāvanam dyenu!* O happy day that has purified all my life! **pāvu**, **pāvula**, **pāvuramu**, pedantic ways of spelling *pau*, *paula*, *pauramu*. **pāya**, division, branch of a river, from *pāyūṭa*.

**pāyacattu**, newly reclaimed land. Hindustani. An old revenue term.

**pāyacāri**, a temporary occupier of land. Hindustani.

**pāyikhāna**, latrine. Hindustani.

**pāyūṭa**, to divide, to abandon.

**peccandru**, many people.

**peccu**, many. *peccu māruḷu*, many times; *peccu māṭal éḷā?* why so many words?

**peda**, bad, wrong. *peda mogamu peṭṭuconi*, making a wry face; *peda chevula peṭṭuṭa*, turn a deaf ear; *pedadāri*, the wrong road; *peḍarthamu*, the wrong sense; *āḍavāḷḷu nāḷugu muccalu nēra-*

*damtótē paruvū maryādd anni marachi pōyi, peda yuctulu pannutāru*, as soon as women study at all they lose all respect for you and are at their tricks.

**pedavi**, lip. *pedāvāni cōpamu pedavici chētū*, a poor man's anger only spites his own lip; *pedavula sandu nunchi chiru navvu bailudērutū v'unnadi*, a smile appears between the parted lips.

**pedda**, big, old, elder. *chinna pāmu n'aind, pedda carratō cōṭṭa valenu*, though a snake be small take a big stick to him. *tandri: paricsa mārculu tsūstē, andari pillala canna navvu ākharuma umāu. bālūdu: vayassulō nēnē pedda*. Father: From the examination marks it would seem you were last of the lot. Boy: In age I stand first. *pedda manishi oca chinna roṭṭe, inco pedda roṭṭe chētulō puttsu-conenu, amadammul aina iddaru bāluru canupinchiri. peddamanishi: milō yevaru manchivāḷḷō canuccunānu randi. anna (pedda roṭṭe tisuconī tīntū): ayyā, mā tammudē manchivāḷḷ andi*, a gentleman holding a big loaf and a small loaf in his hands showed them to two boys, who were brothers. Gentleman: I will find out which of you two boys is the better boy, come along. Elder boy (taking the big loaf): Sir, my younger brother is the better boy.

**peddabātu**, goose. *bātu* is a duck.

**peddacāpu**, headman of a village. *cāpu* is a ryot; *peddacāpu* the head ryot.

**peddadi**, old woman.

**peddalū**, old people, our elders, ancestors. *peddalatō vādu, petarulatō pondū*, don't argue with the old or keep company with ghosts.

**peddamanishi**, gentleman. *ippuḍu pedda manishi tarahā bottigā pōtū v'unnadi*, the race of gentlemen is dying out; *nēnu cheyyaca pōtē 'yēmoi peddamanishi' am*, if I fail to do it, you are at liberty to say, 'I thought you were a gentleman'. *plīḍaru: muddāyi tiṭṭina tiṭṭ anni spashṭamugā cheppu. firyāddi: nēnu cheppan andi, pedda manushyula yeduta cheppa cūḍanav andi. plīḍaru: aitē mejistrētu gārici rahasyamgā cheppu*. Pleader: Tell us plainly the words of abuse the accused used. Complainant: I can't,

Sir, they are not words I could repeat before gentlemen. Pleader: Never mind, tell the magistrate secretly. *Lacshmayya: nā daggira manchi cucca undēdi, adi dongal evarō peddamanushyul evarō tsappuna gurtinchēdi, dongalanu mātram carichēdi. Vencayya: ā cuccay'ippuḍēmaindi? Lacshmayya: nannu caravaḍam chēta inṭḷō nunchi vella cōṭṭānu*. Smith: I used to have a good dog which knew at once whether a man was a thief or a gentleman and only bit thieves. Jones: What has happened to that dog? Smith: It bit me, so I got rid of it.

**Peddamma**, goddess of poverty.

**peddamma**, maternal aunt, older than mother; also *pettalli*.

**peddanāyana**, paternal uncle, older than father; also *pettandri*.

**peddapuli**, tiger. *inṭḷō y'igapuli, baiṭa peddapuli*, at home a spider, a tiger abroad; *peddapuli yedaṭan aind paḍa vatstsunu gāni, nagarivēdri yedaṭa paḍa rādu*, a palace official is worse to come across than a tiger.

**peddaricamu**, greatness, old age.

**peddavāḍu**, old man. *nīvu chinṇatanamulō pātupaḍi tsaduḍu conaca pōtē, peddavāḍavai vichārapaḍuḍu*, a wasted youth means a sorrowful old age.

**pedima**, lip; more usually *pedavi*. *pedimacu minchina pallu, pramidacu minchina vatti*, a projecting tooth, a wick standing out of the oil-lamp (i.e. a proud person, a person with nostrils at 90° elevation).

**peḍuta**, to put, a form of *petṭuta*.

**pellagintsuta**, to pull out. *jillēḷu cheṭṭu pellaginchi, dāni vēru gandham vrāstē, tēlu cuṭṭinā pōtundi*, if you pull up a swallow-wort and rub on the juice from its roots a scorpion bite will go.

**pellāḍuta**, to marry. *āvidēnu cottagā pellāḍindi nā mėnamāma*, she is the woman my uncle recently married. Also *penḷāḍuta*.

**pellāmu**, wife. *Lacshmayya: nā pellāni carra tisuconī cōṭṭānu, naṇnu cōḷḷō petti tālam veyyandi. pōḷisu sarjenṭu: cōṭṭitē tsachchi pōyindā? Lacshmayya: tsāva lēdu, nannu cōṭṭāṇici parigettu cuni vast unnadi*. Smith: I took a stick and beat my wife; lock me up.



Police sergeant: Did you kill her? Smith: No, she is running after me to beat me. *Laashmayya: pōdduna nā peḷḷāmu mīda cōpam vachchi tiṭṭānu. Vencayya: dōidecu nī mīda cōpam rā lēdd?* *Laashmayya: rā lēdu, navvindi.* *Vencayya: yenduc ani?* *Laashmayya: nēn inta dhairyam tettsu conī cōppadd anducu santōshinchindi.* Smith: This morning I got angry and swore at my wife. Jones: Didn't she get angry? Smith: No, she laughed. Jones: Why? Smith: At my having the courage to get angry. She was pleased.

**peḷḷi**, marriage.

**peḷutsu**, brittle.

**pempu**, greatness, increase, rearing, nourishing.

**pempuchēyuta**, to enlarge. *illu pempuchēyinta valenu*, you must enlarge the house.

**pempuḍu**, tame, adopted, adoption. *pempuḍu tandri*, adopted father; *pempuḍu comāruḍu*, adopted son; *pempuḍu bātu*, tame duck; *pempuḍu chiluca*, pet parrot.

**pen-**, prefix meaning 'great'. *penchiluvā*, the great rock snake; *penchicāṭi*, pitch darkness; *penchemāṭa*, profuse perspiration; *penturumu*, full tresses; *penniḍhi doricina pēdāvanini vale paramānandabharitula*, rejoicing with great joy like a poor man who has found a great treasure.

**penagonuṭa**, to be twisted. *bhaya-munu siggunu penagona*, with mixed feelings of shame and fear.

**penagulāḍuṭa**, to struggle; also *penaguṭa*.

**penagulāṭa**, a struggle.

**penaguṭa**, to struggle; also *penagulāḍuṭa*.

**penamu**, frying-pan, grid, cauldron. *cherucu penam* is the great cauldron sugar-cane juice is boiled in.

**pence**, **penci**, saucy. *i v'ūḷḷō scūlu curravāḷḷu bhayamū bhacti lēcundā nā mundara penci zavāḍu savāḷḷu vēstāru*, the schoolboys of this town have no fear or respect and put saucy questions to my face.

**pencetanamu**, sauciness.

**pencu**, tile. *cēcalatō y'īnti mīda penculu nālugu yegiri pōyinavi*, some tiles flew

off the roof with the shouting; *y'īṭic āmulū, penc āmulū, peḷḷi pandiḷḷi modalainavāṭi bāpātu cā valasin anta v'unṭundi*, he makes as much as he (municipal manager) wants out of brick-kilns, tile-kilns, and marriage pandals (i.e. issuing licences for them).

**pencuṭṭilu**, tiled house.

**pendalacāḍa**, early in the morning; also *pendalāḍa, pendarālē*.

**pendalamu**, yam.

**pendalāḍa**, early in the morning; also *pendalacāḍa, pendarālē*.

**pendarālē**, early in the morning; also *pendalacāḍa, pendalāḍa*.

**pēnde**, rafter. *nēn entō nī mīda prēma chēta dēvat ārchanac ani, y'inṭiṭa tirigi, nityamunu manchi puvvulu techchi y'ichchinanu, prati dinamumu intī munzūru pēndēḷō peṭṭiṭē cāni, yeccaḍainanu muttsāṭa tira nēnu tsūtsutsundagā coppulō mudutsu cōvu*, I go about from house to house all out of love of you collecting nosegays for the gods, so I say, and give them you, and then you stick them up in some rafter in the gable and never think of sating the yearning of my eyes by twining posies in your hair.

**peṇḍlāḍuṭa**, to marry, from *peṇḍi*, marriage, and *āḍuṭa*, to perform.

**peṇḍlāmu**, wife; also *peḷḷāmu*. *talli caḍupu tsūtsumu, peṇḍlāmu vīpu tsūtsunu*, the mother will look to his stomach, the wife to his back (to see what he is bringing home for her); *dongavāḍi peṇḍlāmu yeppuḍu munda-mōpē*, the thief's wife is a perpetual widow.

**peṇḍli**, marriage, plural *peṇḍliṇḍlu, peḷḷilu*. *peṇḍli sandaṭḷō boṭṭu caṭṭa marichivāḍuṭa*, like the man who forgot to put on the ring in the marriage bustle; *peṇḍlic edigina pilla*, a marriageable girl. *bhārya' yevarainā bādha paḍut unṭē micu vāḷḷa casṭṭam yeppuḍaina tīrchārā? bharta: tīrtsac ēmī? ninnu peṇḍli chēsu conī casṭṭalanu tīrtsa lēdd?* Wife: Have you ever relieved any one in distress? Husband: Didn't I relieve you of all distresses when I married you?

**peṇḍlicoḍucu**, **peṇḍlicumāruḍu**, bridegroom.

**penḍlicúтуру**, bride.

**penḍlindlu**, marriages. Irregular plural of *penḍli*; also *peḷḷilu*.

**penimiṭi**, husband. *stri*: ná penimiṭi nidraló mātḷāḍut untāḍu, vāric émainā mand istārá? vāidyāḍu: mand accara lédu, paḡaṭi pūṭa āyananu svēchchagā mātḷādan iyyāṇḍi. Woman: My husband talks in his sleep; can you give him any medicine for it? Doctor: No medicine is necessary; let him talk freely in the daytime.

**penṭa**, manure. *panṭa penṭaló v'un-nadi*, the harvest is in the manure; *penṭa mīda panṭa*, manṭa mīda vanṭa, manure cooks crops. *paicamu pancti y'andu*, *culamu penṭa y'andu*, money takes its seat at meals and caste is thrown on the dung-hill (said of rich people who think themselves above caste rules).

**pentsuṭa**, to rear, to enlarge, to foment, to grow, to indulge, to feed, to train, to increase. *calahamu penchindāḍu*, he fomented the quarrel; *gaddamu pentsuṭa*, to grow a beard; *duhkhāmu pentsuṭa*, to indulge one's grief; *pālu pōsi penchindā pāmu carava mōnādu*, though you feed a snake with milk that won't stop it's biting; *sarcasucu tandricodu-culu vēḷḷi vachchiri*. *tandri*: cōṭulu, cuccalu, simhalu, peddapululu, cūḍā anta anucuvagā untē, nuvṇu nēnu cheppin aṭlu vin accara lēḍā? cōḍucu: vāṭi mādirigā nannu cūḍā penchitē aṭḷagē vintānu, father and son went to the circus and on the way back the father said: Monkeys, dogs, lions, tigers, all being so obedient, shouldn't you obey me? Son: Train me as well as they are trained and I will obey; *induló bēramu lēḍ ani mōḍaṭa cheppinānu*; *maḷḷi mātḷāḍitē vanda rūḍāyālu pentsutānu cāni*, taggintānu, I said from the beginning there was no bargaining: if you say any more I will add another Rs. 100, but I will take off nothing.

**penu**, great.

**peraḍu**, back-yard. *peraṭi cheṭṭu manducū vādu*, the back-yard tree is no good for medicine (familiarity breeds contempt).

**perucuṭa**, to pull out. *nāluca peruc-*

*conī tsachchenu*, he pulled out his own tongue and killed himself (cut off your nose to spite your own face); *nī gruḍḷ uḍa pericedānu tsūḍu*, I will tear your eyes out.

**peruguṭa**, to grow. *peruguṭa viruguṭa coracē*, you grow only to be broken (tout passe, tout casse, et, hélas, tout se remplace); *bidatanamu mōḍaṭi nundiyu tanaló puṭṭi perigi*, born to poverty.

**Perumālḷu**, Vishnu. *lō guṭṭu Perumāl-ḷacu yeruca*, God knoweth the secrets of the heart.

**pesalu**, green gram (*Phaseolus radiatus*), a pulse; the genitive is *pesara*.

**petapeta**, crashing; onomatopoeic.

**petarulu**, ghosts. Corrupt Skt., from *pitṛulu*, fathers. *pedḍalātō vādu*, *petarulatō pondu*, don't argue with elders or be familiar with ghosts.

**petishanaru**, petitioner. English; also *piṭishanaru*.

**petishanu**, petition. English; also *piṭishanu*.

**petrólu**, petrol. English. *nā mōṭāru bandici petrólu ai pōyindī*, I have finished the petrol in my car.

**pettsu**, skin of fruit, rind.

**pettsu**, surplus. *paipetstsulu*, incidental profits.

**pettsuperuguṭa**, to grow great.

**peṭṭa**, hen.

**pettalli**, maternal aunt, older than mother; also *peddamma*.

**pettanadāruḍu**, respectable farmer, a village elder.

**pettanamu**, age, authority, strolling (being an occupation of old age); from *pedda*. *tēlucu pettanam istē*, *tellavārlu anta poḍichinād aṭa*, the scorpion was given power and they say it stung till morning. *bharta*: *nīcu intī pettanamu cā valēḍ?* *bhārya*: *accara lédu*, *ḍabbu nā chētic ist untē tsāḷunu*. Husband: Do you want to run this house? Wife: No, all I want is the money. *ūri vembāḍini pettanamulacu bailu dērinḍu?* have you been for a stroll about the town?

**pettandári**, influence in a village. (To village headman) *nāḷugu vandala nēṭa répaṭiló mī grāmam mīda vāsūlu cheyya sādhanam tsūḍu*, *nī pettandāri tsūtāmī*, see you raise Rs. 400 from your village

by hook or by crook to-day or to-morrow; we shall see what influence you have there.

**pettandri**, paternal uncle, older than father; also *peddandāyana*.

**peṭṭe**, box; also compartment in a railway carriage, pillar-box, petrol tin, &c. *peddamanishi*: *namnu cshamints andi*; *nā gadiyāram yevārō yettu conī poyinār ani mīcu ninna ripōrtu che-sānu*; *intici vellēt appāṭici peṭṭelōné canipinchindi*. *pōltsu inspeṭṭaru*: *yēm lābham? mēmu dongamu paṭṭu conī cōtlō peṭṭāmē*. Gentleman: I beg to be excused; I reported to you yesterday that my watch had been stolen; on going home I found it in a box. Police Inspector: No good, we caught the thief and have him in the lock-up. *namnu dāwadilla peṭṭilō yecinturu*, you may put me in the ladies' compartment.

**peṭṭintsuṭa**, to cause to be placed, to supply; causative of *peṭṭuṭa*, to put.

**peṭṭu**, a blow, supply, time. *cōla lēni peṭṭu, tādu lēni caṭṭu*, a rodless blow, a cordless tying. This is inscribed on a rock in Ganjam near an inscription of Asoka's with the English translation 'we govern by soul force'. *padi-sēmu padi rōgdā peṭṭu*, a cold in the head is a blow from ten diseases at once; *peṭṭu tsuṭṭamu, poguḍu bhāgyamu*, repasts collect relations, flattering brings fortune; *pēgu tsuṭṭamā? peṭṭu tsuṭṭamā?* blood kin or dinner kin? *nā peḷḷāmu pedda peṭṭuna yēdchindi*, my wife cried for a long time; *māṭalu mā talli māṭalu, peṭṭu mārutalli peṭṭu*, motherly words and stepmotherly catering.

**peṭṭubadi**, capital, money advanced or laid out. *praṣna*: *peṭṭubadi antē yēmīṭi?* *zavābu*: *nicu padi rūpāyalu app ichchān anucō, adi peṭṭubadi*. *praṣna*: *cūli antē yēmīṭi?* *zavābu*: *ā padi rūpāyalu rābāṭṭu cōdam cūli*. Question: What is Capital? Answer: Supposing I lend you Rs. 10 that is your capital. Question: What is Labour? Answer: Getting those ten rupees back will be labour.

**peṭṭuconuṭa**, to wear, to give, &c. Middle form of *peṭṭuṭa*, to put; it means to put to one's own use, but

there are many derivative meanings of which 'to wear' is only the commonest. *coḍucunacu tana tandri pēru peṭṭuconnādu*, he gave his son his father's name; *yē mukhamu peṭṭuconī māṭlāddumu?* has he the face to speak?

**peṭṭuṭa**, to put, to place, &c. A very common general word much used as an auxiliary and to form verbs from nouns. *camula nīru peṭṭuṭa* is to weep; *vanca peṭṭi*, making the excuse; *pillalu peṭṭuṭa*, to bear young; *vidi-chipeṭṭuṭa*, to give up; *guḍlu peṭṭuṭa*, to lay eggs; *āṣapeṭṭuṭa*, to give hopes; *āmecu nīru rūpāyala sommu peṭṭindādu*, he gave her jewellery worth Rs. 100; *annamu peṭṭuṭa*, to serve food; *cāvali peṭṭuṭa*; to put a guard; *bobbalu peṭṭuṭa*, to yell; *bādhapeṭṭuṭa*, to torture; *canipeṭṭuṭa*, to wait; *chēṭlu peṭṭuṭa*, to plant trees; *guripeṭṭuṭa*, to take aim; *caṭhina pathyamu peṭṭindādu*, he put him on strict diet; *ducānamu peṭṭuṭa*, to open a shop; *gōdapeṭṭuṭa*, to build a wall; *cūḍapeṭṭuṭa*, to amass; *parundapeṭṭuṭa*, to put to bed; *andā-nacu peṭṭina sommu āpadacu addam vastundi*, jewels worn for adornment come in useful in adversity; *peṭṭiṭē tintāru gāni*, *tittitē padēvāru lēru*, they will eat food you put before them but not stand abuse you lay on them; *peṭṭinavānīci telusuru nicshēpamu*, the man who buried the treasure knows where it is; *annamu peṭṭinavār illu*, *camnamu peṭṭa vatatsund?* can you burgle a house where they fed you? *Lacshmayya*: *nī tōpi nācu addangā v'unnadi*; *nēnu mūdu rūpāyalu ichchi ṭicceṭṭu connānu*, *dānīni tistēnē gāni nācu nāṭacam canipintsadu*. *Vencayya*: *nēnu iravai rūpāyalu peṭṭi ninnanē y'i tōpi connānu*, *dānīni andarī tsūda vaddā?* Smith: Your hat is in my way; I paid Rs. 3 for my ticket; unless you remove your hat I can't see the play. Jones: I spent Rs. 20 on that hat yesterday, I want every one to see it. *ocaḍu*: *mī dīsulō gumastā pani khāḷi aind ani vinnānu*, *nāc ippistārā? mānējaru*: *dāsyam aindī, valla cādu*. *ocaḍu*: *yevaricainā ichchārā?* *mānē-jaru*: *iyya lēdu*; *muvvu iravai sanvat-sarāla cinda darakhāstu peṭṭiṭē ichché-*

*vādin émo, nīcu vayassu mudirindi.* Applicant: I hear there is a clerk's vacancy in your office; will you give it to me? Manager: Too late. Applicant: Have you given it to some one else? Manager: No, if you had put in your application twenty years ago you might have got it. You are a bit long in the tooth. *ocaḍu: mārvaḍḍilu ḍabbu kharitsu peṭṭaru, bhāryanu tisucu rāvaḍānīci tappa, incō panīci tama iḷḷacu pōru. incōḍu: accaḍi nunchi cottagā vastunna vāḷḷu canipintsar émi? ocaḍu: rayilu kharitsu lēcundā v'unḍāḍānīci iṭṭuḍu iccaḍe puṭṭut umḍāru.* Smith: The Marvadies won't spend money; they don't go home except to fetch their wives. Jones: Why are none to be seen who have recently come from their homes? Smith: They now get themselves born here to save railway expenses.

**peyya**, heifer.

**péca**, warp.

**péca, pécu**, pack (of cards). English. *pécāḍuṭa* is to play at cards. *chitḷa péca āḍutū cūrtsumi*, sitting and playing cards.

**péchi**, responsibility, trouble. Corrupt form of *pūchi*. *indulō nīvu maḷḷi yēmi péchi peṭṭa cūḍadu*, you need not trouble yourself any further.

**péda**, poor. *cūṭici péda aité, cūḷānīci péda?* poverty is not loss of caste (it is in Europe, but it is not in India, wherein there is Indian superiority); *nirupéda*, very poor.

**péda**, cow-dung. *Hinduvulu au péḍatō inḷu alicedaru*, Hindus smear their floors with cow-dung; *péḍanīḷḷu, pénnīḷḷu*, cow-dung-water.

**péḍapurugu**, beetle.

**péḍaricamu**, poverty.

**péḍavāḍu**, poor man. *caligin ayya gāde tiseṭ appaṭīci, péḍavāḍānīci prānamu pōyinaḍi*, before the rich man had opened his bins the poor man had died; *péḍavāni cōpamu péḍavīci chēṭu*, a poor man's anger only bursts his own lips.

**péḍu**, chip, wicker. *īta péḷla peṭṭe* is a box made of chips of palm-wood, i.e. a wicker box; *veduru péḷla butṭa* is a wicker basket made of bamboo splinters.

**péḍucottuṭa**, to split, to shell. *bādan-cāyalu péḍucottīṭe pappu canupintsumu*,

if you split almonds, the kernels will appear.

**pégu**, bowel. *pégu tsuṭṭamā, peṭṭu tsuṭṭamā?* a blood relation or a dinner relation? *vaidyudu: nēnu y'i madhya goppa āparēshanu cheṣānu. snēhituḍu: dēnīci cheṣāru? vaidyudu: oca upiri tittini, pégunu, cōsi veyya valasi vachchindi. snēhituḍu: rōgi y'iṭṭuḍu yetlā v'unṇāḍu? vaidyudu: yetlā v'unḍēdi yēmiti? appuḍe tsachchi pōyinaḍu.* Doctor: I have just performed a big operation. Friend: What operation? Doctor: I had to remove a lung and a bowel. Friend: How is the patient now? Doctor: What has that to do with it? He died on the spot.

**pélāpana**, chatter, nonsense; also *prélāpanalu. iṭuvāṇṭi pélāpanalu pēlacu*, don't talk such nonsense; *iṭuvāṇṭi pichchi pélāpanalu pēlaca nōru mūsucō*, shut your mouth and don't talk nonsense.

**pélica**, rag.

**pélsuṭa**, to fry, to heat, to fire (a gun). **péluta**, to go off (of a gun). *tupāci péla lédu*, the gun did not go off.

**péluta**, to chatter; also *préluta. iṭuvāṇṭi pélāpana pélutū v'unṇē nācu pichchi yetti, vāḷḷu teliyāca yēmainā chēsi pōṭānu, léchipo*, go away, you are driving me mad with your chatter and I shall do something dreadful.

**pému**, rattan. *nīvu pému alla galavā?* can you plait rattan?

**péna**, pen. English.

**pénnīḷḷu**, dung-water, from *péda*, dung; also *péḍanīḷḷu*. This is a very purifying article. (Old Brahmin woman speaking): *māvaru vidhilo nunchi vachchēt appaṭīci yedurugundā chembeḍu pénnīḷḷu calupucumi vellī, mida pōsi, suddhi aina taruvāta marī lōpālīci rān istānu*, I don't let my men-folk into the house till I have mixed a potful of dung-water, poured it over them, and so purified them.

**pénu**, louse, plural *pélu*. *nā cuccacupélu paḍuṭi v'unṭavi*, my dog is full of lice.

**pépara**, a large bittern, common on the Telugu lakes and tanks.

**péparu**, newspaper. English. *yenducu péparlu tsadavaḍam? yēm undi péparulō?* what is the use of reading the

newspapers? What is there in the newspapers?

**péranṭamu**, woman's visit to another woman at marriages and feasts; tittle-tattle. *nīvu piluvani péranṭamu chéya rádu*, never be unbidden guest on festive occasions; *mimmalin andarint péranṭānīci pilustū v'unṇāmu*, I bid you all welcome to our house for the show.

**pérconuṭa**, to call, to recount; from *péru*, name.

**pértsuṭa**, to string together, to pile. *péru*, name. *péru pratishṭhalu*, name and fame. *caḍupuló biḍḍa caḍupulóné v'unḡaḍa coḍucu péru Sómalingam*, naming the child before it is born, counting your chickens before they are hatched; *hásyam péru peṭṭi nanmu anta māṭa anaḍam micu bhávyam énd?* is it right to say such things to me on the plea that it is a joke? *ninnu sukhamuḡa bratucan ichchina yeḡala ná péru māru péru peṭṭu*, my name is not A. B. if I let you live in peace. *peddaman-ishi: nī pér émi?* *nuvvu yevari pillaváḍiv?* *báluḍu: mīru canuccó valen anté renḍu márgal unnai.* *peddaman-ishi: yémiṭiv?* *báluḍu: mīru úhintu conḍi, léca póte vichárintsanḍi.* Gentleman: What is your name? Whose son are you? Boy: If you want to know there are two ways of finding out. Gentleman: What are they? Boy: You may guess or you may inquire. *nī pér evaru?* is as common as *nī pér émi?*

**péruconuṭa**, to curdle.

**pérupeṭṭuṭa**, to set to curdle.

**péshcashu**, the fixed tax paid by the holder of permanently settled estate. Hindustani. *rāzu: i sanvatasaram sarcāru péshcashu póḡa mana samasthānam mida yenta lābham vachchind anḍi?* *Crindaṭi nelaló mīru cheppindāru cāni parācu paḍḍāmu. divān: iamacu alāḡu parācu paḍaḍamé dharmam anḍi; aḍi Mahārāja chihnamu.* Zamindar: What was our net profit on the estate this year after paying the pesh-cash? You told me last month but it has escaped our memory. Diwan: It is right for such things to escape Your Excellency's memory, it is a sign of high nobility.

**péshcāru**, an old term for a Revenue Inspector. Hindustani.

**péṭa**, suburb, ward, town; very common as the end of the name of a town or word: as *Sompéṭa*, *Arundelpéṭa*.

**péṭanapeṭṭuṭa**, to attempt. Used in books.

**phalacamu**, shield. Skt.

**phalamu**, fruit, profit; also *phalitamu*. Skt. *cheṭṭu vēsinaváḍ ocaḍu, phalam anubhavinchinaváḍ ocaḍu*, one man plants the tree, another enjoys the fruit (*sic vos non vobis*). *phalasāyam*, produce.

**phalavṛicshamu**, fruit-tree. Skt. *nācu phalavṛicshamulu v'unma uḍyānavanam vacaṭi v'unmādi*, I have an orchard.

**phalāhāramu**, lunch, any light meal. Skt., from *phalam*, fruit, and *dhāram*, food. *Lacshmayya: nēnu sandhya vārtsucuné vēla nanmu phalāhāranīci pilavaḍam Mallayyacu dharmam énd?* *Vencayya: nuvu sandhya vārtsav ani Mallayyacu telusunu.* *Lacshmayya: telisind, nēnu sandhya vārtsutān ani anucōḍam dharmam cāḍ?* Smith: Was it nice of Brown to call me to lunch when I was saying my prayers? Jones: He knew you don't say your prayers. Smith: Even if he did, ought not he to have supposed I would be saying my prayers?

**phalāni**, so-and-so. Hindustani. *phalānīvāḍi peḷḷāmun ani musṭi yettuconi bratucutundi*, she lives by begging, saying she is so-and-so's wife.

**phalintsuṭa**, to be fruitful, to succeed. Skt. *mī cōrica tappacumḍā phalintsuḍi*, your wish will doubtless be fulfilled; *mēm upaḍēṣinchina mantramū nirvighnamuḡa phalintsu ḡāca*, may our charm conquer all obstacles and prove successful; *pāra tōlitē pratti phalintsunu*, a cool breeze brings a good cotton crop.

**phalitamu**, profit; also *phalam*. Skt. *cashihé phali*, profit after work. *cheppin aṭṭu chēsi phalitam yēmi zaru-gutundó tsūtḍmu*, if we act accordingly let us see what we shall gain.

**pharavalédu**, it doesn't matter. Usually spelt *paraváḷédu*.

**pharishcāramu**, decision. Skt. Usually spelt *parishcāramu*. *adde māḷḍāḍi pharishcāram cheyyi*, settle the rent.

**phasandu**, beauty, nice. Hindustani. Usually spelt *pasandu*.

**phasanduchéyuta**, to prefer. *áyana dínini phasandu chésinadu*, he thought this the nicest.

**phálgunamu**, the twelfth lunar month, March.

**picca**, calf (of leg). *ná picca balam tsúpa valenu*, I must show my turn of speed.

**pichchettuṭa**, to go mad. *pichch ettin aṭṭu tiruguts unndadu*, he is running amok.

**pichchi**, **pitstsa**, mad, wild (of vegetable kingdom), bad (of money, weights, and measures). *pichchi mámiḍi*, wild mango; *pichchi rūpáyi*, a bad rupee; *pichchiváda*, useless rain; *pichchi yettuṭa*, to go mad; *nicu pichchi yettinadá yémi?* have you gone mad?

**pichchica**, sparrow; also **pitstsuca**. *pichchica mida Brahmástramá?* a thunder-bolt to kill a sparrow?

**pichchivádu**, **pitstsavádu**, madman. *pichchivádnici lócam anta pichchi*, the madman thinks the whole world mad.

**picilipitta**, bulbul.

**pidaca**, cow-dung cake.

**pidapa**, after. *pidapa chénu*, after crop.

**pidi**, handle, fist, hilt.

**pidiceḍu**, fistful, handful. *pritiṭó peṭṭinadi pidiceḍe tsalunu*, a handful is enough if given with love; *yeruca pidiceḍu dhanamu*, acquaintance is a fistful of money.

**pidicili**, fist, grasp. *pidicili paṭṭuṭa*, to clench the fist.

**pidicóla**, plough handle.

**pidiguddu**, **pidigruddu**, fisticuff.

**pidugu**, thunderbolt. *i chevudrúḷo pidugulu paḍutú v'unndá nácu nádra melacuva rádu*, with this deafness even if thunderbolts fall I shall not wake; *pidugu vanṭi vartamánam vachchindi*, the news came like a thunderbolt.

**pidutsuṭa**, to squeeze. *piṭṭa gontuca pidutsu*, wring the bird's neck, to be said to your peon when he picks up a snipe you have wounded.

**piduzu**, tick.

**pilaca**, a young shoot, small root, end of tuft of hair. *i gáḍidálini xutṭu pilaca paṭṭucomi y'ídchi veyyi*, catch this ass by his pigtail and push him out.

**pilipintsuṭa**, to send for; causative of *piluṭa*, to call.

**pilla**, the young of any animal including man, a girl, small. *cóḍipilla* is a chick; *cuccapilla*, puppy; *mécapilla*, a kid; *pillalu galavádanu*, I am a parent, is a common expression in petitions intended to excite sympathy; *pilla parvatamu* is a small hill, hillock; *pilla dúlamu*, a small beam; *pilla cáluva*, a small channel; *tallini tsúchi pillami*, *paḍini tsúchi barreni*, *tisu có valenu*, choose a girl by her mother, a she-buffalo by its milk; *pilla galavádu pillacu yédisté*, *cáṭivádu cáscu yéḍchinadu*, when the father cried for his child, the sexton cried for his money; *puli pilla puli pillé*, *méca pilla méca pillé*, cub is cub and kid is kid. *ocaḍu: nicu Lacshmayyacu sambandham émiti?* *incódu: náic istán anna pillanu Lacshmayyac ichcháru*. Smith: What's your relationship to Brown? Jones: They gave him the girl they promised me. *illu calut undenu*, *nippu arput undiri*. *yazamáni: ayyo, dānini racshints andi, ventané racshints andi; oca mdsam aind ninda lédu. nippu arpévuḍu: amma, lópala tsúchānu, pilla léd andi. yazamāni: pill emi, ayyo? nippu arpévuḍu: dēnini racshintsam annadi? yazamāni: ná goḍugunu, dānini comi mdsam aind cā lédu.* The house was burning, they were putting out the flames. Lady of the house: O save it, save it quickly, it isn't a month old. Man putting out the fire: Madam, I looked inside, there is no child there. Lady: Who said anything about a child? Man: What did you ask us to save? Lady: My umbrella. It isn't a month since I bought it. *ocaḍu: Rāmayya ishṭam vachchāna pillanu pelḷi chesu cunté sari poyédi. incódu: atanu inca yenducu brahmachāridig v'unndādu? ocaḍu: yé pilla chésucóḍānini ishṭa paḍa lédu.* Smith: Brown would be satisfied to marry any girl he liked. Jones: Why is he still a bachelor? Smith: He hasn't liked to marry any girl.

**pillacáya**, small boy, child. *pillacáyalacú*, *piṭacáḷlacú tsali lédu*, children and stool-legs don't feel the cold.

**pillagalavāḍu**, person having children; common in petitions.

**pillagrōvi**, flute.

**pillavāḍu**, boy, child. *ṭicharu: oca cutumbamlō talli, tandri pillavāḍu unndr anuco, yentamandi autāru? bāluḍu: iddaru. ṭicharu: yetlā? bāluḍu: pillavāḍini talli yettu cuntundi cdbattī*. Teacher: In a family there are father, mother, and child, let us suppose; how many does that make? Boy: Two. Teacher: How two? Boy: Because the mother will hold the child in her arms. *Lacshmayya: mī pillavāḍu nā mida rāyi visiri vēsināḍu. Vencayya: adi micu tagilindā? Lacshmayya: tagala lēdu. Vencayya: aité vēsinavāḍu māvāḍu cādu*. Smith: Your boy threw a stone at me. Jones: Did it hit you? Smith: No. Jones: Then it wasn't my boy.

**pillavrēlu**, little finger.

**pilli**, cat. *adḍa gōḍa mida pilli*, a cat on the cross wall (of persons sitting on a fence, double-dealers); *elucacu pilli śacshi*, the cat a witness in the rat's case (interested evidence for the prosecution); *paṇilēni mātsacamma pilli piṭicimad aṭa*, they say when the virago had nothing else to do she milked the cat; *piṭṭā piṭṭā pōru pilli tīrchin aṭṭu*, like a cat settling a dispute between birds (the cat settled it by eating them both); *pilli caṇḍlu mūsū com, pālu tāgutunnu yevārū yerugar ani yentsucon aṭṭu*, like the cat who shut her eyes and thought no one could see her drinking the milk (burying your head in the sand); *pillici chelagāṭamu, yelucacu prāna sancaṭamu*, the cat frisks, the rat dies; *pilli brahma hanta*, kill a cat, kill a Brahmin; *pilli cōrāḍuts unnadi*, the cat purrs; *pilli myḍavu anuts unnadi*, the cat mews.

**pillicūna**, kitten.

**pilupu**, a call.

**pilutsaṭa**, to call. *praṣṇa: yēmi talupu vadda yenta sēpu pilichinānu palicināvu cāvu? cēcalu vēsi vēsi gontuca baddalai pōyinadi. zavāḍu: nēnu lōpala yēmō paṇi sandaḍilō unnānu, mī pilupu nācu vinabaḍa lēdu*. Question: How long am I to bawl at the door without

getting any answer? I have burst my lungs with shouting. Answer: I was bustling about inside, I didn't hear you call. *Lacshmayya: nācu nimṇaṭi nunchi zabbuḍā undi. Vencayya: vaidyūḍini pilichēdā? Lacshmayya: jantu vaidyūḍini pilipintsu. Vencayya: yenducu? jantu vaidyūḍu yēmi canuccō galadū? dācṭaru praṣṇa vēstē jantuvulu zavāḍu cheppavu gadd. Lacshmayya: zavāḍu cheppavu cābaṭṭē, jentuvaidyulu praṣṇal aḍagacundā rōgam caniṭeṭṭa galaru*. Smith: I have been ill since yesterday. Jones: Shall we send for the doctor? Smith: Send for the vet. Jones: Why? What can the vet find out? Animals can't answer questions. Smith: Just so, as animals can't answer questions, the vet has to diagnose the disease without asking questions. *pōlitsu sūparintēndu: aṭḷa pōyyē manishimi pilu. cānstēbilu: āyana manishi cād aṇḍi, Sab Inspectar-ugār aṇḍi*. Police Superintendent: Call that man who is passing. Constable: That's not a man, that is the Sub Inspector.

**pimmaṭa**, after.

**pina**, young; also **pinna**.

**pinatali**, mother's younger sister or wife of father's younger brother: aunt; also **pinnamma**, **pinni**.

**pinatandri**, father's younger brother, uncle; also **pinnayya**.

**pinchanu**, pension. English. *pinchan sipāyi*, pensioned sepoy; this is what would be said; in a book they might write *upacāra vētanam ondi vachchina śca vrūddha bhaṭuḍu*—seven words instead of two; *ippuḍu pinchan puttsu conē muppai yēll ainadi*, it is thirty years since he took his pension.

**pinchhamu**, peacock's tail.

**piṇḍamu**, sacred cake. Skt. It is the oblation that is made to deceased ancestors.

**piṇḍamu**, embryo. *venuca Condalrāu Pantulu gāru śīrastādāri chēsīn ap- puḍu garbhālalō piṇḍālu adiri pōyēti*, when Kondalrau Pantulu was Sheris-tadar the foetuses in the womb would tremble.

**piṇḍā**, sacred cake, same as **piṇḍamu**. *prīti lēni cūḍu piṇḍa cūṭilō samamu*,

food given without love is like food offered to the dead.

**pindári**, marauder. It is a Mahratta word for mounted freebooters who used to harry the Telugu country.

**pinde**, berry.

**pinḍi**, flour, oil-cake used for manure and for feeding cattle. *pinḍi dra pōsin aṭlu vennela cāya tsochchenu*, the moon-light shone like outspread flour; *pinḍi yentō nippaṭi antē*, the cake will be according to the flour (payment by results); *vānini pinḍi pinḍigā danchināru*, they beat him to a jelly; *pinḍi yervuvu samānamu*, margosa oil-cake is equal to cattle-manure.

**pinḍivaṇṭalu**, cakes.

**pinduṭa**, to press out, to wring.

**pingāni**, crockery. Mahratta.

**pinje**, tuck, fold. *i baṭṭalu pinjelu peṭṭu*, fold these cloths.

**pinna**, young; also *pina*. *pinna peddalu*, old and young; *pinna vōḍu*, boy; *pin-nadi*, girl.

**pinnamma**, aunt, being mother's younger sister; also *pinatali*, *pinmi*.

**pinnatanamu**, childhood.

**pinṇayya**, uncle, father's younger brother; also *pinatanḍri*.

**pinni**, aunt, same as *pinnamma*, *pinatali*.

**pippalamu**, pepul tree. Skt.

**pippali**, pepper. Skt.

**pippi**, refuse, what is left after you squeeze a fruit, &c. *mi vādamulō vaṭṭi pippiyē*, cāni sām emiyu lēdu, there is no juice in your argument, only refuse.

**pirangi**, cannon, from *firangi*, Frank. European because the French first introduced artillery.

**pirici**, cowardly. *pirici baṇṭucu tummu āstha*, the cowardly soldier will long for a sneeze (as an excuse for stopping); *nādi vaṭṭi pirici svabhāvam*, I am a natural coward (as Brahmins will not be ashamed to say).

**piricitanamu**, cowardice.

**piricivādu**, coward.

**piriconuṭa**, to twist.

**pirralu**, buttocks.

**piryādu**, complaint. Hindustani; same as *firyādu*.

**pisaru**, trash, trifle, pinch (e.g. of snuff). *pisaranta lēdu*, not an atom.

**piśāchamu**, ghost, demon.

**pisidigōṭṭu**, **pisinigōṭṭu**, miser.

**pistōlu**, pistol. English. *donga: ni ḍabb antā istāvā? lēca pōtē pistōlutō cālustā? peddamanihi: pistōlu istē ḍabb antā istā. donga: ḍabbu tisuconi pistōl icchindā. peddamanihi: nū ḍabbu nāc istāvā lēcapōtē pistōlātō cālcheda? donga: ḍabb iyyanu, pistōlulō mandu gāni, gundu gāni lēdu, nāc em bhayam lēdu*. Thief: Give me all your money or I shoot. Gentleman: If you give me your pistol I will give you all my money. The thief takes the money and gives the pistol. Gentleman: Will you give me back my money or shall I shoot? Thief: I won't give the money back. The pistol is not loaded. I am not afraid.

**pisucuṭa**, **pisuguṭa**, to squeeze, to massage, to knead. *nā cāllu pisugu*, massage my legs.

**pita**, father. Skt.

**piṭishanu**, petition. English; also *peṭishanu*.

**piṭrārjitamu**, acquired by our fathers, ancestral property.

**piṭrū-**, prefix meaning 'ancestral'. *piṭrūdevāṭalu*, ancestral deities; *mātrū-piṭrū-bhacti lēcundā*, without reverence for father or mother; *piṭrū-hatya*, parricide.

**piṭtsa**, mad, false (of measures, &c.). *māta ghanamu, mānica piṭtsa*, big words, short measure; *punyānici puṭṭēd istē piṭtsa cuntsam amī picul ḍān aṭṭu*, like complaining of short measure when you have been given a candy gratis (looking a gift-horse in the mouth).

**piṭtsuca**, sparrow; same as *pichchica*.

**piṭṭa**, bird. *vaca piṭṭatō cheppa lēdu*, I didn't tell even the birds; *piṭṭa conchem, cūta ghanam*, a little bird with a big cry (much cry, little wool); *piṭṭā piṭṭā pōru pilli tīrchin aṭṭu*, like the cat that settled the quarrel between the two birds (by eating them both).

**piṭṭamu**, bile. Skt.

**piṭucuṭa**, to squeeze out, to milk. *pāl annīṇi piṭucu conḍuru*, they squeeze out all the milk.

**piṭūri**, raid, rebellion, plot, conspiracy. Hindustani; same as *fitūri*.

**piculāḍuṭa**, to wrangle, to squabble.



**pículáta**, squabble. *vádu pículáta manishi*, he is a quarrelsome man.

**píce**, pipe, reed used in blowing musical instruments. *gontupíce*, wind-pipe.

**pícuṭa**, to pull out, to tear out. *nḍuca pícu comi tsachchenu*, he tore out his own tongue and killed himself (bite off your nose to spite your own face).

**pída**, pain, trouble. Skt.

**pídacala**, nightmare. *vánici ninna rátri pídacala vachchi*, rommu *aḍatsu comi póyi*, y'úpíri *salapa lédu*, last night he had a nightmare and oppression on the chest and could not breathe.

**pídintsuṭa**, to trouble, to plague. Skt. **pídítamu**, afflicted. Skt.

**pílicalu**, rags. *pílicala guḍḍa caṭṭucun-nddu*, he wore a ragged cloth.

**píltsuṭa**, to suck up, to inhale. *nasyam píltsuṭa*, to take snuff.

**pínugu**, corpse.

**pípá**, cask.

**píru**, pir, Muhammedan saint (when he is dead). *nādu v'unṭe Navābu Sahēbu*, *annamu v'unṭe Amīru Sahēbu*, *bida paḍitē Factru Sahēbu*, *tsastē Piru Sahēbu*, if a Muhammedan has land he is a Nawab, if he has enough to eat he is an Amir, if he is poor he is Fakir, if he is dead he is a Pir.

**píta**, crab.

**píta**, stool; from Skt. *pīṭham*. *pillacḍ-yalacū píta caḷlacū tsali lédu*, children and stool-legs do not feel the cold.

**píthamu**, stool, seat of a svami. *píthasṭhuḍu* is one who has the distinction of sitting on a stool, i.e. a svami; most people in India sit on the ground.

**píthica**, preface. Skt.

**pítsu**, coir or other fibre. *zanapa nḍra pítsu vale gaḍḍamu*, a beard like hemp fibre.

**píḷḍaru**, pleader. English.

**poccati**, *poccati-rāḷlu*, the stones or lumps of earth on which the boiler rests on the Indian hearth; fire-dogs. *vāru poccati-rāḷla ritigā n'unḍaru*, as inseparable as fire-dogs (as thick as thieves).

**pocčili**, navel. *pocčili tsūlu*, the off-spring of the navel, is Brahma.

**poccipóvuṭa**, **poccuṭa**, to blister,

to come out (like a boil), to transpire. *nā nōru poccinadi*, my mouth is sore; *mēm ā pani yenta rahasyamgā zara-ginchināmu*, *yēḷḍāginanō conchemu paici poccinadi*, we worked as secretly as possible, but somehow something transpired.

**poccu**, blister.

**poḍa**, bush.

**poḍa**, appearance, form. *vāḷḷa poḍa canapāḍḍa appuḍu*, when they appeared; *dānīci nā poḍa cana paḍina trātsu pāmunu tsūchin aḷḷ unḍemu*, when she caught sight of me it was as though she saw a cobra.

**poḍacaṭṭuṭa**, to appear. *paitya chalanam aṇ aṭṭu nischayamgā poḍa caṭṭutū v'unḍadi*, it seems to be certainly a bilious attack.

**poḍamuṭa**, to arise.

**poḍarillu**, arbour; from *poḍa*, bush, and *illu*, house. The *r* is euphonic.

**poḍdu**, sun, time. *bāreḍu poḍdu yeccin appuḍu*, when the sun was a fathom high; *reṇḍu gaḍiyala poḍdu unḍagā*, there being two hours of daylight; *tsāla poḍdu pōyinadi*, it is very late; *poḍdu poḍichenu*, the sun rose; *poḍdu cruncenu*, the sun set; *poḍdu puṭtsuṭa*, to pass the time.

**poḍduna**, in the morning; from *poḍdu*, sun; also *produnna*. *peḍḍamanishi: yenducu yēḍust unḍu? bāḷuḍu: nēnu poḍḍuṭi munchi aḍucunṭ unḍnu; ivvāḷa Śucravāḍram aṇi teliyaca Śanivāḍram aṇi anucunṭ unnanū. ippuḍu nḍcu Śucravāḍram aṇi cheppāru; mēṣṭaru coḍatār émo n'ani yēḍust unḍnu*. Gentleman: Why are you crying? Boy: I have been playing since the morning; I didn't know it was Friday, I thought it was Saturday; now they have told me it is Friday I am crying because I am afraid teacher will beat me.

**poḍi**, powder, snuff; also *poḍṛmu*.

**poḍibarine**, snuff-box.

**poḍugaina**, **poḍugāti**, tall, long. *ocaḍu: Lacshammacu poḍugāti ven-trucul ummai. incōḍu: taṇḍri dōḍra vachchindāyā? ocaḍu: taṇḍrici baṭṭa talē. incōḍu: baṭṭa tala aṇḍa, sōḍḍāru tayāru chēsi ammutāḍu*, Smith: Mrs. Brown has very long hair. Jones: Does she get it from her father?

Smith: He is bald. Jones: Though he is bald he sells eels. *ocaḍu: Lacshmayya inta chinna uttaram rāséd éla? incódu: Lacshmayya poṭṭivḍḍ ani nuvu yeragavḍ? атаду podugāti uttaram yetla rāya galaḍu?* Smith: How is it Brown writes so short a letter? Jones: Don't you know Brown is short? How could he write a long letter?

**podugu**, udder. *podugu cōsi pālu tāgin aṭṭu*, like cutting the udder to drink the milk (killing the goose that lays the golden eggs).

**podugu**, height, length. *podugu loḍugu*, tall and weak; the opposite is *poṭṭi gaṭṭi*, short and strong.

**poduguta**, to set (precious stones). *ittāḍini podigitē ratnānīci yēmi lōpam?* though you set it in brass the precious stone will shine just the same.

**podumu**, powder, snuff, dust; also *poḍi. tarimiḍi pāṭṭin appuḍurālina podumcūḍa v'irice pōlēdu*, he did not even waste the dust that came off the lathe; *oca chitice podumu vēi*, give me a pinch of snuff.

**podupu**, thrift.

**podupu catha**, riddle.

**podupu māta**, taunt.

**poḍutsuṭa**, to pierce, to sting, to set a seal, to rise (of the sun, &c.), to poke. *telucu pettanam istē tellavārlu aṇṇa poḍichinadi*, when the scorpion was given power it went on stinging till morning; *mudra poḍutsuṭa*, to seal; *yēru pōṭu poḍichinadi*, the tide has risen in the river; *tsalipandiṭi cunḍalacu tūṭlu poḍichin aṭlu*, like making holes in the pots in a water-pandal (wanton mischief).

**poga**, smoke, steam. *pogayōḍa* is a steamship; *pogabandi* a railway engine; *pogatsuṭa* a cheroot.

**pogaḍta**, praise.

**pogaḍuta**, to praise. *i pāḍu v'ūllō pogi-ḍēvāru lēru, nācu nēnē poguḍu conṭān annāḍ āṇa*, there is no one to praise me in this deserted village, so I praise myself, he said; *mīru nannu v'irice poguḍutu v'unmāru*, you are paying me empty compliments.

**pogaru**, pride. *mana tālucālō caranālu mahā pogar ecci v'unmāru*, the karnams of our taluk are full of pride; *pogar anatsūṭa* is to reduce pride; *cōṭṭulō cūḍḍa vyāḍyālu vēyinchī, vāri pogaru*

*anatsandi*, reduce their pride by bringing cases against them in the courts (this is the origin of many false cases in India).

**pogarubōtu**, proud or vain man. *vāḍu pogarubōtu vedhava*, he is a conceited ass.

**pogarubōtutanamu**, pride.

**pogatsuṭa**, cigar.

**pogatsūṛuṭa**, to be smoked.

**pogayōḍa**, steamship; from *poga*, steam, and *ōḍa*, ship.

**pogācu**, tobacco; from *poga*, smoke, and *ācu*, leaf.

**poguḍu**, flattery. *peṭṭu tsuṭṭamu, poguḍu bhāgyam*, relations will flock for food, flattery brings fortune.

**poguluṭa**, to grieve.

**poi**, hearth; also written *pōyi* or *poyyi. nicu mūrchha pōvāḍam y'ishtāṅḍ v'unṇ aṭṭ aité, lōpālici pōyi, poi cāḍa nippulōnō niḷlālōnō mūrchcha pō*, if you want to faint go inside and faint near the hearth in fire or water.

**polamu**, field. *nēnu mā guruvu gāri tsāḍuvu conēṭ appuḍu dōḍḍi tavei, sanvatsārīnīci cā valasina cūralu paṇḍinchē vāḍini; y'iddaru cūlōvāḷlu moyya lēni mūṭalanu polamlō nunchi pāṭṭu conī vachchi y'inti cāḍa vappaginchevāṇni; marri dculu cōsi techchi vīstāḷlu cuttēvāṇni; y'intlō panul ammi nēnē chēse-ḍāṇni; āyana anugraham vachchi, tirubadigā v'unṇ appuḍu reṇḍu muccalu cheppēvāḍu; vōccōc appuḍu adi lēdu*, when I was reading with my guru I used to dig in his garden and provide vegetables for the whole year; I used to bring from the fields loads two coolies could not carry; I used to cut banyan leaves and stitch leaf platters; I did all the house-work; when he deigned and had leisure he would teach me a verse or two; sometimes not even that.

**polimēra**, inter-village boundary.

**pollu**, empty (of ears), worthless. *sūdrunacu engilī y'annamunu, chingina baṭṭalumu, pollu dānyamunu, jēnamulaina duṭṭaṭulanu iyya valēnu*, the proper gift to a Sudra is bad rice, torn clothes, grain with empty ears, worn-out sheets (whereas of course a Brahmin should have the best of

everything. This is a text from the Hindu scriptures).

**polusu**, fish-scale. *vádu chépanu polusu poyyēt aṭṭu caḍigindādu*, he washed the scales off the fish.

**pommu**, go; imperative of *póvuta*; *pó* is commoner, but *pomm* is used for euphony before a vowel. *úru pomm anṭundi*, *cādu ramm anṭundi*, (when you are going to die) the village says 'go', the graveyard says 'come'.

**pon-**, prefix meaning 'golden'; from *ponnu*, gold. Tamil. *pombaṭṭu*, cloth of gold.

**ponaca**, rattan grain-basket. *ponaca vēgiram alli peṭṭindānu*, I quickly put together a grain-basket.

**ponarāruṭa**, to be fine, to be agreeable. Used in books.

**ponchivundūta**, to lie in lurk. *Cóya-vāḷḷu ponchi v'unḍi*, *niḷḷu méghamulu tāgādānīci cundalaló dūri*, *niḷḷu tāgutū v'um appuḍu*, *tsatucunna mūta vēsi*, *cundā cinda maṇṭa peṭṭi*, *méghalanu vanḍu cuni tātṭuru*, the Koyyis (Godavari Agency hill tribe) lie in lurk for the clouds, and when the clouds come to drink and get into their pots and are drinking they suddenly put lids on them and put fire under the pots and cook the clouds and eat them (the physics of the Godavari Brahmins are somewhat mythological).

**pondica**, fitness, intercourse. *ā daya ddcshīnyal ēmi*, *ā māṭa pondica yēmi*! what grace and elegance, what curious felicity of phrase!

**pondu**, intercourse; also sexual intercourse. *peḍḍalató vādu*, *petarulató pondu*, disputing with the old, keeping company with ghosts (things to be avoided); *alancarintsu conī vachchi*, *dīpamu veluturuna pāḍutū v'unṭē*, *dāni mogam anta cantācu marinta anda-mugā canapaḍutū v'unḍēdi*; *taruvāta dāni pondu yenta sukhāmugā v'unṭundó ani buddhi puṭṭind āṭa*, he was attracted first by the dancing-girl's beauty as she sang, richly adorned, in the light of the lamps; then he is said to have longed for the joys of sexual intercourse with her.

**ponduṭa**, to get. *avamānānu pondinādu*, he incurred disgrace; *nashṭānu*

*pondindādu*, he incurred loss. Also *onduṭa*.

**pongu**, bubbling over, overflowing with joy, eruption of measles or chicken-pox (*taṭṭammavāri pongu*).

**ponguṭa**, **pongiporluṭa**, to bubble over. *esaru pongi pōtunnadi*, the rice-water is boiling over; *nī santōsham anta pongi porli pōtū v'unṇadi*, you are bubbling over with joy.

**ponnu**, gold. *bangāramu* is commoner; this is the Tamil word.

**pontsu**, crouch, lurking. *yelucacu pīlli pontsu vēsin aṭṭu*, like a cat crouching for a rat; *pontsundē donga*, eaves-dropper.

**pontsundī tsūtsuṭa**, to lie in wait.

**pontsundī vinuṭa**, to eavesdrop.

**pontsuṭa**, to lurk.

**pora**, layer, fold, film over the eye, cataract. Strata of soil or the skins of an onion are *poralu*. *nēvu caṇṭīci poralu tiya galavā?* can you couch the eye?

**porabāṭaina**, mistaken.

**porabāṭu**, mistake. *mōṭāru bandi cōḍi mīduga pōyi*, *dānini tsampenu*. *dravaru*: *nā valla porabāṭu zarigindī*, *mī cōḍi tsachchi pōyindī*, *i pādī rūpāyalu tisu conī yevaritō rīpōṭu cheyya bōcu*. *grāmasthuḍu*: *cheppānu lenḍi*, *īca munchi nēnu cōḷḷānu eccuvagā pentsut unṭānu*, *mīru i dōvana vēḷut undāndi*, a car goes over a fowl and kills it. Driver: My mistake, I have killed your fowl; here's Rs. 10, and make no report. Villager: I won't report it; in future I shall keep more fowls, and hope you will be coming this way.

**poraca**, blade of grass; commonly *ṭaraca*.

**poracacāṭa**, broom.

**poralāḍuṭa**, **porli porli unduṭa**, to roll over, to overflow. *ā callu cundā porli porli unnadi*, that toddy-pot is flowing over.

**poralintsuṭa**, to roll over. *māṭa porlinchindādu*, he changed his statement; *nippulō poralinchin aṭṭu manasu parataṭpintsuṭa*, to grieve as if rolling in fire.

**porambócu**. Hindustani. Waste or reserved land. Technically in the revenue department it is not used of waste land but only of land reserved for the common use of the villagers;

but the public use it of any uncultivated land.

**porapaḍuṭa**, to be mistaken. *bhārya: micu nā mida pūrva prēma lēdu, nēnu vanṭa chēst untē nīru tsūstū ūrucunṭāru. bharta: nūrvu porapaḍut unṁāu, nūrvu vanṭa cheyyaḍam modalu peṭṭin dag-gira nunchi, nī mida prēma marinta eccuv aindi, vanṭavāḍi khartsu taggi pōyindi*, Wife: You do not love me as before, you let me do all the cooking. Husband: You are mistaken; since you began cooking my love for you has grown stronger; I save the cook's wages.

**porapāṭu**, mistake; same as *porabāṭu*. **porlāḍuṭa**, to roll. *puṭṭeḍ aṁudamu paṭṭintsu conī porlāḍina, antēḍe aṁṁu gāni, aṁṁāniḍi aṁṁadu*, though a man smear a candy of castor oil over himself and roll, only what sticks will stick, what won't stick won't (fatalistic proverb).

**porluṭa**, to roll, to bubble, to cross, to tup (animals). *porli, porli*, bubbling over; *poṭṭēlu gorrenu porlinadi*, the ram tugged the ewe.

**porugu**, vicinity. *porugillu*, the next house; *iruguporugulu*, neighbours; *poruguvāḍu*, the man next door. *porugu paṭṭisagā v'untē poyilō nīllu pōsuncun aṭṭu*, like the man who put out his own hearth-fire because his neighbour prospered (envy). *Rangaḍu: ī yēḍu micu varsham bāgā curisindā? Rāmuḍu: curisindi gāni, mā poruguvāḍici eccuva varsham paḍḍadi. Rangaḍu: ad eṭlā? Rāmuḍu: vāḍici nā cantē eccuva bhūmi v'undi*. Smith: Did you get good rain this year? Jones: Yes, but my neighbour got more. Smith: How so? Jones: He's got more land.

**porugūrivāḍu**, man from next village. *ūrivāḍici cāṭi bhayam, porugūrivāḍici nīṭi bhayam*, the villager is afraid to walk through the graveyard, the man from the next village is afraid to walk through the tank (he does not recognize the graveyard and does not know how deep the tank is).

**posagintsuṭa**, to persuade; causal of *posaguṭa*.

**posaguṭa**, to get on together. *vārici vārici posaga lēdu*, they don't get on;

*manam y'idḍaramu vacca y'inṭlō v'unḍaḍam posagaḍu*, we cannot get on together in one house.

**poṭapaṭa**, gushing, swelling; onomatopoeic, of drops, tears, &c.

**poṭlamu**, packet.

**poṭṭa**, belly. *vāṭṭi māṭala valla poṭṭaḷi, puḍutavā?* words don't fill the belly; *vindu bhōjanamḷō oca bāluḍu tsilā tīnṭ unḍenu. peddamanishi: inca tina bōcu, ajirnam chēstundi; inta chirna caḍupulō anta annam yeṭḷa paṭṭindi? bāluḍu: nā poṭṭa baiṭici canapadeṭ anta chin-nadē cāḍ aṇḍi*. At a feast a boy ate a lot. Gentleman: Don't eat any more, you will get indigestion. How can you get so much food into so small a stomach? Boy: My belly is not as small as it looks from outside. *nēnu poṭṭa baddal ayyēṭ aṭṭugā chēḍa timḍu*, you have eaten till your belly bursts; *nīru rūpāyalu Brāhmala poṭṭa peṭṭi pāḍu chēsināru*, they have wasted a hundred rupees on filling the bellies of Brahmins.

**poṭṭa**, unopened ear of grain. *poṭṭacu puṭṭeḍu nīru*, a bushel of water for each ear of paddy. This proverb illustrates the erroneous view of the Telugu that paddy can never have too much water. If they have water to spare, they always spoil their paddy by using too much.

**pottamu**, book; for *pustacamu*.

**poṭṭēlu**, ram.

**poṭṭi**, short. *poṭṭi gaṭṭi*, short and strong; the opposite is *poḍugu*, tall, long; *poḍugu loḍugu*, tall and weak.

**poṭṭipōtarāzu**, King Little. *poṭṭipōtarāzu coluvu* is a proverbial expression for a court which has a bad time of it, as the little king found fault with his retinue whatever it did. If they went behind him he complained they were treating him as a pariah; if they went in front he complained they were trying to show superiority to him; if they went by his side he complained they were claiming equality with him.

**poṭṭivāḍu**, short man. *poṭṭivāḍici puṭṭeḍu buddhulu*, short men are full of sense.

**poṭṭu**, husk, scale. *poṭṭu poṭṭugā*, in

scales; *á rógi šariram poṭṭ ūdi pótundi*, the patient's skin comes off in scales.

**pottu**, friendship, having in common. *póru nashtam*, *pottu lābham*, quarrelling means loss, friendship means profit; *pottula magadu puchchi tsachchenu*, the joint husband died of neglect; *vidhulu andarici pottu*, the streets are free to all (but pariahs are not allowed in Brahmin streets); *sarculu pottuna connāru*, they made a joint investment in merchandise.

**poi**, **poyyi**, hearth; also *poi*. *poyyi aristé bandhuvulu*, *cuccalu cústé caṇuvu*, a singing hearth portends relations, a barking dog a famine; *poyyi v'ūdin ammacu bocē ed aind daccadā?* won't she who blows the fire get a mouthful? *porugu patstsagā v'unṭē poyilō niḷlu pósu conn aṭṭu*, he put out his own fire to spite his neighbour's face; *caṭṭe vanca poyyi tirustunnadi*, the hearth takes the bend out of a stick (i.e. the funeral pyre, and nothing else, will make a crooked man straight).

**poyya**, **poyyé**, bad. *poyyé cālam* is a common expression for a bad time. *nīcu poyya cālam vachchinadi*, your bad time has come; *alā abaddhālu cheppādnici t gumāstūlacu yēmi poyyé cālam vachchindi?* what devil has been at these clerks to make them tell such lies about me?

**póca**, areca nut, taken with betel. *āḍacattilōni póca*, like a nut between the nippers (between anvil and hammer); *rūca lēni vādu póca cheyya lēdu*, a man without oof is not worth a spoof. The *tamalapāculu*, betel leaves, and *póca checcalu*, bits of areca nut, together are called *tāmbūlam*.

**pócaḍa**, going; verbal noun of *póvuta*. *vāna rácaḍa*, *prāna pócaḍa yevarici teliyadu*, the coming of rain, the going of life, are known to no one. *pócalu* is used of evil ways.

**póccillamāri**, fop, affected puppy, minx. **póciri**, blackguard, lewd fellow of the baser sort, obscene. In the plural, *póciḷu*, it also means whims, naughtiness. *nīvu yé póciḷu póyindā, caḷlu peṭṭu cuni tsūtsu v'unṭānu*, I will keep my eyes open whatever tricks you are up to. *póciri māṭa* is an obscene word.

**pócu**, don't; from *póvuta*, to go, more often *bócu*.

**pódimi**, thrift, wealth, comfort. *maga-pódimi yerugamidi*, a girl who has not known man.

**pógā**, besides; from *póvuta*, to go. *tamacu cá valasinavi póga migilnavi basa digina y'intivallacu y'ichchi vēstāru*, (clerks at Jamabandi) leave the remains of the supplies (besides what they want for themselves) to the friends who put them up.

**pógauṭa**, to collect; from *pógu*, heap. *tēne v'unma tsōta y'igalu póg'autavi*, flies collect where honey is.

**pógottuṭa**, to drive away, to lose; from *póvuta*, to go, and *coṭṭuṭa*, to beat. *Cristu tana prānamun ichchi mana pápamulanu pógottinādu*, Christ gave his life and drove away our sins; *bhārya cōpam pógotti śāntunni chēstundi*, a wife drives away our anger and makes us mild. *pólisuwādu: abbāyi yēḍava bócu, mī inṭicē tīsucu pótunnānu. baluḍu: ná cōsam nēnu yēḍavaḍam lēdu, mā amma cōsam yēḍust unnānu, mā amma namu yeppuḍu pógottu cō lēdu*, Policeman: Don't cry, little man, I will take you straight home. Boy: I am not crying for myself but for my mother. She has never lost me before.

**pógu**, heap, stack, crowd.  
**pógu**, thread, ring. *muccupógu*, nose-ring. *pógu* by itself is a male ear-ring.

**póguchéyuta**, to collect. *manam tella-vāragāṭla lēchi, y'intinṭici tiriḡi, baṭṭal anni pógu chēsināmu*, (dhoby speaking) we got up early, went from house to house, and collected all the clothes.

**póle**, like.

**pólíca**, imitation, resemblance, simile. *Lacshmayya: itani v'upamāndu vinṭē nācu guṇḍelu pagulutū v'unnavi. Ven-cayya: viḍi pāḍu pólícalu tsūré nācu tala noppi vēstu v'unmadi*, (lecturer making comparisons) Smith: I am fed up with this man's comparisons. Jones: His tiresome similes give me a headache; *vādu coddilō antā tanḍri pólíca*, he is his father in miniature.

**pólina**, like.

**póliyunna**, identical.

**pólisu**, police. English.

**pólisucanishṭébulu**, **pólisuvaḍu**, policeman. English. *Pólisustēshanu* police-station. English. *nīvu pólisu-ṣtēshanu velli vēgiram vaca canishṭé-bulumu tisu cūmi rā*, go to the police-station and fetch a constable quickly; *y'ī v'ūllō y'intamandi pītṣavāḷḷu bāhātangā tirugutū v'unṭē, paṭṭu cō cundā pólisuvaru yēmi chēstu v'unṇāru?* why are the police allowing so many lunatics at large in this village? *mejī-strēṭu: maḷḷi vachchāvā? nā vadda ica midata rā vaddā ani nēnu cheppa lēdā? donga: miru cheppār ani cheppind, vinacundā pólisu vāḷḷu nannu areṣṭu chēṭi tīṣucu vachchār aṇḍi*, Magistrate: Back again? Didn't I tell you never to let me see your face again? Thief: Though I told the police you had said that, they wouldn't listen and arrested me and brought me here; *mōṭarubāṇḍi pólisuvarāni sampiṇṣuts undagā lōpala cūrṭsunna bhārya y'oca vaiṇucumu, bharta y'incōca vaiṇucumu chētulu tṣū-pinchārī. pólisu conṣṭēbulu: mir iddāru cheri y'oca dārini vellā talatsu conṇārā?* as the motor-car approached a policeman the wife put out her hand on one side, the husband on the other. Constable: Are you two thinking of going different ways?

**pólucarra**, carriage pole. English 'pole' and Telugu *carra*, stick.

**pōluṭa**, to be fit, to be like.

**pōlutsuṭa**, to compare.

**pōni**, like. Short for *pōlina*. Used in books.

**pōni**, participle of *pōvuṭa*, to go; used as a negative; *lēnīpōni*, not existing, fictitious.

**pōni**, let it go; from *pōvuṭa*, to go, and *itṣuṭa*, to give; very common in the sense of 'go on'. *vachchēd ellā rāni, poyyēd ellā pōni*, let things come and let things go; *pōni, dabbu pōtē pōvindi*, never mind, if the money is gone it is gone; *pōni*, (to bandyman) drive on; *pōni* or *pōmīdu* (to objector), very well.

**pōrāduṭa**, to fight.

**pōrāni**, where you should not go, forbidden. *pōrāni tṣōlacu pōtē, rārāni nindalu rāca mānavu*, if you go where you shouldn't, you will get blame you would wish to avoid.

**pōru**, strife. *pōru nasṭam, pōttu lā-bham*, you lose by fighting and gain by friendship; *piṭṭā piṭṭā pōru pilli tirchin aṭṭu*, like the cat settling the birds' strife (by eating them both).

**pōruṭa**, to strive.

**pōshacuḍu**, patron.

**pōshanamu**, support, patronage.

**pōshintsuṭa**, to support, to patronize. *voḷḷu dāṣucōcundā paṇi chēṣi, sampā-dinchi, andarini pōshistānu*, I will not spare myself but work and earn money and support them all.

**pōstu**, post. English. *yazamāni: uttarālu pōṣṭulō vēṣāvā? naucarū: vēṣān aṇḍi, aitē mir oca porabāṭu chēṣāru, aṇḍi chīṭi aṇṭinta valasina uttarānīci reṇḍ aṇḍā chīṭi aṇṭinchāru, reṇḍ aṇḍu aṇṭinta valasina dānīci aṇḍi chīṭi aṇṭinchāru. yazamāni: aitē nuvṇu yēm chēṣhāu? naucarū: aḍṣesulu coṭṭ ēṣi, oca dānīdi incō dānī mīda vrdṣānu*. Mistress: Did you post the letters? Servant: Yes, but you made a mistake, you put a penny stamp on the one that required twopence and a twopenny stamp on the one that required a penny. Mistress: What did you do? Servant: I struck off the addresses and exchanged them.

**pōtē**, unless; from *pōvuṭa*, to go.

**pōtē**, less (in subtraction); from *pōvuṭa*, to go.

**pōtē**, if it goes. *udyōgam puruṣa lac-shanam, aḍi pōtē, avalacshanam*, office makes the man, if he loses it he loses his honour.

**pōtē**, if it isn't. *unṭē v'ūru, pōtē pāḍu*, the people make the village, if they aren't there it is a ruin.

**pōṭi**, competition. *Hīḷaru gāru caḍa-china adhyacshuni-yennicalalō Hīndembūrgu gārītō pōṭi chēṣi y'ōḍi pōyī-nāru*, Hitler stood against Hindenburg at the last presidential election and was defeated; *reṇḍu bassulu occa mānīshini yeccintsu cō dānīci pōṭi pāḍḍai*, two buses competed for one passenger.

**pōṭi**, like; from *pōli*; short for *pōlina*, resembling. *nāpōṭi vāḍu, aman* like me.

**pōtigādu**, rival.

**pōtlāduṭa**, to quarrel. *iddaru pillalu pōṭlāḍut unḍiri. peddamānishi: ūru-conḍi, yenducu pōṭlāḍutāru? modāṭi*

*pilla: ní cósamé. peddamanishi: ná cósam pótláta yenducu: móḍaṭi pilla-vádu: nicu gáḍidec unna telivi aína léd ani vāḍḍ anṭé, nēnu v'und amṇānu; andu chēta pótláta vachchindi.* Two boys were quarrelling. Gentleman: Keep quiet, what are you fighting about? First boy: About you. Gentleman: How about me? First boy: He said you hadn't even the brains of an ass, I said you had; that is what the quarrel was about; *dulú dulú pótláḍitē, lékala cállu virugutavi*, when the cows fall out the calves' legs are broken (when the great fall out the poor suffer).

**pótláta**, quarrel.

**póṭu**, blow, flow. *górutsuṭṭu pai rócaṭi póṭu*, the blow of a pestle on a corn; *cappacu cáṭu, Brahmanumici póṭu lédu*, frogs can't bite, Brahmins don't fight; *venacacu vellitē tanmu, mundu vasté póṭu*, a kick if you go back, a blow if you come forward; *catti póṭu tappind, calam póṭu tappadu*, the pen is mightier than the sword (the sword may miss but the pen doesn't).

**-póṭu**, suffix turning other parts of speech into personal nouns (masculine). *tágubóṭu*, drunkard; *tiṇḍibóṭu*, glutton; *vadurubóṭu*, chatterbox.

**póṭu**, male of animals, birds, insects, plants; tom. *énubóṭu*, male buffalo; *mécapóṭu*, ram; *póṭuṭiga*, male fry; *póṭuṭénugu*, male elephant; *póṭutáḍu*, male palm-tree; *póṭupilla*, any young male animal; *póṭupilli* (or *ganḍupilli*), tom-cat.

**póṭupáṭu**, ebb and flow.

**póvuṭa**, to go; also a negative auxiliary; also to be lost. *pai paḍḍa máṭa, maḍi(māda) paḍḍa niḷlu póṭavá?* a word let fall against your honour, water let flow over the field, will not be without effect; *ataḍ ém ai póvináḍu?* what has become of him? *váḍu dānito póvináḍu*, he has had sexual intercourse with her; *Lacshmayya: nēnu ivvāla renḍu tsóḷlacu póvinānu. ná goḍḍugu renḍo tsóṭa póyi v'unṭundi. Vencayya: móḍaṭi tsóṭané póvinḍ émo?* *Lacshmayya: accāda póḍu, móḍaṭi tsóṭa náḍ adi doricindi*, Smith: I went to two places to-day, I must have lost my umbrella in the second of them.

Jones: Why not in the first? Smith: It was in the first I picked it up. *vaidyuḍu: gumpul unna tsóṭici pó vaddu, ní árógyam cheḍi póṭundi. rógi: póca póṭé ná vrutti sáḍad andi. vaidyuḍu: ní vrutti yémiṭi? rógi: jēbu dongatanam*, Doctor: Don't go into crowds, it will ruin your health. Patient: My profession requires me to go into crowds. Doctor: What is your profession? Patient: Picking pockets. In the above example, *póvaddu* is 'don't go', *cheḍi póṭundi* is 'will go', 'be lost', *póca* is the negative, 'not going', and *póṭé* is the negative auxiliary and means 'unless'. *nāc ém ich-chi pó lédu*, he has given me nothing; *aṭuvanṭi durabhyaṣam nicu póvināḍa?* have you lost that bad habit? *tsachchi póvināḍu*, he died; *bāci tēri* (or *tēli*) *póṭundi*, the debt will be cleared; *riṭpāyi póyindi*, I have lost a rupee; *accāḍici póḍāmu*, let us go there; *vāni tanḍri póyina taruvāta*, after his father's death; *vāna póyina taruvāta*, when the rain had stopped; *pustacamū póvināḍi*, the book is lost; *vāni candlu póvināvi*, he has lost his eyesight; *chillulu póyina chembu*, a leaking mug; *paḍimṭilo náḷugu póṭé áru*, four from ten is six; *vāya póṭé vadd amṇādu*, when I was about to write he told me not to; *á gōḍa paḍi póvināḍi*, the wall has fallen down; *rācapóyenu*, he did not come; *vachchina dōvané póṭundi*, lightly come, lightly go (it goes the way it came); *iyypóvuṭa*, to offer; *vellipóvuṭa*, to go away.

**póyina**, last (month, year); lost. *pó-fina vāramu*, last week; *póyina caṇṭici mānu vēstē v'unna cannu v'úḍṭu conī póvināḍi*, when he applied a remedy to his lost eye he lost the other (throwing good money after bad).

**póyuṭa**, to pour, with many derivative meanings. *cheṭṭu peṭṭinavāḍu niḷlu póyyadā?* when you have planted a tree won't you water it? *pālu pósi pen-chinā pámu caravaca mānadu*, a snake will bite you though you pour out milk for it (a viper nourished in the bosom); *nācu vaḷḷ antā chemaṭa pó-sindi*, I was all of a sweat; *vānici y'inca ammaḍāru póya lédu*, he has never had

small-pox; *caṭṭa pōsināru*, they built a bank; *ācu pōsināru*, they transplanted rice; *gōḍa peṭṭi maḍuru pōsināḍu*, he built a wall with a coping over it; *utṭsa pōyūta* is to make water; *vaḍa-pōyūta* is to strain rice; *uripōyūta* is to cast a noose; *nā usuru pōsuconṇāḍu*, he injured me; *chinṇadi vānici niḷḷu pōst unṇadi*, the girl is giving him his bath; *amē cheṭṭacu niḷḷu pōst unṇadi*, she is watering the shrubs; *biṭṭsam etti poṭṭa pōsuciṇṇ unṇāḍu*, he fills his belly by begging.

**pra-**, prefix meaning 'great', 'very'. Skt. **prabalamu**, very strong. Skt. *idi bahu prabalamaṇa pīṭṭsa*, a violent form of madness; *prabala pramānam tsūputānu*, I will give a strong proof.

**prabalintsuṭa**, to swell, to increase. **prabandhacarta**, **prabandhacāruḍu**, author, prose writer. Skt. *ocanoca Hūna vachana prabandhacāruḍu*, a certain European prose writer (Hun is applied to Europeans as being barbarous).

**prabandhamu**, book. Skt.; the common word is *pustacamu*.

**prabba**, rattan; also *pēmu*. *yēṭi varaḍacu vangi y'unna prabba tīgalu mēlu ponḍumu*, *yedūta nilichī y'unna māculu chēṭu ponḍumu*, rattan twigs which yield to the flood survive, trees which stand up to it are destroyed.

**prabha**, light, radiance. Skt. Used in books.

**prabhanjanamu**, wind. Skt. Used in books for *gāli*.

**prabhavamu**, birth. Skt. Used in books. *janṇamu* is the common word.

**prabhāṭamu**, dawn. Skt.; from *prabha*, light.

**prabhāvam**, might, majesty, dignity, power, merit. Skt. *nīvu y'inta tsaduvu tsaduvucumṇa*, *nicu y'incā guṭṭā dāna prabhāvam bōḍha paḍa lēdu*, though you are so learned you have not yet learnt the merit of hidden gifts.

**prabhūbhacti**, loyalty. Skt.; from *prabhuvu*, lord, and *bhacti*, devotion.

**prabhudrōhamu**, treachery.

**prabhutvam**, power, sovereignty. Skt.

**prabhuvu**, lord, king. Skt. But a Collector is even more than this to his

peons; he is a *nāprobbō*, great lord. The feminine is *prabhvi*.

**prabōdhamu**, wisdom, great intellect. Skt. Used in books.

**pracaranamu**, chapter of book. Skt. **pracaṭana**, notification, advertisement. Skt.

**pracaṭintsuṭa**, to notify, to advertise. Skt.

**pracāṇdamu**, trunk (of tree). Skt.; the common word is *bōde*.

**pracāramu**, **pracāramugā**, accordingly. Skt. *ā pracāram chēsindāḍu*, he acted accordingly. *Lacshmayya*, *Vencayya* iddaru *annadamulu*; *tanḍri villu vrāsi tsachchi pōyemu*; *villu pracāram dīti pantsu cōḍāṇici pōḷḷāta vachchemu*; *annadamul iddaru Mallayyanu madhyavartigā peṭṭu coniri*. *Mallayya*: *nā tirpu idi*, *Lacshmayyacu dīṭimi cheri sagamugā pantsaḍāṇici adhīcāram ichchānu*. *Lacshmayya*: *nyayam chēṣṇu*. *Mallayya*: *tana y'ishṭam vachchina bhāgam tānu tīsucōḍāṇici Vencayyacu adhīcāram ichchānu*. *Vencayya*: *nyayam chēṣāru*. John and Richard Doe were two brothers; their father made his will and died; there was a dispute about dividing the property according to the will; the brothers chose Roe as arbitrator. Roe: I decide that John is to divide the property in two parts equally. John: A Daniel come to judgement. Roe: I give Richard power to choose whichever part he likes. Richard: A Daniel come to judgement.

**pracāṣamu**, light, splendour. Skt.

**pracāṣintsuṭa**, to shine. Skt.

**pracca**, side; also *pacca*.

**prachāṇdamu**, fierce. Skt.

**prachāra**, propagandist. Skt.

**prachāramu**, custom, propaganda. Skt. The word means 'going' in Skt.; it has been taken up by the newspapers to translate propaganda.

**prachchhanamu**, private. Skt. Used in books. *rāzu Smittanu māru pēritō vachchi y'Inglandu dēṣamun prachchanna vrūṭṭini pravēṣinchemu*, the king entered England incognito under the name of Smith.

**pracrūtamu**, present. Skt. *pracrūta cāryamu*, the present business.



**pracrüti**, nature, the world. Skt. Temperament (in medicine).

**pradacshinamu**, circumambulation. Skt. Used of walking round a temple, &c.; you have to walk round by the right (*dacshinam*).

**-pradamu**, suffix meaning 'giving'. Skt. *sukhapradamu*, health-giving; *jayapradamu*, giving victory.

**pradarśanam**, show, exhibition. Skt. *pradarśana śāla* is an exhibition room; *chitra vastu pradarśana śāla* is a paraphrase for museum; *pradarśana polamu* is a translation of demonstration field.

**pradēsamu**, place. Skt.

**pradhānamu**, chief. Skt. *pradhānamaina acshēpana*, the principal objection; *vāriḷō pradhānamaina vāmini pīlu*, call the chief man amongst them; *ippuḍ anṁiṭṭicini ḍabbu pradhānamu*, money is now the all-in-all.

**pradhānamu**, betrothal. Skt. *nā cumartenu Crīshnūnī pradhānamu chēsinānu*, I have betrothed my daughter to Krishna.

**pradhānanamantri**, Chief Minister. Skt. A compound adopted by the newspapers when the post of Chief Minister, Madras, came into existence.

**pradhānavimarśana**, examination-in-chief. Skt. A compound adopted by the Telugu translator to Government when he had to translate this legal term.

**pradhāni**, the queen in chess. Skt.

**pradōshamu**, evening. Skt.

**pragnya**, intelligence. Skt. *nī pragnya tsūtānu*, we will test your intelligence. *pragnyavantuḍu* means a man of parts.

**pragnyalu**, boasts. Skt. *Uttara cumāra pragnyalu*, the boasts of Uttara. This was Virata's son, who offered to attack the Kurus in the Mahabharata, but his courage failed him.

**prahasanam**, mirth, a farce. Skt.

**prahāramu**, blow. Skt.

**prahlōdamu**, great joy. Skt.

**prajā**, people. Skt. In Telugu *praxalu*; *prajā* is used in the Skt. proverb, *yadhā rājā tadhā prajā*, as the king, so the people.

**prajāpati**, Lord of Men, the Creator, Brahma; also his spiritual sons, such as Vasishtha.

**prajvalintsuṭa**, to burn, to shine. Skt. A book word.

**prakhyāti**, fame. Skt.

**pralayamu**, destruction. Skt. A book word. Used in philosophy of periodic world-destruction, cosmic regression.

**pralāpamu**, prattle, nonsense. Skt. *strīlu cāmam jēyintā lēr anna māta unṁatta pralāpamugā n'unnadi*, that women cannot conquer their lust is lunatic chatter.

**pramadamu**, joy. Skt. Used in books. *pramadavanamu*, pleasure-grounds.

**pramattamu**, very drunk. Skt. Used in books.

**pramādamu**, accident, danger. Skt. *iddaru vartacamlō bhāgasthulugā chēri lāyaru chēta dastavēzu vrāyinchiri. lāyaru: incā vaca vishayam chēts dle. modati vartacuḍu: yēmiṭṭadi? lāyaru: divḍa zarigittē gāni, agni pramādam vastē gāni, yēmi cheyyāḍl ēnō vrāya lēdu. renḍō vartacuḍu: ā sandarbhamlō lābham chēri sagangā pantsu cō valen ani rāyanḍi*. Two business partners are having a deed drawn up by a lawyer. Lawyer: We must add one thing. First merchant: What? Lawyer: We must provide for the contingency of bankruptcy or accident by fire. Second merchant: In those cases we will share the profits equally; *pramādacara sithi*, dangerous condition.

**pramānamu**, proof, rule, standard of truth, authority. Skt. *manacu Śāstramu pramānamu*, the Śāstras are our standard of truth; *nēnu śruti smṛiti pṛamānalatō amōghamaina vḍdam chēstānu*, I will advance a conclusive argument from the scriptures; *Purāṇḍlu parama pramāṇḍlu*, the Puranas are the best authority; *inta canṭenī prabala pramānamu tsūputānu*, I will produce an even stronger proof; *pratyacsha pramānamu*, ocular demonstration.

**pramānamu**, oath. Skt. This is the common meaning of *pramānam* in Telugu. The court oath is: *dēvun yedata nizam chepputānu, anta nizam chepputānu, abaddhamu cheppamu*, I will tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help me God.

**pramida**, oil-saucer of the primitive lamp.

**pramódamu**, joy. Skt. Used in books and newspapers.

**pramódintsuṭa**, to rejoice. Skt.

**pramóshanu**, promotion. English.

**pramśári nōṭu**, promissory note. English.

**pramukhuḍu**, leader, chief man. Skt.

**pranayamu**, love, friendship. Skt.

**pranayacópamu**, lovers' quarrels.

**prapanchamu**, world. Skt. *dyana*

*léca póté nácu prapanchamé lédu*, he is all the world to me; *prapancham anta*

*pāḍai pōyindi*, the whole world is out of joint; *vāni bhāryayé vānici prapan-*

*cham*, his wife is all-in-all to him; *bāluḍu: nānnā, manam i prapancha-*

*muló ittarulacu sahāyam chēyaḍānice v'unmām ani ũicharu cheppāru. tāndri:*

*ā sangati mizamé. bāluḍu: aité itarul enduc ummāru?* Boy: Father, teacher

said we were in this world to help others. Father: Quite true. Boy:

Then what are the others there for? *upanyāsacuḍu: prapanchamlōc ellā*

*goppa upanyāsacul evaru? sabhicuḍu: nēnu chepputā gāni, mā pēr evarō chep-*

*paṇḍi. Lecturer: Who is the greatest lecturer in the world? Voice from the*

audience: I did not catch your name. *ḍāctaru: i prapanchamlō mā vaṇṭi vai-*

*dyulac endarō ṣatruvul unṭāru. rōgi: incō lōcamlō incā yecuvamandī ṣatru-*

*vul unṭraṇḍi. Doctor: Physicians like myself have so many enemies in this*

world. Patient: More in the next, doctor.

**praphulla**, blooming. Skt.

**prasacti**, topic. Skt.

**praśamsa**, topic, mention. Skt.

**praśamsintsuṭa**, to mention. Skt.

**prasangamu**, conversation. Skt. *mīlō mīru chēsu cunna prasangam antā nēnu*

*bāḍa vinnānu*, I overheard all your conversation; *y'i prasangam ikha tsā-*

*lintsu*, stop that talk.

**prasangintsuṭa**, to hold forth.

**prasannamu**, clear, bright. Skt.

**prasarinṭsuṭa**, to extend. Skt.

**praśastamu**, excellent. Skt. *praśa-*

*stamainā sama bīyyam*, a fine rice.

**pravavamu**, parturition, confinement. Skt. *rātri pravavam ai*, having been

confined in the night.

**prasavavédana**, throes of childbirth.

**prasádamu**, food presented to a god

and then distributed (there is much contention as to who should get the

*prasādam* first). Skt.

**prasádintsuṭa**, to bestow, to vouch-

safe. Skt. *dme bhartacu ṣubhamulū*

*prasádintsuṭacu Bhagavantuni prā-*

*rtinchenu*, she prayed God to vouchsafe

blessings to her husband; *pūrvamu*

*unna Y'Isvaruḍé y'ippuḍ ummādu*,

*pūrvālac ichchina buddhiné y'ippaṭivā-*

*rici prasādinchi y'unmādu*, the old God

still-exists, he bestows on the present

generation the same intelligence as he

bestowed on those of old.

**prasiddhi**, renown. Skt.

**praśna**, question. Skt. *praśna véyuṭa*

is to ask a question. *nannu v'uricé*

*praśnalu vēsi bhrama peṭṭacandī; mīru*

*yābhai praśnalu vēsi nēnu abaddham*

*ḍḍanu*, do not try and confuse me by

asking questions; if you ask me fifty

questions I will not speak anything but

the truth. The *a* is the indefinite vowel.

The pronunciation is nearer to 'presna'.

**praśnintsuṭa**, to question. Skt.

**prastāvamu**, mention. Skt.

**prastāvintsuṭa**, to mention. Skt.

**prastutam**, **prastutamulō**, at present, present, for the present. Skt.

The pronunciation is nearer to 'pre-

stutam'. *vāri vāḍamu prastut amṣa-*

*munacu antaga sambhāndinchin aṭlu*

*cana baḍadu*, their argument seems to

be irrelevant to the present question;

*prastutamulō aidu vandala rūṭṭāyala*

*maṭṭucu khartsu cā valenu*, for the

present we must incur expenses up to

Rs. 500.

**pratāpamu**, glory. Skt.

**prathamamu**, first. Skt. *prathama*

*bhārya*, first wife; *mana prathama dar-*

*ṣana samayam*, the first time I saw you.

**prati**, every, opposite. *prati dinamu*,

every day; *praticacshi*, the opposite

party; *prativāḍi*, defendant; *pratyē-*

*camu*, one by one; as a prefix *prati*

may be said to denote substitution,

opposition, reflection (*pratibimbamu*,

reflection, *pratidhvani*, echo).

**prati**, copy. *i granṭhamu aidu vandala*

*pratulu attsu paḍḍavi*, 500 copies of

this book have been printed.

**pratibandhacamu**, **pratibandhamu**, hindrance. Skt.

**pratibandhinsuṭa**, to hinder. Skt.

**pratibimbamu**, reflection. Skt.

**pratibimbinsuṭa**, to reflect. Skt.

**pratibimbitamu**, reflected. Skt.

**praticacshi**, opposite party. Also *pratipacshamu*.

**praticāramu**, **praticriya**, recompense, retaliation. Skt., giving back what you get. *praticāram osaguṭa*, to give compensation; *ippuḍē dānīci tagina praticriya cheyya vāleṇu*, we must take revenge at once for that; *vāru chēsina dānīci praticāramu chēsinaḍu*, he paid them in their own coin.

**praticūlamu**, inconvenient, adverse. Skt. Opposite of *anucūlamu*, convenient. *praticūlamaina gāli*, an adverse wind; *tamaru mā prayatnānīci anucūlangā chepputārā*, *praticūlangā chepputārā*? will you speak for or against our proposal?

**pratidānamu**, exchange. Skt.

**pratidhvani**, echo; also *pratimōta*. Skt.

**pratidinamu**, every day. Skt.

**pratignyā**, vow, determination. Skt. *tanḍri pratignyā vimṇ aṭṭ aīṭe nicu yenta vichāristāḍō*, how you will grieve if you hear of your father's decision.

**pratima**, image. Skt. *yōga nidra chēta chitrapu pratima lāgu ai pōtāḍu*, in Yogi-sleep he will become like a statue.

**pratimōta**, echo; also *pratidhvani*. Skt.

**pratinidhi**, representative. Skt. The usual newspaper word for elected persons. Parliament or Legislative Council is *janapratinidhisanghamu* (assembly of persons elected by the people). *Rāja Pratinidhigāru* is the Viceroy.

**pratipacshamu**, the opposite party. Skt. Also *praticacshi*.

**pratipacshuḍu**, opponent. Skt.

**pratipadamu**, synonym. Skt.

**pratipādanamu**, ascertaining. Skt.

**pratipālanamu**, protecting. Skt.

**pratipālinsuṭa**, to protect. Skt.

**pratiphalamu**, requital. Skt. In legal language it means consideration in a contract. *mā y'uttama pratiphalamu vāri crītagṇyatalō*, in their gratitude is our great reward.

**pratisṭhā**, reputation. Skt. *bōgam-dāmi v'untsucōvaḍamē pratisṭhā gā-*

*mu*, *v'untsucōca pōvaḍam apratisṭhā gānu yentsa baḍutū v'unnadi*, it is considered reputable to keep a dancing girl, disreputable not to; *paruvū-pratisṭhā*, dignity and decorum.

**prativācyamu**, answer. Skt.

**prativādāmu**, defence. Skt.

**prativādi**, defendant. Skt. Plaintiff is *vādi*.

**praticshinsuṭa**, to expect. Skt. *anātha yuvatul indriya nigrāhamu chēsi*, *pativratuḍā unḍa galudur ani*, *manam yeṭṭu praticshimpā galamu*? how can we expect young women without husbands to control themselves and remain chaste?

**pratsurinsuṭa**, to publish. Skt.

**pratti**, cotton; also *patti*. This is the cotton plant or uncleaned cotton; cleaned cotton is *dūdi*.

**pratyacsha**, perception (philosophy).

**pratyacshamu**, perceived, manifest, distinct. Skt. *nācu dēvata pratyacshamu ainadi*, a god stood revealed before me; *i prāntamulālō mahā chēḍḍa dongalu v'unnār ani nēnu vinna sangati pratyacshangā nācē anubhavam aindi*, what I have heard that these parts were full of bandits has become manifest experience; *i caliyyugamulō mantra mahimalu pratyacshamugā cana baḍunā*? will the power of charms become manifest in this iron age? *pratyacsha pramānamu*, ocular demonstration.

**pratyēcamu**, private, separate, special.

Skt. *rōgi: nā zabbu mīru cudurta galārā? vaidyūḍu: tappacuṇḍā cidurustānu; mī zabbu māḍiri zabbulanu ēḍartsaḍamulō nācu pratyēca sāmarthyamu unḍi; i māḍiri rōgamu galavārici nēnu iravai yēṇḍu mānā ichchānu*. Patient: Can you cure my disease? Doctor: Without fail; I have special skill in curing your kind of disease; I have been giving medicine to patients suffering from that sort of disease for the last twenty years. *manacu mātramē pratyēcamaḍ y'i gadi māḍlādinānu; iccāḍacu reṇḍōvāru rāru*, we have engaged this room for our private use; other people can't come into it.

**pratyécintsuṭa**, to separate. Skt.

**pratyupacáramu**, a return of favours. Skt.

**pratyuttaramu**, rejoinder.

**prauḍha**, grand. Skt. *prauḍha vācya-mulato*, with grand words.

**pravahintsuṭa**, to flow. Skt.

**pravartana**, conduct. Skt. *pravartana valla ná yōgyata mīcu cana parustānu*, I will show you my worth by my conduct.

**pravartintsurfi**, demeanour.

**pravartintsuṭa**, to conduct oneself. Skt. *itanu y'ikha yeppuḍi peḍḍala y'odda avidhēyatagā pravartintsuḍa*, he will never behave badly again towards his elders.

**pravādamu**, rumour. Skt.

**pravāhamu**, flow. Skt.

**pravēṣamu**, entry. Skt. *grūhapravēṣamu* is a house-warming on first entrance to a house; *amma grūha pravēṣamu*, *dyya smaṣāna pravēṣamu*, when the bride entered the house the bridegroom entered the tomb; *mīcu Mimānsalō bāgā pravēṣam v'unnadi caddā?* you are well acquainted with the Mimānsa, are you not? *ā dora vadda nācu pravēṣamu lēdu*, I am not on terms of private acquaintance with that Collector.

**pravēṣapeṭṭuṭa**, to enter for. *Rāmu: mī pilla yē paṇilō pravēṣa peṭṭuṭaru?* Gōpu: *pōlisu paṇi*. *Rāmu: yendu chēta?* Gōpu: *vādu yeppaticainā pōlisula chētulalō chicca valasinavādē?* Smith: What trade are you entering your boy for? Jones: The police. Smith: Why? Jones: The police are sure to get hold of him some time.,

**pravēṣintsuṭa**, to enter. Skt. The ordinary word in stage directions.

**pravīnata**, skill. Skt.

**pravīnuḍu**, expert. Skt. *tennisu pravīnuḍu: nannu paricsha cheṣṭaru gaddā, nā vāllu yeṭṭā v'unnadi? dācṭaru: mīcu viṣṭānti cā valenu; conṇāllu tennisu mānuconi, rōzu cālejici vēḷṭu undu, mimmalistundi*. Tennis expert: You have examined me, what about it? Doctor: You want rest; stop playing tennis for a few days, be going to college daily, and you will get well.

**prayatnamu**, attempt. Skt.

**prayānamu**, journey. Skt. *lēdici*

*lēchinadē prayānamu*, the deer has only to get up to be ready for a journey; *rēpu nēnu prayānam*, I shall be on the move to-morrow.

**prayānicuḍu**, traveller, passenger. Skt.

**prayāsamu**, exertion, fatigue, difficulty. Skt.

**prayāsapaḍuṭa**, to try hard, to suffer. Skt.

**prayōgamu**, use. Skt. *upayōgam* is commoner. *vishaprayōgamu*, use or administration of poison; *yēcavachana prayōgamu*, to use the singular instead of the plural form of address (*nīnu* instead of *mīru*); from *ēca*, one (Skt.). *prayōgamu* is also used of bewitchment by charms.

**prayōgintsuṭa**, to use.

**prayōjacatvamu**, cleverness. Skt. *indulō mana prayōjacatvam cana-parchi*, *mana pantam neggintsu cō valenu*, we must show our ability and attain our object.

**prayōjanamu**, use. Skt.

**prazalu**, people. Skt. *janalu* and *prazalu* are the common words for the people in general, subjects, the community. *prastuta vyavahāramulō māc ēmaina avamādnamu tātaštinchina yeḍala, mā cutumbam antayu yēca cālamun andu caṭṭa caṭṭuconi Gōḍavarilō ḍiga valasinadē gāmi, prazalalō tala yettu conī brātuca valasina vāramu cāmu*, if in this matter any disgrace befall us, we one and all with one accord would seek a common annihilation in the waters of the Godavari; we are not of a race to live when we can no longer raise our heads among the people. The first *a* in *prazalu* is the indefinite vowel and the pronunciation is nearer to 'prezalu'.

**prācāmbhamu**, beginning. Skt. *drāmbhamu* is commoner.

**prācāramu**, cincture of temple, &c. Skt.

**prāchinamu**, ancient. Skt. *prāchina saddāchāramulu*, good old customs.

**prācuta**, to crawl; also *pācuta*. *Ṣellagā gōḍa dāri mūṇṇi prāci pōvuts unṇāḍu*, he was creeping quietly along the wall.

**prānamitruḍu**, **pranasnéhituḍu**, bosom friend. Skt.

**prānamu**, life. Skt. *prānamu mīdici*

*vachchindi*, in danger of life; *cantha gata prānamugā v'unnadi*, life has reached the throat, life is nearly gone; *prānamutō paṭṭu coniri*, they caught him alive; *nā prānamu pōyina*, though it cost me my life; *prāna sancaṭamu*, mortal peril; *prāna snēhamu*, bosom friendship; *prāna dānamu chēsindādu*, he spared their lives; *vāna rācaḍa*, *prāna pōcaḍa*, *yevarici teliyadu*, no one can say when the rain will come or life will go; *yevari prānamu vārici tipu*, life is sweet to all; *mānamu pōyina venuca*, *prānam enducu?* what is life without honour? *prānamu v'undē varacu bhayamu lēdu*, while there is life, there is hope; *vānini tūchin appuḍ ella dānici prānamu lēchin aṭṭu*, when she sets eyes on him she seems to live again; *jagatprānamu*, the world's life, is the air; *jagatprānamunacu yōgya sthānam aina vellāḍi tsōṭlacu rāca*, *illu caḍalaca pōvuṭa chēta*, *mana dāvaḷḷu itara jāti strila vale balamugā v'undaru*, as our women do not come into the life-giving open air and do not move out of the house, they are not as strong as the women of other nations; *ḍabbū prānānacū lance*, money and life are linked; *nā prānamu tisindādu*, he bored the life out of me; *nēn idi vinagānē nā prānamu tallaḍillinādi*, when I heard it my heart was in my mouth; *dāni mīda prānamulu ūḍustādu*, he dotes on her.

**prānanāthūdu**, lord of my life, i.e. husband or lover; also *prānēṣuḍu*, *prānēṣvari*.

**prānatyāgamu**. Skt., from *prānamu*, life, and *tyāgam*, abandonment.

**prānēṣuḍu**, *prānēṣvari*, lord of my life, i.e. husband or lover; also *prānanāthūdu*.

**prāntamulu**, region, neighbourhood. Skt. *i prāntamulalō mahā cheḍḍa ḍongalu v'unnaru*, this neighbourhood is infested with terrible brigands.

**prāpanchicamu**, worldly. Skt., from *prapañcham*. *prāpanchica sukhamulu*, worldly joys.

**prāpintsuṭa**, to obtain, to happen to one. Skt. *nīc tippuḍu i durdaṣa prāpīnchindi*, this calamity has now befallen you.

**-prāptamu**, affix meaning 'fraught with', 'in store'. Skt. *hānīprāptamu*, fraught with evil; *cheraṣḍala prāptam autundi*, prison is in store; (beggar speaking) *tamaru goppa dharmātulē*, *mī sommu nācu prāptam unnadi*, you are a generous lord, your money is my portion.

**prāpu**, prop. Skt. *mī prāpu v'untē mēmu yenta pan aind chēstāmu*, we can do anything with your support.

**prārabbhamu**, destiny. Skt.

**prārabbhintsuṭa**, to begin. Skt. *Mādrasu prāntamula y'andū agashṭu nelalō varshamulu prārabbhintsunu*, the rains set in around Madras in the month of August.

**prārthana**, prayer. Skt. *mishanari: mī prārthana sphuṭangā cheppandī*, *nācu occa mūcc aind vinipintsādam lēdu*. *vidyārthi: mēmu Dēvuḍini prārthist unnāmu gāni*, *mūmmuni cād aṇḍi*. Missionary (to boy saying prayers): Speak up, I can't hear a word. Pupil: I am saying my prayers to God, Sir, not to you.

**prārthintsuṭa**, to pray. Skt. *mīc i buddhi sthirangā v'undēt aṭṭu nā iṣṭa daivamunu nityamū prārthistū v'unnāmu*, I daily pray God to keep you of this mind.

**prāta**, old. *pāta* is more common.

**prātachcālamu**, early morning. Skt. (The *ch* is pronounced as in Scotch or German *loch*.)

**prātachsnānamu**, early morning bath.

Skt. *prātachsnāndlu* are part of the every-day ritual of the orthodox; *atami billagōchi yēmi? prātachsnāndlu yēmi? vibhūti pinjica yēmi? Brāhmana bhacti yēmi?* he does not dress properly or put on proper caste marks or take early baths or revere Brahmins.

**prāyamu**, time of life. Skt. *lēprāyamu*, the age of blooming.

**-prāyangā**, **-prāyuḍu**, affix meaning 'like'. Skt. *paṣuprāyuḍu*, a brutish man; *manchi nīḷa prāyangā yēcaruvu peṭṭa valenu*, pour out (your discourse) like flowing water.

**prāyaścittamu**, penitence, expiation. Skt. *tagina prāyaścittam chēstāmu*, I will do proper expiation (e.g. if I go to Europe or touch a pariah);

ataḍu bālya vivādhālu, canyā ṣulcālu  
cūḍā anī vādīstū v'unnāru, andu chēta  
atānī tagina prāyaśchittam chēyintsa  
valen anī manavāll andaru dīochinchi  
svāmulavāritō cheppindāmu, he goes  
about arguing against child marriage  
and saying girls should not be sold,  
and for that we all considered he  
should do penance and we spoke to  
the Svami. One form of prāya-  
śchittam is consuming the five pro-  
ducts of the sacred cow, including the  
urine and faeces.

**précshaculu**, audience, from Skt.  
word 'to see'. *naṭuḍu: nāṭacamlo allari  
autumnadi. mānjēaru: yendu chēta?  
naṭuḍu: nāyaculu yuddhamlo tsāva  
valasi v'untē tsāvacunḍā mintsunē un-  
nāru, précshaculu navvut unnāru.  
mānjēaru: bāci v'unna jītam iṭṭuḍē  
istān anī cheppu.* Actor: They are  
making a row in the theatre. Manager:  
What about? Actor: The leaders  
ought to have died in the battle, but  
did not die and are standing up and  
the audience is laughing. Manager:  
Tell them I will pay up their arrears  
of salary at once. *naṭuḍu: nēnu nāṭa-  
camlo tsachehi pōtu v'unn appuḍu,  
précshaculu yeṭlā yēḍchārō tsūchāvā?  
snēhituḍu: dānīci cāramam ēmiṭō telu-  
sunā? naṭuḍu: yēmiṭō nuvvu cheppu.  
snēhituḍu: nuvvu nīzangā tsāva lēd  
anī.* Actor: When I died in the play  
did you notice how the audience  
wept? Friend: Do you know why?  
Actor: No, tell me. Friend: Because  
you had not died in earnest.

**prélāpanālu**, chatter, nonsense; also  
*pélāpanālu*.

**prélūta**, to prattle; also *pélūta*. *ataḍ  
inṭa n'un anta sēpu calacala āḍutsu,  
navvutsu, préluṭsu, svargamulō v'unn  
aṭṭ undumu*, all the time he is in the  
house she is one burst of merriment  
and laughter and prattle.

**prēma**, love. Skt. *bhārya: mīcu nā  
mīda pīrva prēma lēdu.* Wife: You  
don't love me as once you did.  
*ocaḍu: mī mukham oca vaipuna yet-  
tugā v'unnadi; śāstra pracāram tsistē  
mīcu mī pillāla mīda prēma yeccuva  
v'unnad anna māta. incōḍu: ā sangati  
nācu teliyadu; mā pillāvāḍu rāi vēstē,*

*mukhānīci tagilī, yettugā v'unnadi.*  
First Hindu: Your face is higher one  
side than the other; according to the  
Scriptures that bump denotes philo-  
progenitiveness. Second Hindu: I  
know nothing about that; I have a  
bump on one side of my face because  
my boy threw a stone at me and hit  
me. *bhārya: nā mīda mīcu prēma  
v'unnadā? bharta: nā mukhalacshand-  
lanu nuvvu tsādivi tsūḍu, telustundi.  
bhārya: nācu tsāduvu rādu gā, yeṭlā  
tsādivēdi?* Wife: Do you love me?  
Husband: Read my features and you  
will see. Wife: Unfortunately I can't  
read.

**préracuḍu**, instigator.

**prérépana**, incitement. Skt.

**prérépintsuṭa**, to incite. Skt.

**prétamu**, corpse, ghost. Skt.

**priyamu**, dear (in all senses). Skt.  
*avi tsāla priyam*, that is very dear;  
*śushka priyamulu, śūnya hastamulu*,  
vain cajoleries, empty hands.

**priyarālu, priyuḍu**, darling. *o pri-  
yarālā! O my darling girl; calaha-  
priyuḍu*, one who delights in quarrels.

**prīti**, love. Skt. *prītipīrvacangā*,  
lovingly; *prītiṭō peṭṭinadi piḍic edē  
tsālunu*, a handful is enough if given  
with love (better a dinner of herbs  
where love is than a stalled ox with  
hatred thereby); *prīti lēni cūḍu pinḍā  
cūṭilō samamu*, food given without love  
is no better than an offering to the  
dead.

**proddu**, sun, time, early; also *poddu*.  
*yenta proddu v'undagā lēchina Tum-  
magunṭa vaddanē tellavārinadi*, how-  
ever early he got up it was always  
dawn by the time he reached Tumma  
tank.

**prodduna**, in the morning. *i dinamu  
prodduna*, this morning; *proddumē  
lēchi*, getting up early.

**proddupōvūta**, to get late (the sun  
is low). *proddupōyindi, lōpalici vēlu-  
dāmu ranḍi*, it is late, let's go in; *tsāla  
proddu pōtu v'unnadi*, it is getting  
very late.

**prodduputtsuṭa**, to pass the time;  
also *prodduzarugūta. bōgamvāllatō  
prodduputtsutū v'undadam*, to pass  
the time with dancing-girls.

**proddutiruguḍupuvvu**, sunflower; the flower that turns its face to the sun (the Italian *girasole* (turning to the sun) also means sunflower; and our Jerusalem artichoke is derived from *girasole*).

**prodduzaruguṭa**, to pass the time; also *prodduputtsuṭa*. *manac andarici khulāsāgā proddu zarigēṭ aṭṭu chēstundi*, she makes the time pass charmingly for all of us.

**prōdbalamu**, instigation. Skt.

**prōpōzu**, proposal. English.

**prōtsāhamu**, encouragement. Skt.

**prūthvi**, **prūthivi**, earth. Skt. *vāḍu prūthivici bāramu*, he is a burden on the earth. *peḍavi dāṭina māṭa prūthivi dāṭunu*, the word that has passed the lip will pass over the earth.

**puccili**, inside of cheek; the adjective *pucciṭi* means nonsensical (cf. tongue in one's cheek).

**puccilinta**, gargling.

**pucciṭintsuṭa**, to gargle; from *puccili*, inside of cheek.

**pucciṭipurāṇamu**, old wife's tale. *i pucciṭi purāṇāl anni nācu telusumu*, I know all these old wife's tales; *iḍi pucciṭi purāṇamu*, that is a cock-and-bull story.

**puchchi**, rotten, decayed; from *puttsuṭa*. *puchchi purugulu*, rot and worms.

**puḍaca**, bit of stick, especially in the funeral pyre. *purrenu puṭṭina buddhi puḍacalāṭō gāni pōḍu*, the funeral pyre alone will change the skull one is born with (character is unchanging); *pūchi-capuḍaca*, grass and twigs (of anything trifling).

**puḍisili**, handful. *puḍiseḍu biyyamu*, handful of rice; *gōvu alpachāmnām chēstu v'umḍagā vēḷḷi, tōcatō netti mīda tsallu comi, panchitam mīḍu puḍisiḷḷu lōpalici puttsu cuntē puryam*, you gain much spiritual benefit by going up to a cow when it is making water, sprinkling the urine over the head with the help of its tail, and drinking three handfuls thereof.

**pulacarintsuṭa**, to tingle, to bustle. *mīru chēsina ghōra crūṭiyamu nā ṣarīramu pulacarintsuts umnadi*, I bristle with horror at your cruel deed; *antōshamu paṭṭa tsālaca dēham*

*antayu pulacarintsuts umnadi*, I tingle all over with inexpressible joy; *atanini tsūstē nācu dēham pulacaristū v'umnadi*, I quiver with fear at sight of him.

**puli**, tiger; *peḍdapuli* is the tiger; *chiruta puli*, the panther, *iḡapuli* (fly-tiger), the spider. *iḍugō puli anṭē, aḍugō tōca ann aṭṭu*, 'tiger', said one. 'I see his tail', said the other (of people telling tall stories); *mēca vanne puli*, a goat-coloured tiger (wolf in sheep's clothing); *puli nāci viḍichin aṭṭu*, like the man who was licked by the tiger and got away (marvellous escape); *puli paccanu zōriga v'unn aṭṭu*, like a gad-fly on a tiger; *puli mīsamulu paṭṭu comi, v'uyyāla v'ūgin aṭṭu*, like swinging on a tiger's whiskers (a dangerous thing to do); *puli cāṇḍrintsuts umnadi*, the tiger roars.

**puli**, acid; used chiefly in compounds as *pulihōru*, rice acidly dressed; *pulicāḍu*, tamarind water (used to clean brass).

**puliyūṭa**, to turn sour, to set on edge. *nimma paṇḍla rasamutō atani paṇḍlu pulisinavi*, his teeth were set on edge with lime juice.

**pulla**, dun-coloured, acid.

**pulla**, bit of stick, firewood. *canmu tagilē pullanu canipeṭṭu vaddā?* keep a look-out or you will get something in your eye (beware of enemies); *pānacamulō pulla lāgu*, like a bit of stick in your drink (an inconvenience); *pullala cinda sagam tumma chēṭṭu pōyinavi*, half our babul trees have gone for firewood; *nippu pulla* is a match.

**pullari**, pasture tax, from *pullu*, grass. This has been abolished long ago except in some zamindaries.

**pullu**, grass; *patsagaddi* and *casavu* are commoner.

**pulusu**, acid sauce, from *puli*, acid; *pulusu cūra*, sour curry; *ocanici y'iguru cūra y'ishṭamu*, *ocanici pulusu cūra y'ishṭamu*, one man's meat is another man's poison.

**pun-**, prefix meaning 'male'. Skt.

**punach-**, **punar-**, **punas-**. Skt. prefix meaning 'again'.

**punachpravēṣamu**, re-entry. Skt.

**punarjanmamam**, second birth. Skt.

**punarjārichéyūṭa**, to reissue. Skt.

**punarnirmānamu**, reorganization. Skt.

**punarsrūṣhti**, second creation. Skt.

**punaruddhāranamu**, resurrection, restoration. Skt. *Hindu matam punaruddhāranam cheyyadānīci manam andaramu y'iccadīci vachchindmu*, we have all come here to restore the Hindu religion.

**punarvichāraṇa, punarvimarṣa**, re-investigation, re-trial. Skt. Used as a legal term. *i dāva Hai Cōṟṭu vāri valla punarvichāranacu pampa baḍḍadi*, the High Court has remanded this suit for re-trial.

**punarvivāhamu**, second marriage. Skt. *mīru strīlacu punarvivāhamulu cūḍav anduru; avi lēca pōtē ghōra crūṭyamulu mana strīlalō zaruguts unnavi*. Remarriage of women is strictly forbidden among us; it is because of this prohibition that daily horrors occur among us (infanticides, &c.).

**punassandhānamu**, marriage consummation ceremony. Skt. It means bringing together again.

**punādi**, foundation. *ippuḍu manam venṭanē jāgrata paḍi, mā mata punādi balaparistēnē cāni, antā cheḍi pōṭundi*, unless we take care and strengthen the foundations of our religion, it will all go to ruin.

**punḍu**, ulcer, sore. *nā gontu punḍuga v'unnadi*, I have a sore throat; *yeddu punḍu cācīci muḍḍā?* is the bullock's ulcer tender to the crow? (of unsympathetic persons); *māni pōyina punḍu maḷḷi rēpin aṭṭu*, like ripping up old sores.

**-pungavamu**, affix meaning 'excellent'. Skt. *mūṃpungavuḍu*, a venerable hermit.

**punistrī**, married women; from Skt. *punyastrī*.

**punja**, dry land (as opposed to irrigated land (*nanja*)). Hindustani. In the Tamil country these terms are still used; in the Telugu country they are nearly obsolete and *meṭṭa bhūmi*, high land, *palla bhūmi*, low land, are used instead.

**punta**, path; the wide cattle paths of Telugu villages, especially in the deltas.

**punṭi**, oblique case of *punḍu*, sore. *punṭilō purugulu gulagulaḍḍuts unnavi*, the worms are crawling over the sore.

**puntstvamu**, virility. Skt.

**punugu**, civet. *punugu tsaṭṭamu piṇḍin aṭṭu*, like squeezing an empty civet bag (getting blood out of a stone).

**punyacshētram**, place of pilgrimage. Skt.

**punyamu**, virtue, merit. Skt. *pūṭa-cūḷamma punyam eragadu*, innkeepers have no conscience; *punyamū purush-drthamū*, virtue and manliness. *bits-tsaḍṭiḍu: ayyḍ, oca cāni dharmamu cheyyandi, mīcu punyam vastundi. dhanicuḍu: nuṇṇu buddhi cā valen ani aḍugu gāni, ḍabbu aḍaga bōcu. bits-tsaḍṭiḍu: mī daggira lēni dānini nēn eṭḷa aḍigēḍ andi? unnaḍānnē aḍigān andi*. Beggar: Sir, give me a copper, you will have your reward. Dives: Ask for sense not money. Beggar: How can I ask you for what you haven't got? I asked you for what you have. *guḍḍivāḷlacu cunṭivāḷlacu dānam chēstē punyam vastund aṭa*. They (the Europeans) say that charity to the blind and the lame is meritorious (whereas of course only charity to Brahmins is really meritorious).

**punyanīci**, for love, gratis. *nācu pustacamū punyanīci ichchindū*, he gave me the book gratis; *punyanīci puṭṭ eḍ istē pitsa cuntsam ani pōḷḷāḍin aṭṭu*, like the man who got a ton of corn for nothing and complained that the measure was false (looking a gift-horse in the mouth).

**punyastrī**, virtuous woman, married woman. Skt. Vulgarly *punistrī*.

**punyatmudu**, virtuous man.

**punzu**, cock. *mana dōra punzu bahu bāḍa pōḷḷāḍindi sumandi*, to be sure our brown cock fought very well.

**puppi**, decay, rot. *puppi paṇḍlu*, decayed teeth.

**puramu**, city. Skt. Many city names end in *pur* as *Berhampur*, *Chatrapur*.

**purascarintsuṭa**, to revere. Skt.

**purācrūtamu**, done in the former life. Skt. *purācrūta carmam amubha-vintsaca tīradu*, you cannot escape the consequences of the acts of former lives.

**purāṇamu**, myth, purana. Skt. The



word means old stories; the old story-books of the Hindu religion; some people still believe these strange legends; though *y'ippaṭi vāḷḷu Y'In-glishu tsaduṁ con nāsticulu pur-ṇamulu pramānamulu cā anḍaru*, the present generation of atheists who have studied in English say that the puranas are not God's word.

**puri**, grain-basket. It is a large basket made of straw and mud.

**puricolpuṭa**, to incite.

**puripeṭṭuṭa**, to twist.

**purifiṇḷḷu**, churching, ceremony of ablution after childbirth, from *puruḍu*. *micu puriṇi nīḷḷ eppuḍu?* when is your churching?

**puróhituḍu**, priest, especially family priest. Skt.

**purre**, skull. *purremu puṭṭinadi puḍa-calatō gāni pódu*, character is unchanging (what is born with the skull will go only with the funeral pyre; the reference is to the lines of fate Brahma writes on the forehead).

**puruḍu**, childbirth. *āme puruḍu pósi-nānu*, I attended her in childbirth.

**purugu**, worm. *purugupaṭṭina*, worm-eaten.

**purusha**, of a man. Skt. *udyógam purusha lacshanam*, service makes the man (Government service is much more highly thought of in India than in England).

**purushántaramu**, generation, life-time. Skt. *peddamanishi: i gaḍiyāram oca purushántaram varacu paṇi chés-tund ani cheppi ichchānu, appuḍe dgi póyinadi. ammévāḍu: mru gaḍiyāram con appuḍu zabbuḍa canipinchāru; anḍu chēta aṭṭa cheppānu*. Gentleman: You guaranteed me this watch would last my lifetime when you sold it me; it stopped at once. Shop-keeper: When you bought it you looked ill; that is why I said that.

**purushárthamu**, manliness. Skt. *punyamū purushárthamū*, virtue and manliness.

**Purushóttama**, The Supreme Spirit. Skt.

**purushuḍu**, man, husband. Skt. *puṭṭina y'innāḷḷacu purushuḍu yagnyam chésināḍu*, after many years the man

performed the sacrifice (better late than never).

**pushcalamu**, abundant, excellent. Skt. Used in books.

**pushcaramu**, a river bathing festival held once in twelve years. Skt. The Godavari Pushcaram at Rajahmundry is the most famous of these festivals in the Telugu country. As many as a million pilgrims come to have their sins washed away. *doragḍru: tamaru vinnār émo; y'i pushcara mahatyam nḍu cāsta selav istāra?* Collector: You will know about the glories of the Pushcaram; could you tell me something? *Brāhmanuḍu: nēnu yé mahatyamū vina lédu; pratyacshamgā canapaḍé mahatyam cheputānu, cāva-listé vināḍi. mana v'ūḷḷó Vóḍhrulu mīcalu mīcaluḍ vachchi, murici guḍ-ḍalatō mūlagāḍam chēta, Góḍḍvari jīḍu tēri, nallagā Yamuna nadi autū v'unnadi; nīru cāsulu paṭṭe Brāhmanu-lacu dhana lābham calugutū v'unnadi; myūnisipalēḍrici cā valasina anta pēṇṭa bhāgyam calugutū v'unnadi; vidhul annīṭici chinna cāhuvalalō muccu mīsu cō valasina paṇimāḍam yeccuva autū v'unnadi; baḷḷu viśṭāram vastū póṭu v'undāḍam chēta tōlu canṭarṭarlacu santōsham yeccuva autū v'unnadi; bazārulō vastuvulu priyam cāvāḍam chēt*.

*idī nācu telisina pushcara m. Brahmin: I have not heard of any glories, but I can tell you what I have seen; the Vadrās of our town come in crowds and bathe in their dirty clothes and made the Godavari like glue and as black as the Jumna. The Brahmins who take money for reciting charms make a profit; the municipality gets all the dung it wants; the street drains become more offensive than ever; the toll contractors rejoice because so many carts come and go; the poor are sad because the price of commodities goes up in the market; these are all the glories of the Pushcaram that I know of.*

**pushpamu**, flower. Skt.

**pushṭi**, strength. Skt.

**pushyamu**, a lunar month. Skt. About January.

**pustacamu**, book; also business book.

Skt. *gumāstā: mānējāru veyyi rūpā-yilu cā chēṣāḍu*, *pustacamlo yēm ani vrasēdi? incō gumāstā: chillara kharisul ani rāyi*. First clerk: The manager has made away with Rs. 1,000. What does one write in the books? Second clerk: Put it down to sundry expenses.

**puste**, marriage locket. A small disk of gold worn round the neck by married women. *nā peḷḷāmucu puste tappa mari yēmi lēdu*, my wife has no jewellery except her marriage token; *talli meḍalō pustalu tempu comi parugettē allari pilla vāḷla vale*, like wild boys who cut off their mother's marriage tokens and run away.

**puṭa**, page (of a book). Skt.

**puṭamu peṭṭuṭa**, to heat a metal, to calcine a drug; from Skt. *puṭamu*, calix, hoof.

**putravatsalyamu**, affection for one's children. Skt.; from *putruḍu*, son, and *vatsalata*, affection. *vatsalata*, again comes from *vatsam*, breast.

**putri**, daughter. Skt.

**putruḍu**, son. Skt. *putrasantānamu lēni*, without issue.

**putstsacaya**, wild melon. *putstsacāya donga aṇṭe*, *bhusamu taḍimi tsūtsu connāḍ aṭa*, like the man who felt his shoulders when some one called 'melon-thief' (giving one a good thrashing).

**puttsu**, rotten.

**puttsuconuṭa**, to take. *se... puttsuconuṭa*, to take leave, is the usual phrase used by a visitor on the termination of an interview. The word is used in all the senses of the English 'take'. *Lacshmayya: nācu rātrillu nidra paṭṭaḍu*, *mandu puttsucō valenu*. *Vencamma: pilla yēḍupu chēta nācu nidra paṭṭaḍu*, *nāc ēm mand iṣṭarō?* Husband: I can't sleep at nights, I must take medicine. Wife: I cannot sleep for the child crying, what medicine am I to take? *vṛūddhuḍu: nā manamaḍu mi āṭisulō pani chēst unnāḍu*, *vāḍimi mīru yerugudurā?* *mānējāru: yerugudunu*, *i mādhyanē mīru tsachchi pōyinār ani selavu puttsuconi vellāḍu*. Old man: My grandson works in your office. Do you know him? Manager:

Yes, he has just gone on leave on the ground that you had died.

**puttsuṭa**, to take, chiefly used as verbalizing affix; *pōdduputtsuṭa* is to kill time; *mōsaputtsuṭa*, to cheat; *chinnaputtsuṭa*, to disgrace.

**puttsuṭa**, to rot, to decay. *pottulḡ magaḍu puchchi tsachchenu*, the shared husband died of neglect.

**puṭṭa**, ant-hill, especially the large ant-hills made by white ants, which often harbour snakes. *yē puṭṭalō yē pām unnadō yēvarici telustundi?* who knows what snake is in what ant-hill? *puṭṭa mannu vēstē bhūmī paṇḍunu*, white ant earth is a good manure (the earth of the white ant; ant-hills is also used as a top dressing for tennis-courts).

**puṭṭi**, candy, the usual large grain measure. The *putti* is twenty tooms, but as the toom varies the *putti* varies too. It is usually about ten hectolitres and will weigh about a ton. *puṇyānīci puṭṭ ēd iṣṭē pītsa cunṭam ani pōḷḷāḍin aṭṭu*, like the man who was given a ton of grain gratis and complained it had been measured with a false measure (looking a gift-horse in the mouth); *pōṭṭivāḍici puṭṭ eḍu buddhulu*, little men have tons of sense.

**puṭṭi**, the big basket used, e.g. on the Tungabhadra, as a ferry-boat; coracle. *naṭṭ ēṭa puṭṭi munigin aṭṭu*, the coracle sinking in mid-stream.

**puṭṭillu**, the house you were born in, especially of women, who are always going to their *puṭṭillu* on some excuse or another; also *puṭṭinillu*. *Lacshmayya: nī bhāryanu viṣṭānti cōsam puṭṭinīci paṇḍāva?* *Vencayya: paṇḍānu*, *nizam ēm aṇṭē nācē viṣṭānti cā valasi aṭḷā chēṣānu*. Smith: You have sent your wife to her mother's house for a rest? Jones: Yes, but to tell you the truth it was I that required a rest. *i y'ūru calarācu puṭṭillu*, this town is a hot-bed of cholera; cholera is endemic in this town; *puṭṭinī pēru*, maiden name.

**puṭṭināḍu**, birthday. *puṭṭināḍi buddhi pudacalalō cāni pōḍu*, the mind a man was born with will last him till the pyre.

**puṭṭinillu**, the mother's house as opposed to *metṭinillu*, the mother-in-law's house (of women only).

**puṭṭinstuṭa**, to create, to cause to come into existence; causative of *puṭṭuṭa*, to be born, used also of such things as the creation of false documents; *don-ganu puṭṭinčinavādu*, *matibhrashtunu puṭṭintsaca mānādu*, God that created rogues, did not fail to create dupes.

**puṭṭubhōgi**, born rich (born with a silver spoon in his mouth).

**puṭṭuca**, birth.

**puṭṭumatstsa**, birth-mark.

**puṭṭumūga**, born dumb.

**puṭṭupāpa**, albino.

**puṭṭuṭa**, to be born. *incō janmānīci mī y'itlō cucca'n ai puṭatānu*, at a rebirth I will be born as a dog in your house (gratitude). *cāranamu lēca cāryamu puṭṭadu*, no effect without a cause; *pāla puṭṭitē mātramū, mēlu guṇamu calugunā?* is everything made of milk good? *puṭṭani biḍḍacu pēru peṭṭuṭādu*, he names the unborn child (counting your chickens before they are hatched); *puṭṭi buddhi yerigina tarvāta*, all my life long; *nācu puṭṭi buddhi yerigina tarvāta nāc iṭuvanti y'adbhutam eppuḍunu calaga lēdu*, so extraordinary a thing has never happened to me all the years of my life. *Lacshmayya: nuvū samudra prayānam chēsāva?* *Vencayya: chēsānu gāni, nācu visugu puṭṭindi.* *Lacshmayya: yendu chēta?* *Vencayya: oca ala tsūstē anni alalū aṭṭagē v'urnai, bhēdam ēmi lēdu.* Smith: Have you made a sea-voyage? Jones: Yes, but I got bored. Smith: Why? Jones: Because when you have seen one wave you have seen them all; they are all just alike. *cottavādu: i v'ūllō goppavāḷḷu yevaraind puṭṭārā?* *grāmasthuḍu: nācu telisīnanta varacu y'iccaḍa ṣṣuvulē puṭṭutārāṇḍi, goppa vāḷḷu puṭṭa lēdu.* Stranger: Were any big people born in this place? Native: As far as I know only babies are born here, not big people.

**puvū**, flower; also *pushpamu*; also *pū*; plural *puvūlu*, *pūlu*. *pūlavāna*, a slight shower; *puvūlu*, Cupid's bow; *puvūladāṇḍa*, flower garland.

**pū**, flower; same as *puvū*. *pūgutti*, nosegay.

**pūchi**, responsibility. Hindustani. Also *pūchī*.

**pūchica**, grass of which brooms are made. *pūchicapuḍaca*, grass and twigs (rubbish); *mana sommu pūchicapuḍaca ainanu puṭtsucomi yerugadu*, he won't take a brass farthing from us.

**pūchicaṭṭu**, broom.

**pūchī**, responsibility. Hindustani; also *pūchi*. *micu peḷḷi cūturimi sampādintsadapu pūchī nādi*, I will take it on myself to find you a bride. *munisibu: mar ēmi parvā lēdu, yēlāgō vacalāgu vasil autavi; caranam mīda cāsu paḍadu; nādi pūchī*, village Munsiff (to Karanam): it doesn't matter, somehow or other the money will be collected; however much has to be collected the Karanam never pays anything; it is I who am responsible.

**pūchicaṭṭu**, security bond, recognition.

**pūḍtsuṭa**, to fill up. *tādu tsālaca pōtē nuyyi pūḍtsun ann aṭṭu*, like the man who ordered the well to be filled up when the rope would not reach (he got cross with the well).

**pūḍuṭa**, to be filled. *vaṭṭi māṭala valla poṭṭalu pūḍutavā?* will words alone fill bellies?

**pūja**, worship. Skt. *chēsina Siva pūjalu*, *cheppēvi abaddhālu*, what he performs is worship of the Lord, what he says is lies; *bhacti lēni pūja patri chēṭu*, worship without devotion is a waste of the sacred leaves.

**pūjacuḍu**, worshipper, priest. Skt.

**pūjalidūta**, to adore.

**pūjāri**, priest. Skt.

**pūjintsuṭa**, to worship. Skt.

**pūjitamu**, adored.

**pūladāṇḍa**, flower garland. *cōti chēti pūladāṇḍa*, a flower garland, in a monkey's paw (pearls before swine).

**pūnica**, attempt.

**pūnuṭa**, to exert oneself for, to lend oneself to. *v'ūrice dlōchistē cāryam lēdu*, *panici pūna valenu*, thinking about it is no use, you must put your shoulder to the wheel; *ḍabbu cōsam lōbhinchī y'ituvanti cārya caranānīci pūnucuntē mīru apactrti pāl ai pōtāru*,

you will be disgraced if you lend yourself to evil for money.

**púranamu**, filling. Skt. Usually *púrnamu*.

**púrá**, full. Hindustani (no connexion with the preceding word). *púrá nashám*, total loss (as of a crop).

**púrédu**, quail.

**púri**, grass, but *gaḍḍi* is commoner. *paṇṭa paṇṭaló v'unnadi*, *páḍi púriló v'unnadi*, the harvest is in the manure, the milk in the grass.

**púripuḍaca**, blade of grass.

**-púritamu**, affix meaning 'filled'. Skt.

**púriṭṭiḷlu**, thatched house; from *púri*, grass, and *iḷlu*, house; the *ṭ* is euphonic.

**púrnamu**, filling, what fills (such as stuffing).

**púrnima**, full-moon day. Skt.

**púrti**, complete. Skt. *púrti cániṇḍi*; finish it; *púrti rószulu*, complete days, is a law term for clear days.

**púrva**, previous, former. Skt. *micu ná mida púrva préma lédu*, you do not love me as before; *púrvacálapu manushyulu*, old fogies; *púrvajanmamam*, former birth.

**-púrvacamaina**, affix meaning 'according to'. *buddhipúrvacamaina*, intentional; *vratapúrvacamaina*, in writing; *vinayapúrvacamaina*, humble.

**-púrvacamgá**, **-púrvamgá**, affix turning nouns into adverbs. *santóshapúrvacamgá*, joyfully; *pritiúpúrvacamgá*, lovingly.

**púrvamu**, formerly. Skt.

**púrvapacshamu**, answer to an argument. Skt. Used as a legal term for written statement.

**púrvácháramu**, old customs. Skt. Especially of the traditions of the Hindu religion and caste system. *púrváchárinni peddalinni dúshístáru*, (modern people) revile old customs and their elders.

**púrvicuḍu**, ancestor. Skt.

**púrvulu**, ancestors. Skt.

**púsa**, bead, vertebra. *catha antayu púsa guchchin aṭṭu cheppinḍu*, (the witness)

told the whole tale as if he was threading beads (with the ease which results from careful tutoring); *puṭṭani biḍḍacu púsalu caṭṭin aṭṭu*, like tying beads on an unborn child (counting your chickens before they are hatched).

**púsayemuca**, backbone.

**púṭa**, time, especially of the number of times a day a meal is taken, so that *púṭacúḍu* means boarding, and *púṭacúḷamma* a woman who keeps a boarding house; *pagatiúpúṭa* is day-time, *rátripúṭa*, at night.

**púṭa**, smearing, coating, from *púyuta*, to smear.

**púṭa**, blooming; from *pútsuṭa*, to flower. *ní niti vrúshamu púṭa paṭṭu-tundi*, your tree of goodness is putting out flowers.

**púṭacúḷamma**, woman who keeps a restaurant; she has notoriously no conscience. *púṭacúḷamma puriyam eragadu*, the innkeeper knows not virtue; the word is compounded of *púṭa*, time, *cúḍu*, food, and *amma*, woman; *púṭacúṭiḷlu*, restaurant; also *vantacúṭiḷlu*.

**pútsuṭa**, to blossom, to flower. *púchina pull ellá cáyal aité bhúmi paṭṭaḍṇacu sthalamu unḍadu*, if all the flowers that blossom turned to fruit there would be no room left on earth.

**púyintsuṭa**, to have smeared or laid on; causative of *púyuta*. *inṭici sunnam púyintsuṭa* is to have one's house white-washed.

**púyuta**, to lay on, to smear, to anoint. *chaccara púṭa púsina vishamu*, poison covered with sugar (sugared words).

**pyásu**, pass (in an examination). English. *cástalési vaḷḷu biyyélu* (B.A.) *pyás ai*, *v'udyógalóci vachchi*, *v'udyo-gala vakharé cheḍa coṭṭi véstu v'un-náru*, one clerk in the office who has passed the B.A. is enough to ruin the whole office (unpassed clerk speaking, and meaning that graduates will neither take bribes nor allow others to take them).

# R

**-ra**, sirrah; affix of address to inferiors; it is usually written **-ri** (*ōri*), but is pronounced **-ra**.

**racamu**, sort, kind. Hindustani. *cotta racam vālla mundara lantsālu puttsucunē vāllanu dishistū mīru Śrī Ranga nītule selav istārē!* you are uttering moralities and reviling bribe-takers before people of the new sort.

**racchaṇamu**, composition (literary). Skt.

**racchintsuṭa**, to compose (a book). Skt. *Lacshmayya: nēnu rachinchina nāṭacam eṭṭā v'ummadi? sukhamaṅga mugisindā lēdd? Ramayya: nāṭacam ddaḍam mugisin taruvāta tsūda vachchina vāllu sukha paḍḍāru.* Smith: How about the play I composed? Didn't it end well? Jones: Yes, after the play was over the spectators were happy.

**racshacuḍu**, protector. Skt.

**racshaṇamu**, protection. Skt. *sva-racshaṇārthamu* is a legal term; for the purpose of self-defence. *upanyāsa-cuḍu: tsāḍuvu cheppēṭ appuḍu pillalanu yeppuḍu coṭṭa cūḍadu; nēnu ticharugḍ unna iravai samvatsardalō occa sārī cūḍā coṭṭa lēdu. sabhicuḍu: occa sārī cūḍā coṭṭa lēdu? upanyasacuḍu: vidyārihulu nanmu coṭṭa vachchin appuḍu svaracshaṇārtham mātram coṭṭānu.* Lecturer: A schoolmaster should never descend to corporal punishment; I never did in the twenty years I was a teacher. Voice from the audience: What, not once even? Lecturer: Oh! I did it in self-defence when the boys attacked me. *pādar-acshalu*, feet-protectors, means shoes.

**racshanu**, demon. Skt. *rācshasi* is commoner.

**racshintsuṭa**, to protect, to save. Skt. *illu cāluts unḍenu, nippu ārput unḍiri. yazamāni: ayyō dāniri racshintsandī, venṭanē racshintsandī; oca māsam aind ninda lēdu. nippu arpēvaḍu: amma, lōpala tsūsānu, pilla lēdandī. yazamāni: pill ēmiṭ ayyā? nippu arpēvaḍu: dēniri racshintsam annadi?*

*yazamāni: nā goḍugunu, dāniri conī māsam aind cā lēdu.* The house was on fire, they were putting the fire out. Lady: Save it, Oh save it at once; it is not even one month old! Fireman: Madam, I looked inside, there is no child there. Lady: Who said anything about a child? Fireman: What were we to save? Lady: My umbrella; it isn't a month since I bought it.

**ractamu**, blood. Skt. Common, another common word being *netturu*; *racta sambandhamu* is a legal term for consanguinity; *racta sparṣa galavāḍu* is a blood-relation.

**raddu**, cancellation, repeal, abrogation. Hindustani.

**radduchēyūṭa**, **raddupartsuṭa**, to cancel, to repeal, to abrogate.

**ragilintsuṭa**, to kindle.

**raguluṭa**, to take fire; usually in the middle form *raguluconuṭa*.

**rahadāri**, highway, passage, passport. Hindustani. *i diccu mālina baḷla rahadāri mūlānga monna caṭṭintsu curma mā vidhi arigul anni vārānīci reṇḍu sārḷu paḍi pōtū v'ummavi*, owing to the passage of these infernal carts the pials we have recently put up in our street all fall down twice a week. *rahaddri bangāla* is a travellers' bungalow; *rahaddri paḍava*, passenger-boat (especially on the Godavari canals).

**rahasyamu**, secret. Skt. *yēmi rahasyam vachchinadi?* what is your last new secret? *ati rahasyam, paṭṭa bailu*, a public secret. *Lacshmayya: nēnu nishpacshapātini; nēnu tappu paṇi chēsindā, dānīci vichāra paḍutānu, incōḷḷato nā tappu chepputāru. Ven-cayya: mī daggira rahasyam dāgaḍu cābōlu.* Smith: I am an impartial man. If I do wrong I am sorry and confess. Jones: Can't keep a secret, I suppose.

**-rahitamu**, affix meaning 'without'. Skt. *vidyārahituḍu*, devoid of learning; *cashṭarāhitamu*, without troubles; *yutirāhitamaina y'i vāḍḍlu manam*

*vina rádu*, we should not listen to such senseless arguments.

**railu**, railway, train; also *rayilu*. English. *railu cadala póť unḍenu*, *gárdū prayānicuḍini yetti railulóci tósenu*; *taruváta stéshanuló gárdū bandi dagḡirici vachchenu*. *gárdū*: *mícu nēnu yenta upacāram chésānó grahinchárá?* *nēnu yeccintsaca póťe mícu railu tappi poyyédē, nácu yēmaina bahumḍam ippintsandi*. *prayānicuḍu*: *nēnu rail eccadānīcī rá lēdu*; *railuló uttarām veyyadānīcī vachchānu*; *míru railulóci toyyadam valla maḷḷi iccāda nunchi mā v'ūru vēḷḷa valasi vachchindi*, *ḍabbu daḍḍuga aindi*, the train was starting, the guard lifted up a passenger and shoved him into the train; at the next station the guard came up and said: Have you understood what I did for you? If I had not shoved you into the train you would have lost it. Are you going to give me anything? Passenger: I did not come to get into the train but to post a letter on it; now I have to find my way back at my own cost.

**railvé**, railway. English. *upādhya-yuḍu*: *nā salahā avalambintsandi*; *míru amī viśhayāḷḷó mundugā v'unṭe bágu paḍutāru*. *vidhyārthi*: *mā nānna venuca v'unná pedda jītam tettsu cunt unnāḍ aṇḍi*. *upādhya-yuḍu*: *mī nānnac émi paṇi?* *vidhyārthi*: *railvé gárdū paṇi*. Teacher: Take my advice and always be first in everything. Pupil: My father gets a big salary for being always behind. Teacher: What is his profession? Pupil: Railway guard.

**raitu**, peasant proprietor. Hindustani; also *rayitu*.

**raituvāri**, by peasant proprietorship. The ryotvari system is the system by which Government collects its tax direct from the peasant instead of through a zamindar, who was originally a mere middleman but who has now developed into a land-owner.

**rajani**, night. Skt. Used in books for *rātri*.

**rajasvalauṭa**, to attain puberty (of girls). Skt. *rajasval aṇḍi*, she has attained puberty; *a chinnadi y'inca rajasvala cā lēdu*, that girl has not yet

attained puberty; *āme rajasval ayyē paccamuló n'unṇadi*, she is fast growing into a woman.

**ramanintsuṭa**, to be beautiful, to be charming. Skt.

**ramárami**, about, more or less, on an average.

**Rambha**, the heavenly courtesan. *tā valachinadi Rambha*, *tā muniginadi Ganga*, the woman he loves is Rambha, the river he bathes in is the Ganges (of people proud of their possessions); *Rambham minché vaca bhōgastri*, a courtesan surpassing Rambha; *dēvatul andarū Rambha*, *Mēnaca modalaina vāḷḷanu v'unṭucó lēddā?* do not the gods keep Rambha, Menaca, and other courtesans? *napunsacuḍici Rambha yēmi prayōjanam?* what is the use of Rambha to a eunuch?

**rammu**, come, imperative of *vats-tsuṭa*. *ūru pomm aṇṭundi*, *cādu ramm aṇṭundi*, the village says go, the burning ground says come (death is near).

**rampacāḍu**, sawyer.

**rampamu**, saw. *rampapu cōta gāḍu*, sawyer.

**ranamu**, battle. Skt.

**ranamu**, a bad ulcer, for *vraṇamu*; *punḍu* is commoner.

**ranarangamu**, battle-field. Skt.

**rance**, bellow. *yeddu rance véyuts unṇadi*, the ox bellows.

**rancu**, adultery. *míru nómulu oca rancutó póyinavi*, one act of impurity has wiped out a hundred of penance; *idī nā pēḷḷānīcī yevārītónā rancu caṭṭindaṭa*, she is said to have accused my wife of adultery with some one.

**rancumunḍa**, whore, adulterous widow. *osé rancumunḍa!* you bitch! *yentó srōtriyaḷam aṇi cheppu conutsu*, *mī vantaṇi sōmayazula pēḷḷavādré y'īṭu vantaṇi rancumunḍala chēta lacsha vat-tula vratamulu modalainavi chēyinchi*, *sancōchimpaca hastōdacamulu puttsu com*, *mundugā bhōjanamunacu siddha paḍuduru*, for all your pretence of piety and your high-sounding ecclesiastical titles, you are ready to perform for adulterous widows rites and ceremonies for the souls of their departed husbands, and without a moment's

hesitation let them lave your hands and place your repast before you.

**rancupóvuṭa**, to-commit adultery.

**raṇḍa**, widow, a term of abuse. Skt. *ōṣī páḍu raṇḍa? nic émi chēṭucālam vachchindē?* dirty bitch, what mischief are you up to now? *raṇḍa vivāhālu*, widow-marriages (a thing most shocking to the orthodox).

**randhramu**, hole. *rōmarandhramu* is a pore (hair-hole).

**raṇḍi**, come (plural); imperative plural of *vatstsuta*. *peḍḍamanishi (fōnūlō): dācṭaru gāru, mā pillavāḍu sūdi 'mingāḍu, venāṇē raṇḍi. dācṭaru naucaru: dācṭarugāru iṇṭlo lēru, sāyantrāṇici gāmi rāru; appaṭi dācḍ āgūtāra, lēca pōte sūdi y'ippuḍē ca valend?* Gentleman (on the phone): Doctor, my child has swallowed a needle, come at once. Doctor's Servant: The doctor is not at home, he won't come till the evening; can you wait till then or do you want the needle at once?

**rangamu**, battle-field, scene (in a play). Skt. *rangabhūmi*, battle-field; *rangasthalamu*, lists.

**rangu**, colour, paint.

**raṇjacuḍu**, one who causes joy.

**raṇjintsuṭa**, to delight, to gladden.

**rappintsuṭa**, to summon; causative of *vatstsuta*, to come.

**rappu**, darning. Hindustani.

**rappuṭiyuṭa**, to darn.

**rasamu**, flavour, emotion. Skt. Six flavours are recognized: *tīpi*, sweet; *pulusu*, sour; *vagaru*, astringent; *uppu*, salt; *cāramu*, pungent; *chēdu*, bitter. *cōparasamu* is angry passion; *dayyārasamu*, the spirit of love. There are six flavours but nine emotions—lust, courage, pity, astonishment, merriment, timidity, austerity, wrath, gentleness (*śāṇṭarasamu*). *anna rasamu canna dāarana rasamu mēlu*, the flavour of welcome is better than that of food.

**rasamu**, mercury. Short for *padarasamu*. \**diccu māḍina vaidyuḍu savāyī rōgāṇici mandu y'imm antē, rasam peṭṭādam chēta, cāḷḷu paḍi pōyinavi*, the infernal doctor gave me mercury as a medicine for venereal disease and I cannot move my legs.

**raṣana**, a woman's girdle. Skt. A book word.

**rasavargamulu**, condiments.

**rasābhāsamu**, inelegant, bad taste, common, vulgar. Skt. *rasabhāsamugā māṭlāḍuṭa* is to speak inelegantly, vulgarly.

**rasi**, pus.

**rasicatvamu**, elegance, refinement. Skt. *mī daggira yēmaina rasicatvam v'unṭē bōgamvaḷḷalō v'unḍē sāram mīcu telusuṇu*, if you had any breeding you would understand the point in keeping dancing-girls (in India it is the mark of a gentleman to keep a dancing-girl just as in Europe royalties were expected at one time to have mistresses).

**rasicuḍu**, a man of taste, an elegant. Skt.

**raṣiḍu**, receipt. English.

**raṣmi**, beam (of the sun), splendour. Skt. *pūrvapu raṣmi, gauravamū nilu-putū v'unṇāmu*, we maintain our ancient pride and splendour.

**raṣṭā**, road. Hindustani.

**ratham**, chariot, especially the chariots of the gods and festival car. Skt. *ratham y'i vidhi nunchi vellē vēla cā vachchindī*, it is time the festival car came along this street.

**rathōtsavamū**, car festival. Skt., from *ratham*, chariot, and *utsavam*, procession.

**rati**, coitus. Skt.

**ratnamu**, jewel. Skt. There are nine gems—*navaratnamulu*: pearl, emerald, diamond, coral, sapphire, agate, ruby, chrysolite, cat's-eye; *strīratnamu* is a jewel of a woman; *ratnam ittaḍini poḍigitē ratnāṇici yēmi lōpamu?* the jewel shines as bright though set in brass; *ratnāṇi annī vaca tsoṭa, natta-gullal annī vaca tsoṭa*, gems will all be in one place, so will snails (birds of a feather flock together).

**ratṣa**, highway, public place, place of meeting. *iṇṭa gelchi ratṣa geluva valenu*, command at home before you command abroad.

**ratṣasabanda**, **ratṣasamānu**, the stone seat or tree where the village assembles; also *ratṣatsaḍviḍi*, if there is a building.

**rauluconuṭa**, to take fire; also *raguluconuṭa*, *ravuluconuṭa*.

**rautu**, trooper. Skt.

**rava**, particle, pellet (e.g. of a shot-gun cartridge), small brilliant; also *ravva*.

**ravanta**, **ravvanta**, ever so little. *ēmi y'āṣcharyamu! ravanta saḥyamu chēsina paṣṣhamuna paḍi vēla rūpāyalan ichchedam anna Siramvāri vyava-hāramulōṇē guḍḍi gavva puttsu cōca venuca śicsha vēsinarē!* what a wonder! when we offered ten thousand rupees in the Siramvaru's case for ever so little help he would not take a single farthing and gave judgement against them.

**ravāna**, dispatching (goods, letters). Hindustani.

**ravidu**, broker's commission, brokerage. Hindustani.

**ravuluconuṭa**, to take fire; same as *raguluconuṭa*, *rauluconuṭa*.

**ravva**, pellet; also *rava*.

**ravva**, ill-fame, bad name. *penimiṭi āgnyā mirindāni aṇi vaṭṭi ravva nāc enducu?* why should I get a bad name by transgressing my husband's orders? *namnu v'urice ravva peṭṭadame cāni, mṭru manchi-cheḍḍa yerugaru*, it is only to give me a bad name, you don't know right from wrong.

**rayitu**, peasant; same as *raitu*, so also *rayiti bhūmi*, *rayituvāri* for *raitibhūmi*, *raituvāri*.

**-rā!** appellative affix added to the verb, especially in the imperative in addressing inferiors; to call an inferior say *ōrē!*

**rā-**, prefix meaning 'royal'. Short for *rāja*. *rācumāruḍu*, prince; *rātsūli*, royal issue.

**rā!** come! Imperative of *vatstsuta*; also *rammu*; plural *raṇḍi*.

**rā**, to come, an infinitive of *vatstsuta*, and in fact much commoner than *vatstsuta*. For 'don't come' say *rāvaddu*, not *vatsuvaddu*; for 'I cannot come' say *rālēnu*, for 'I thought of coming' say *rātalachinānu*.

**rābaḍi**, income, what comes in; from *rā*, to come; also *vatstsubaḍi*.

**rābandu**, vulture; from Skt. *rāma-bandhu*.

**rābaṭṭuṭa**, to recover, to obtain; from

*rā*, to come, and *paṭṭuṭa*, to take. *remishanula sābitā tayāru chēyintsadamlō cā valasin anta sommu rābaṭṭa vatstsumu*, in making up the remission list you can knock off any amount of money.

**rāca**, **rācaḍa**, coming. Verbal noun of *rā*, to come. *vāna racaḍa*, *prāṇa pōcaḍa*, *yevarici teliyādu*, no one can foretell the coming of rain or the going of life; *rācalu pōcūlu* is a common expression for comings and goings, traffic, movement.

**rācāsi**, demon (female). Skt. A corrupt form of *rācshasi*.

**rācshasi**, female demon. Skt. Commonly used of any disagreeable woman, like English 'vixen'; *rācshasi buṭṭa* simply means a large basket.

**rācshasuḍu**, male demon. Skt. *Lancalō puṭṭinavār ella rācshasulē*, all born in Lanka are Racshasas (coming of a bad stock).

**rādu**, doesn't come; negative third person single of *rā*, to come. *cucca vastē rāyi dōracadu*, *rāyi doricitē cucca rādu*, if the dog comes the stone is not handy; if the stone is handy, the dog won't come.

**rādu**, must not, don't; negative imperative from *rā*, to come. *vīpu mīda coṭṭa vatstsumu, caḍupu mīda coṭṭa rādu*, beat on the back, don't beat on the belly (punish me but don't touch my pay).

**rādu**, does not come (to him) in the sense of he does not know; this is the common way of saying I don't know, I don't speak. I don't speak English is *nācu Y'Englishu rādu. ocaḍu: dṛu bhāshalu māṭṭāḍut undani chilucanu ammitivī, dīnīci occa māṭṭaina rādu, yenta mōsam cheḍḍu. incōḍu: tondara paḍa bōc aṇḍi, nīdānintsanḍi; yeppuḍi mirē māṭṭāḍutuntē, chilacacu sāvacaṣam eccāḍi?* Smith: When you sold me the parrot you said it spoke six languages; it doesn't know even a word; you cheated me. Jones: Steady on. When you talk the whole time yourself, how can the parrot get a word in? *bhārya: nā mīda mīcu prēma v'unnadā? bharta: nā mukha lacshaṇālanu nuvuvu tsadivē tsādu telustundi. bhārya: nācu tsaduvu rādu gā*



*yeṭḍa tsadivēdi?* Wife: Do you love me? Husband: Read my features and you will see. Wife: But as I can't read, how am I to read your features?  
**rāgamu**, tune. Skt. *tiyyagā tiyyagā rāgamu*, *mūlagagā mūlagagā rāgamu*, 'practice and patience will give you the tune, by moaning and groaning you will make yourself ill.  
**rāgala**, predestined (that which must come). *Rāgala Śani Rāmēṣvaramu pōyina tappadu*, you will not escape the predestined calamity though you go to Ramesvaram on pilgrimage.  
**rāgamu**, affection. Skt. more common in the compound *anurāgamu*.  
**rāgālu**, screams.  
**rāgālupeṭṭuṭa**, to scream. *rāgālu peṭṭi yeḍṭisutsumnādi*, she is crying and screaming.  
**rāgarāgā**, little by little.  
**rāgi**, copper.  
**rāgu**, the grain *rāgi*, a small millet (*Cynosurus coracamus*). Tamil. In the Circars this is *tsōllu*. *Ragi* is only used where Telugu is mixed with Tamil as in Madras and Chittoor.  
**rāhityamu**, deficiency. Skt. *dōsharāhityamu*, faultlessness.  
**Rāhu**, the demon Rahu, whose head (cut off by Vishnu) pursues the sun and the moon and causes eclipses. *rāhu calamu*, inauspicious time.  
**rāi**, stone; usually spelt *rāyi*. *aṣudhamu mīda rāi vēstē mukhāna paḍutunḍi*, throw a stone into mire and the mire will fly into your face.  
**rāja**, king. Skt.; but the title is usurped by any moderate land-owner and is given by government to any large one either personally or as a hereditary title; ruling chiefs are usually distinguished as His Highness the Raja or Maharaja; the old use is preserved in the Skt. proverb *yadhā rājā tadhā prajā*, as the king, so his people; *qualis rex talis grex*. Also *rāzu*.  
**rājabhātuḍu**, king's servant, policeman.  
**rājabhāgamu**, the land-tax (the king's share of the produce).  
**rājadhāni**, king's head-quarters, capital town. Skt.  
**rājadrōhamu**, high treason. Skt.

**rājagrūhamu**, palace. Skt.  
**rājahatya**, regicide.  
**Rājapratinidhi**, the Viceroy.  
**rājarāzu**, king of kings. Skt. Also *rārāzu*.  
**rājaśrī**, form of address, especially on letters, which must be addressed *Maharāja Raja Śrī*, Holy Emperor and King, but it means no more than Esquire or even Mr.  
**rājatvamu**, royalty. Skt.  
**rājavidhi**, the king's highway. Skt.  
**rājādhicāramu**, sovereignty. Skt.  
**rāji**, compromise. Hindustani. *rājī chēyūta* is to compound (in law).  
**rājīnāmā**, deed of compromise or resignation. Hindustani. *rājīnāmd iṭṭisūta* is to resign an office.  
**rājīpadaṭa**, to be reconciled.  
**rājīparatsūta**, to reconcile. *vārini rājīparichināḍu*, he composed their quarrel.  
**rājyamu**, government, kingdom, public province. Skt. *rājya tantram* is public policy; *adhinivēṣa rājyamulu* is the ordinary newspaper word for Dominions (of the British Empire).  
**rājyāngamu**, public department. Skt.  
**rālēdu**, has not come, did not come (neuter). *tīcharu: nimma madhyānam scūlucu rā lēd ēmi? bālūdu: nā nānamu sarcasucu tīsucu pō valasi vachchindandī*. Teacher: Why didn't you come to school yesterday afternoon? Boy: I had to take my father to the circus.  
**rālēdu**, did not come, cannot come (masculine).  
**rāllagani**, quarry; from *rāyi*, stone, and *gani*, mine.  
**rāllu**, plural of *rāyi*, stone. *ḍūrapu conḍalu nunupu, daggirici potē rāllu gunḍlu*, far hills are smooth, if you go close rocks and stones (distance lends enchantment to the view). 'rāllu is also slang for rupees.  
**-rālu**, feminine affix corresponding with masculine *-ḍu*. *racshassuḍu*, a male demon; *racshassurālu*, a female demon; *manamaḍu*, grandson; *manamarālu*, granddaughter.  
**rāluṭa**, to drop down. *paṇḍ ocaṭi nā cālī samipamuna rālindi*, a fruit fell near my feet; *i caruvulō janamu yenḍ*

*āculu rālin aṭṭu rāli pōyinadi*, in this leaves, the people dropped like dead leaves; *nī paḷḷu rāla coṭṭuṭānu*, I will knock your teeth out; *mānu paṇḍlu mānu cindānē rālutavi*, a tree's fruit falls under it.

**Rāma, Rāmuḍu, Rāmāchendruḍu**, Rama, the hero of the 'Ramayana'. *Rāmuni vantaṭi rāzu v'untē, Hanu-mantuni vantaṭi baṇṭu appuḍē v'untāḍu*, like master like man (when there is a king like Rama there will be a servant like Hanuman).

**rāmabandhu**, vulture. Skt. Commonly *rāmbandu* or *rābandu*.

**rāmachilaca**, parrot. *dāṭṭaru vind ichchemu, vindu samayamlō tana rāma-chilaca canabaḍacundā tera aḍḍamu peṭṭenu; vachchina aṭṭhulalō ocaru gaṇṭala coddi māḷḷāḍu't'undiri; dyaṇa muginchina pimmaṭa, chilaca teralō nunchi iṭṭa anenu 'mī nāluca tsūpin-tsaṇḍi'*, a doctor gave a dinner-party; he covered his parrot up with a curtain so that it should not be seen; among the guests there was one who talked for hours on end; when he had finished the parrot remarked from behind the curtain: 'Please put your tongue out.'

**Rāmarājyamu**, Rama's rule or kingdom, i.e. a particularly good government.

**Rāmarāma**, alas (Rama is invoked in trouble).

**Rāmavācyamu**, God's truth (Rama's word). *tahaṣṣiludāru gāri vācyamu Rāma vācyamu, vāri nōṭi munda vach-china māṭacu tirugulēdu*, the Tahsildar's word is as the word of God; the word that proceeds from his mouth will surely be fulfilled.

**Rāmāyanamu**, the 'Ramayana' (epic poem). Skt. *tsadivēdi Rāmāyanamu, paḍagōṭṭēvi dēvaṣṭhālalu*, what he reads is the 'Ramayana', what he destroys temples (piety professed but not practised); *Rāmāyanam antā vini, Rāmudici Sita yēmi cā valenu aḍigin aṭṭu*, like asking what relation Sita was to Rama after hearing the whole of the 'Ramayana'. (He that telleth a tale to a fool speaketh to one in a slumber; when he hath told his tale, he will say, what is the matter.)

**rāmbandu**, vulture; from Skt. *rāma-bandhu*.

**rāni**, queen, proprietrix; *rānirāsamu, zenana*. Skt.

**rān'i**, let it come; from *rā*, to come, and *iṭṭsuta*, to give. *vachchēd ellā rān i, pōyyēd ellā pōn i*, let what is to come, come, and let bygones be bygones.

**rānintsuta**, to shine. Skt.

**rārāzu**, king of kings. Skt. Also *rājarāzu*.

**rāshṭramu**, realm, province. *bhāsha-prayucta rāshṭramulu* is the newspaper expression for linguistic provinces.

**rāsi**, having written; for *vraśi*.

**rāsi**, heap, from Skt. *rāśi*.

**rāsi**, constellation, sign of the zodiac. Skt.

**rāsipōyūṭa**, to heap up.

**rāta**, writing. For *vraṭa*. *i rāta teliya-cundā v'undi*, this writing is illegible.

**rāta, rāti**, of stone; inflexional forms of *rāyi*, stone. *rāta nāra tisin aṭṭu*, like taking the bark off a stone; *pūrvam vale rāti gaṇulalō peṭṭi ādinchē rāzul untē, viḷḷu y'iṭṭa antār andi?* Would (the Svarajists) talk like this if as of old there were kings who put rebels into stone presses and squeezed them?

**rātibandā**, rock.

**rātigundevāḍu**, a hard-hearted man.

**rātnamu**, spinning-wheel. Skt. (Mr. Gandhi's panacea for India's ills.)

**rātri**, night. Skt. *tana talupu tisi, poruṅ inṭici peṭṭi, rātri antā cuccalu tōlutū cūrtsun aṭṭu*, he took his own door and put it on his neighbour's house, and spent the night driving away the dogs (charity begins at home). *ocaḍu: Lacshmayya tsālā kharidu gala parupu conṇāḍu. incōḍu: hāyigā nidra paṭṭindā? ocaḍu: paṭṭa lēdu, dāni kharidu talutsucuntē digulu vēsi Lacshmayya rātri antā nidrapō lēdu*. Smith: Jones has bought a very expensive bed. Brown: Does<sup>h</sup> he sleep soundly on it? Smith: No, he lies awake all night worrying about what it cost him. *vāḍ aritha rātram andu vachchindāḍu*, he came at dead of night.

**rātrimpagalu**, night and day. *mṛu*

*rātrinpagaḷḷu pani pāṭalu léca y'illu paṭṭucuni vadalaru*, you sit indoors day and night doing nothing; *rātrim-pagalu caṣṭa paḍi nértasuonnānu*, I studied hard night and day.

**rātsa**, royal, public, adjective of *rāja*. *rātsa pinugu tōḍu léca tsāvadu*, a king will not die alone (will involve others in his ruin).

**rātsacāryam**, public affair. Skt.

**rātsacomāruḍu**, prince. Skt. *rātsa-comārita*, princess.

**rātsacurupu, rātsapunḍu**, carbuncle.

**rātsuṭa**, to rub.

**rāvaddu**, don't come.

**rāvale, rāvalenu**, must come. *yaza-māni: nēnu tsālā māṭalu māṭlādanu, oca vēlu caḍilistē muvvu ventane rāvale. cotta naucaru: nēnu tsālā māṭal aḍan aṇḍi, nēnu talacāyi aḍiste rān ani mīru amuṇḍi*. Mistress: I won't say much: if I move a finger you must come at once. New Servant: I don't speak much either; if I shake my head that means I am not coming.

**rāvatstsunu**, may come.

**rāvi**, the pipal tree (*ficus religiosa*).

**rāvintsuṭa**, to summon; causative of *rā*, to come.

**rāyabāramu, rāyabhāramu**, embassy, deputation. Skt. *rāya* stands for *rāja*. *mana sangham Gavarnagāri daggirici rayabāram pampints dle*, our association must send a deputation to the Governor.

**rāyabāri, rāyabhāri**, ambassador. Skt.

**rāyi**, stone; also *rāi*. *cucca vastē rāyi doracadu, rāyi doricitē cucca rādu*, when the dog comes the stone is not there, when you find a stone the dog has gone; *loḍa loḍa loḍamantū mangalamlō rāḷḷu pōsi vēyinchin aṭḷu Arava goḍava māṭlāḍut unṭāru*, they talk the Tamil noise which is like pouring stones tup-tup-tup into an earthenware dish. *Lacshmayya: mī pillavāḍu nā mīda rāyi visiri vēṣāḍu. Vencayya: aḍi mīcu tagilindā? Lacshmayya: tagala lédu. Vencayya: aité vestina-vāḍu māvāḍu cādu*. Smith: Your boy threw a stone at me. Jones: Did it hit you? Smith: No. Jones: Then it wasn't my boy that threw it. *cāchina*

*cheṭṭucu rāḷḷa debbalu*, it is the laden tree that stones are thrown at.

**rāyuta**, for *vṛyuta*, to write. *ticharu: nī dastūri bottigā bāg unda lédu; bāgā rāyaḍam nertsucō. baluḍu: bāgā rāstē mīcu tappul anni canipistav aṇḍi*. Teacher: Your handwriting is bad, learn to write a better hand. Boy: If I write well you will see all my mistakes.

**rāzu**, king. Skt., same as *rāja*. *dhairyamu lēni rāzu, yōchana lēni mantri*, if the king has no courage his minister can have no policy; *rāzu yentō dhar-mam antē*, the people will reflect the qualities of the king.

**rāzuṭa**, to take fire. *paic ém annanu, manasulō vānici cōpamu rāzutsunē y'unnadi*, though he says nothing his anger has taken fire within; *poyi rāzadu*, I cannot keep the pot boiling.

**recca**, wing. Properly a bird's wing, but used analogically, like the English word, of other things, such as the wing of a door, the shoulder-blade, &c. *pacshi lāgu yegaradānici nācu reccalu lévu*, as the officer replied to the Accountant-General's audit slip asking him to state the length of his march as the crow flies (I am not a crow); *reccalu virigina pacshi vale v'unnādu*, he is like a bird with broken wings (helpless).

**reddi**, caste suffix, village headman. The Reddies are a farming caste, which supplies many village headmen.

**rellu**, reed.

**reṇḍava, reṇḍō**, second, other. *reṇḍōvāru*, others; *manacu mātramē prat-yēcangā y'i gadi māṭlāḍindamu, iccaḍacu reṇḍōvāru rāru*, we have engaged this room; others can't come in.

**reṇḍintalu**, double.

**reṇḍu**, two. *daṇḍulōci pōtē reṇṭlō vacaṭi*, if you go to war it will be one of the two (defeat or victory).

**reṇḍureṭṭu**, twice.

**reṇḍu sārḷu**, two times.

**reppa**, eye-lid. *reppa vāṭsaca*, without winking, staring.

**reppapāṭu**, wink.

**-reṭṭu**, suffix meaning 'times', '-fold'. *mūḍureṭṭu*, three times, threefold; *paḍireṭṭu*, tenfold.

**reṭṭimpu**, twice as much.

**reṭṭintsuṭa**, to double, to repeat, to ingeminate.

**ré**, night, short form of *rātri*, *réyi*.

**réca**, row, stripe. Skt.; also *rékha*.

**récu**, petal of a flower, thin metal plate. *venḍi récu*, silver plate; *inuṭa récu*, iron plate; *puvuvu tsūchi ānanda paḍu vānici ā puṭuvu yemi récul unnavi anu vichāraṇa paṭṭadu*, the flower lover will not inquire how many petals a flower has.

**régada**, clay. *vāna niḷḷu régati néla paḍi manchi niḷḷ annu*, rain-water falling on clay will be drinkable.

**régu**, a tree, the jujube (*Zizyphus ju-juba*), the Indian long plum.

**régupandū**, Indian long plum.

**régūta**, to be excited, to be angry.

**rékha**, row, stripe. Skt.; also *réca*.

**reṇuvu**, atom, grain (e.g. of sand). Skt.

**repacāda**, early in the morning. Used in books.

**répu**, to-morrow (first meaning is dawn, but not now used of dawn). *répu ané rôzu v'unnadā?* is there such a day as to-morrow? (to-morrow never comes).

**repumāpu**, day and night. *āviḍa repómāpō svargānici velle bharta cōsam prati nimisham yeduru tsistū v'unnadi*, she is looking forward every minute to a husband who may go to heaven any night or day.

**répuṭa**, to excite, to irritate; causative of *régūta*. *māni pōyina puṇḍu maḷḷi répin aṭṭu*, ripping up old sores.

**rétsuṭa**, to excite, to rouse, to set on; causative of *régūta*; also *répuṭa*.

**rētu**, rate. English. *modati vartacuḍu: chinmatanamlōne nācu sukhagā unḍēdi. reṇḍo vartacuḍu: nācu sukhagā unḍēdi, arha rétuṭu railulo prayāṇam cheyyāḍānici vīl ayyēdi*. First merchant: 'I had a happy childhood. Second merchant: So had I, I could travel half-price.

**révu**, ford, strand, port, landing-place. *dongalu tōlina godḍu yé révunā dātinā vacatē*, what ford the thieves took the ox by is all the same. *Lacshmayya sṭīmaru yecci nidrapōyenu; tella-vārin tarvāta Lacshmayya: sṭīmarulō prayāṇam chēstē nidra paṭṭadu, vāntulu*

*velluṭav ani nannu bhayam peṭṭār andi, nāc ēmti ibbandi caluga lédu. sṭīmaru adhici: sṭīmaru inca révu vadili peṭṭa lédu; injanu chedi pōte bāgu chēst unḍāru*. Smith went on board and slept, at dawn he remarked: they say you can't sleep on a steamer; they frightened me about seasickness, but I wasn't sick. Ship's Officer: The steamer has not left the landing-place; the engine got out of order and we are repairing it. *tsāci révu* is the dhoby's washing-ground (from *tsācali*, washerman; they wash on the bank of a river or tank).

**réyi**, night; also *ré*, *rātri*.

**réyimpagallu**, night and day. *Yēlin-āvdici réyimpagallu vacatē*, day and night are alike to God.

**-ricamu**, suffix meaning 'state', like English '-hood'. *canmericamu*, virginity; *tsuṭṭaricamu*, relationship; *mén-āricamu*, cousinhood (by the mother's side; the most favoured marriage is that with a cousin on the mother's side).

**ricābu**, stirrup. Hindustani.

**ricārḍu**, record. English. *ricārḍu chēyūta*, to record.

**ricārḍu-pīcaru**, the record-keeper; from record, English, and *pīcuṭa*, to pull (contemptuous).

**rictamu**, empty. Skt. *rictahastamu*, empty hand; *Brīṭishuvāru Mahātmani ricta hastamulātō pampinchināru*, the British sent Mr. Gandhi away empty-handed.

**rimāṇḍu**, remand. English. Of remands to jail.

**rimishanu**, remission. English. Of remission of taxes.

**ripéru**, repair. English. Of repair of buildings and roads and such things.

**ripórtu**, report. English. Of reports to the police and such things.

**ristu**, wrist. English. Of wrist-watches (*ristu gaḍiyāramu*) and such things.

**rittsa**, amazement, horror.

**rivāzu**, custom. Hindustani. <

**rivvuna**, suddenly; onomatopoeic.

**rizalyúshanu**, resolution. English.

Of resolutions at a meeting.

**riti**, way, manner. Skt.

**roccamu**, cash. *dinici aruvu bēramu*

*lédu, roccamu cummarintsa valenu*, no credit, you must fork out cash.

**roda**, noise.

**rommu**, chest, bosom. *rommu pagilina* is broken-winded; *rommu tappu conutsu*, beating his breast.

**\*rompa**, cold (in the head). *vāḍici rompa paṭṭinadi*, he has caught cold; also *paḍisemu*.

**rondi**, paunch. *nā ronṭini rupāyi*, the rupee I have on me (money being tied in the cloth near the paunch).

**rottsu**, mud, foulness. *vidhulu rottsu paḍi paḍi rōzulu naḍavaḍṇici valla aindi cḍu*, the streets being befouled for ten days we could not walk in them; *rottsu campu* is a foul smell.

**rotta**, twig.

**rotte, rotṭi**, bread, loaf. Hindustani. *peddamaniṣi oca chinna rotte, incō pedda rotte chētulō puttsuconenu; annadammulaina iddaru bāluru canu-pinchiri. peddamaniṣi: mīlo yevāru manchiḍāḷḷō camuccuṇṇānu ranḍi. anna (pedda rotte tisu conī tintu) ayyā, mā tammuḍē manchiḍāḍ andi*. A gentleman with a small loaf and a big loaf in his hands saw two boys who were brothers and said: 'I will now see who is the better boy.' Elder brother (taking and eating the big loaf): 'my little brother is the better boy'; *rotte taguvu cōti tirchinadi*, the monkey settled the bread dispute (between two birds by eating the bread himself).

**rottelavāḍu**, baker.

**royya**, prawn.

**rōcali**, pestle. *rōcaṭici chiguru paṭṭin aṭṭu*, like a rice-pounder budding (like a pig flying); *gōrutsuṭṭu pai rōcaṭi pōṭu*, the blow of a pestle on a corn; *rōḷo burra peṭṭi rōcaṭi debbacu zaḍisin aṭṭu*, like the man who put his head in the mortar and was then afraid of the blow of the pestle (getting cold feet after starting); *ācali yettutundi, attagāḍ, anṭē, rōcali mingavē, cōḍalā, annaḍ aṭa*, when she said, Mother-in-law, I am hungry, she answered, Daughter-in-law, eat the pestle.

**rōdanamu**, lamentation. Skt. *araṇya rōdanamu*, lamentations in the jungle (wasted efforts); *mī araṇya rōdanam*

*vinēvḍru yevāru?* you are wasting your breath; no one will listen to you.

**rōḍḍu**, road. English. *mōṭāruvāḍu: yēmayya i rōḍḍu antā nidē anuconi naḍustāv ēmayya? bāṭasāri: i baṇḍi antā nidē anuconi tolutū v'enducayyā?* Motor driver: Why do you walk as if the whole road belonged to you? Pedestrian: Why do you drive as if the whole car belonged to you?

**rōgamu**, illness. *tiyyagā tiyyagā rōgamu, mūlagagā mūlagagā rōgamu*, try and try and you will get the tune, moan and groan and you will get ill; *paḍisemu paḍi rōgāla peṭṭu*, a cold in the head is ten illnesses in one. *rōgi: nā zabbu mīru cudurṭsa galarā? vai-dyūḍu: tappacuṇḍā cudurustānu; mī zabbu māḍiri zabbulanu cudurṭsaḍamlō nācu pratyēca sāmārthyam undi; i māḍiri rōgam galavārici nēnu iravai yēṇḍlu māṇ ichchānu*. Patient: Can you cure my disease? Doctor: Without doubt, I have patients whom I have been treating for twenty years for the same sort of illness as yours. *oca dāṭṭaru: mī jāyāṇic ēmi cāraṇam andi? reṇḍo dāṭṭaru: rōgi yēm cōritē d'pracāram cheyyaḍṇici vappuccuṇṇānu*. First doctor: To what do you attribute your success? Second doctor: I always humour my patients and let them do what they like.

**rōgisṭi**, ailing.

**rōḷu**, mortar. *rōḷo burra peṭṭi rōcaṭi debbacu zaḍisin aṭṭu*, putting your head in the mortar and then being frightened by the pestle; *rōḷu caruvu yeragāḍu*, the mortar knows not famine (there will always be some grain to pound in it).

**rōmamu**, hair. Skt. *paici niccapoḍutsu-coni unna dṛkha rōmamulu*, thick hair sticking up; *rōma randhramu* is a pore.

**rōshamu**, anger. Skt. *rōshaṇ vachchī*, getting angry.

**rōta**, disgust. *cotta vinta pāta rōta*, fresh news pleases, stale news disgusts; *rōta paḍinānu, rōta caligindi, rōsi y'umṇānu*, I was disgusted.

**rōyūta**, to be disgusted with.

**rōzá**, rose. English; also *gulābi*, which is Hindustani. There is no Telugu word for 'rose'.

**rózu**, day. Hindustani. *dunné rózulaló dēsam mida póyi, cōta rózulaló coḍavali paṭṭu coní vachchindā aṭa*, like the man who wanders around in the ploughing days and comes along with his sickle at harvest. *sabdhādhīpati: i rōzu upanyāsam ichché āyana América dēśathūdu, āyana tōlu tellanid aind, āyana hrīdayam mana vale nallanidē; andu valla mīru śraddhagā vīna valen ani cōrut unnānu*. Chairman: To-day's lecturer is an American; though his skin is fair, his heart is as black as ours; so I beg you to listen to him with attention.

**rōzuṭa**, to pant. *cucca yēḍalo rōzuts unnadī*, the dog is panting in the sun.

**rubburōlu**, grinding mortar.

**rubbuṭa**, to grind.

**ruchi**, taste. Skt. *dcali ruchi yerugaḍu*, hunger knows not taste (hunger is the best sauce); *vachchī rāni māṭalu ruchi, v'ūri v'ūrani v'ūragāya ruchi*, half-spoken words (childish prattle), and half-pickled vegetables are pleasant; *burracu vaca guṇamu, jīhvacu vaca ruchi*, no two heads and no two palates are made alike, tastes differ; many men, many minds (or, as the Italians say, *tante teste tanti cervelli*, there is a different brain in every head).

**ruchigā**, tasty.

**ruchintsuṭa**, to be tasty.

**ruchitsūtsuṭa**, to taste.

**Rucmini**, Krishna's wife (one of them).

**rudduṭa**, to rub.

**Rudra**, a name of Siva (the oldest name; the one used in the Rigveda, where Siva is only an adjective meaning gracious).

**rudrabhūmi**, burning or burial ground. Rudra is a name of Siva.

**rudrācśa cheṭṭu**, the bastard cedar (*elaecarpus ganitrus*).

**rudrācshalu**, rosary (made from the seeds of the bastard cedar).

**ruḷḷuveyuṭa**, to rule. English. *y'ī cōgitaminacu ruḷḷuvēi*, rule this paper.

**rumālu**, handkerchief. Hindustani.

**runamu**, debt. Skt.; also *rīnamu*. *Lacshmayya: nēn iṭṭupuḍu yēm bādha paḍut unnāno reṇḍu acsharāḷḷō cheṭṭu*. *Vencayya: cāmam*. *Lacshmayya:*

*cādu, rūṇam*. Smith: Tell me in one syllable what I am now suffering from. Jones: Love. Smith: No, debt.

**rusumu**, a customary fee. Hindustani. An old revenue term: village officers and Government officers used, to get *rusums* which have all, alas, been abolished; some Zamindars still manage to extract *cancherusumulu*, pasture fees.

**ruvvuṭa**, to throw. *yecci pōi, paṭṭi, tsūchi, digivachchi rāḷla ruvvin aṭṭu*, like the man who climbed the tree and felt the fruit and then came down and threw stones.

**ruzuvu**, proof. Hindustani. *vaca vēla nā mida firyādu chēsi ruzuvu parichindā, sva samracshanārtham chēsindāni cheppi tappintsu cunṭānu*, if he brings a case against me and proves it, I shall plead the right of self-defence and get off.

**rū**, contraction for *rūpāyi*, used in accounts.

**rūca**, two annas silver coin, more commonly called *bēḍa*; money in general. *rūca lēnivāḍu pōca cheyya lēḍu*, the man without a sixpence is not worth an areca nut; *tana conguna v'unna rūcā, tana caḍupuma v'unna biḍḍā, paṇici vāstāru*, the coin in your cloth, the child of your begetting, will be of use to you.

**rūḍhamu**, certain. Skt.

**rūḍhamugā, rūḍhigā**, certainly. *Rangaḍu: mānējaru gāru lōpala lēr ani nīcu rūḍhigā telusundā? naucarū: lēr ani āyanē cheppār aṇḍi, āyana māṭ aṇḍi micu nammacam lēda?* Smith: Can you say for certain the manager is not in? Servant: It was himself that said he was not in: would you doubt his word?

**rūḍhiparatsuṭa**, to authenticate (legal).

**rūlu**, a rule. English; plural *rūlsu*, very common of Government rules, &c.

**rūpamu**, shape, beauty. Skt. The word, like Latin *forma*, means both shape and beauty. *rūpa yauvanamu*, beautiful youth; *rūpavati*, a beautiful woman; *māvurūpamu*, disguise; *nizā-rūpamu*, real shape; *nījarūpamu*, own shape; *rūpahtnuḍu*, ugly.

**rúpáyí**, rupee; from Skt. *rúpya*, silver.  
**rúpumápuṭa**, to blot out, to destroy.  
 Skt., from *rúpamu*, shape, and *mápuṭa*,  
 to destroy. *pásacarula bádhalu rúpumápa*  
*baḍinavi*, thuggism has been destroyed.

**rūnadata**, **rūnapradāta**, creditor.  
 Skt.

**rūnamu**, debt. Skt. *rūna-śeṣhamu*,  
*vraṇa-śeṣhamu*, *agni-śeṣhamu v'untsa*  
*cūḍadu*, leave no remains of a debt,  
 a sore, or fire. *Lacshmayya: nī māṭa*  
*nilupu cunnāve. Vencayya: yēm māṭa?*  
*Lacshmayya: paḍi rūpāyālu baḍul istē*  
*mī rūṇam ennaṭṭi tīrtsu cō lēn ani*  
*venuca annāu; ippaṭṭi tīrtsacunḍāne*  
*undī, māṭa chellintisu cunṭ umḍu.*  
 Smith: You have kept your word.  
 Jones: What word? Smith: If I lent  
 you ten rupees you would always be  
 in my debt is what you said; you  
 haven't paid me back; you are keeping  
 your word. *rūṇamu chēyūta* is to make  
 a debt; *rūṇamu tīrtsuṭa*, to pay a debt;  
*rūṇagastuḍu*, deep in debt; *rūṇavi-*  
*muctuḍu*, clear of debt.

**rūshi**, Skt. *ṛṣi*, rishi, sage, great wise  
 man. Those most often named are  
 Bruhaspati, the Gods' teacher, Narada  
 and Vasishtha. *samsāramu tyāḍjinchi*,  
*aḍavulalō caṇḍa mūl āḍulu tinē rūshulu*  
*sahitamū strīla valalō paḍi, vāḍici*  
*dāsul ai, tirugutū v'undē vāraṇi cheputū*  
*v'undaga, uppu pulusu tinī, samsāra-*

*mūlō paḍi cōttucuntū v'undē y'itaralacu*  
*cāmamu jayintsāḍānīci śacyam au-*  
*tundā?* when great wise men who have  
 abandoned their family and live in  
 the jungle on roots are said to have  
 fallen into the snares of women and  
 to have become their slaves, will it be  
 possible for ordinary men living a  
 family life and eating food seasoned  
 and sauced, to conquer their desires?  
*rūshi mūlamu, nādi mūlamu vichār-*  
*impa rādu*, do not inquire the source  
 of a rishi or a river (even now the  
 Hindu sages, such as the Maunāsavāmi,  
 Silent Sage, of Courtallum, must not  
 be asked where they came from or  
 why they took their vows); *maharshi*,  
 a great rishi; *saptarshulu*, the seven  
 sages.

**rūtuvu**, season. Skt. There are six  
 seasons of two months each: (1)  
*vasantamu*, spring; (2) *vésavi* or  
*grishmamū*, the hot weather; (3)  
*varshamu*, the rainy weather; (4)  
*śarattu*, the sultry weather; (5) *hēman-*  
*tamu*, the dewy weather; (6) *tsālī* or  
*śīṣiramū*, the cold weather, but they  
 may also be differently given, thus:  
*peddamaniṣi: sanvatsaramlō yemī*  
*rūtuvul unndī? vidhyarthi: tennisu-*  
*rūtuvu, phuṭbālu-rūtuvu ani rendu.*  
 Gentleman: How many seasons are  
 there in the year? Student: Two, the  
 tennis season and the football season.

## S

**sa-**, prefix meaning 'with'. Skt.  
*sacutumbamugā*, with all one's family;  
*samūlamugā nāṣam aindru*, they were  
 ruined, root and branch; *sayuctamu*,  
 reasonable.

**sababu**, reason, ground. Hindustani.  
*nīvu cheppina sababul anni nācu cūḍ*  
*panici vastavi*, all your arguments  
 would be equally useful to me; *nicu*  
*v'uttaramē rā lēdu? sādharāṇamgē*  
*v'uttarālācu zavābu vrāyanivāru cheppē*  
*sababu y'idē*, the letter did not reach  
 you at all? that is the usual excuse of  
 those who don't answer letters.

**sabbu**, soap. English. *tahaṣṣiludāru:*

*boilēru y'i tālūca yeccāḍ doracani*  
*suwāsana gala sabbu dorasāni gārici cā*  
*valen antāḍu; asādhyamaina cōricālu*  
*cōritē yeccāḍa tē galamū? yenta manchi*  
*vastuvulu techchind manḍivi cāv*  
*antāḍu; puttsuconna vastuvulacu som-*  
*mu y'ivvāḍu. gumāstā: yevāri mam-*  
*ūllu vāllacu y'ivvaca pōte anni ilgānti*  
*tanṭalē vastavi.* Tahsildar: The butler  
 says the lady wants scented soap which  
 can't be had in this taluk at all; how  
 can we satisfy impossible wishes?  
 However good the articles are that  
 we supply, he says they are no good;  
 he does not pay for what he takes.

Clerk: If you don't give every one his perquisites such troubles are bound to come.

**sabha**, assembly. Skt.

**sabhāpati**, **sabhādhyaacshuḍu**, chairman of a meeting. Skt. *Lacshmayya gurinchi abhinandana sabha zarigenu; sabhādhyaacshul agu Vencayya gāru i ritini muttsatinchiri*: 'Lacshmayya gāru pardya grāmam vār aind, mana v'ullō iravai sarvatsarāla nunchi unṭi, mana grāmabhivṛddhicai pātu paḍut unnāru; dyananu mana v'ūri samādhilōne puḍhēt aṭṭu Bhagavantuḍu anugrahintsu gāca.' A meeting was held in honour of Smith. Jones, being Chairman, spoke as follows: 'Though Mr. Smith is a stranger he has lived in our village for twenty years and worked for its welfare; we pray God that he may be buried in our cemetery.'

**sabbhicuḍu**, **sabhyuḍu**, member of assembly. Skt. *Lacshmayya tānu chinnaḍu yuddhamulō tsūpina sāhasamunu gurinchi upanyāsamlō goppagā chepput unḍenu*. **sabbhicuḍu**: yuddham antā mirē chēstē migilina sānyam antā yēmi chēsind aṇḍi? Captain Bragg was boasting in a lecture of his valour in the wars. Voice from the audience: When you did everything what did all the rest of the army do?

**sabjaṭu**, subject. English. Telugu colloquial language is commonly interlarded with English words. Thus: *vivadhāla gurinchi leccheru mā sōsayiṭilo tsadavaḍānīci vrāst unnānu; leccheru y'i sḍayancānīci cā valenu ganuca miru vachchinādi tsūḍacundā vrāsucunṭ unṇānu; i sabjaṭu mīda manam discassu chētāmu*, I am writing a lecture on marriage for our society; I was busy writing and did not see you coming as the lecture is required for this evening; let us now discuss the subject.

**sacala-**, prefix meaning 'all'. Skt. *sacaladharmasvarūpāina*, the embodiment of all charity.

**sacilintsuṭa**, to neigh.

**sacutumbamugā**, with all one's family. Skt. *Bhīmarāzu gāru sacutumbamugā Cāśi yātra vēllina sangati*

*miru vinnāru cādd?* you have heard, haven't you, that Mr. Bhīmarāzu has gone on pilgrimage to Benares with all his family?

**sad-**, prefix meaning 'good'. Skt., also *sat-, saj-, san-*, according to euphonic requirements. *saddāchāramu*, good custom; *sadupāyamu*, good use, good expedient; *sadbhacti*, true religion; the opposite is *dur-, dush-*, bad.

**sadaru**, aforesaid. Hindustani.

**sadasyamu**, meeting (of Brahmins at wedding functions). Skt. *cōmaṭi Cannayya gāri inṭlō sadasyam vēla minchi pōtundi*, it is getting late for the wedding at merchant Cannayya's house.

**sadā**, always. Skt. *sundara puruṣa madhyamuna sadda melagutsu*, always moving among handsome men.

**sadāchāramu**, good custom. Skt., from *sad-*, good, and *achāram*, custom; the opposite is *durāchāramu*, bad custom; *criṭa yugam nāṭi nunchi vāstū v'unna saddāchāram y'ippuḍu māna valen aṭa!* they pretend we should give up a good custom that has come down to us from the Golden Age!

**saddu**, noise, sound. Corrupt Skt. from *ṣaddam*.

**sadgunamu**, good quality. Skt. *Inglislu baḷḷalo tsaduḍu cunēvaḷl antā vaṭṭi ṣunṭhalu, vāḷḷacu tsaduḍu vachchina cāni vinayādi sadgunamulu paṭṭu paḍavu*, those who study in English schools are just blockheads; they get some education but have not the good qualities of obedience and so on.

**sadupāyamu**, good expedient. Skt. *janula cashṭha nishṭhuralu telisina vāḷḷu collectārlu v'unṭe labham v'un-nadi gām, carcōṭaculu v'unṭe prazalacu yēmi sadupāyam lēdu*, the people profit from Collectors who know their difficulties, but if Collectors are hard-hearted, they do not know where to turn.

**sadvamṣamu**, of good family. Skt.

**sadvartanamamu**, of good conduct. Skt. The opposite is *durvartanam*, bad conduct; *nā baḷḷo tsaduvucunē pillavāḷḷanu nēnu vaccoccamṭi rōzucu dāzanu debbal aind cōṭṭa cūḍa vidīchi peṭṭanu; andu chēta vāḷḷacu yēnta vidhēyata!*



yenta bhayamu! yenta sadvartana! I don't let the boys in my school off with less than a dozen a day; what obedience! what fear! what good conduct!

**sadyōgamu**, good fortune. Skt.

**sagamu**, half, also *sakham* in common talk; *santōshamu sagam balamu*, joy is half one's energy. *upanyāsacuḍu: mī v'ūllō sagammandi buddhi hīnullai unnāru. sabhicuḍu: iṭṭā dūshinchin anducu miru cshamāpaṇa cōritēne cāni mēmu vadali peṭṭam. upanyāsacuḍu: aṭṭāgē cōrutānu, sagammandi buddhi hīnullu cār antānu, mīcu sammatam ēnā?* Lecturer: Half the people of your village are fools. One of the audience: We won't let you off without an apology for that insult. Lecturer: I apologize; half of you are not fools; are you satisfied?

**sagaṭu**, average; also *sarāsari*. Hindu-stani. *ippuḍu manacu vachchina lā-bhamlo nālugō vantu mēnejārugḍrūnu, mīḍu vāntulu taccina camishanarlummu puttsucuntū v'undādam chēta sagaṭu mīda mēnejārugārici yeccuva, camishanarlacu taccuva mīḍutū v'und amī vir antā cheputū v'umḍru*, all the (municipal) commissioners are complaining that while the manager is to get one quarter of the (illicit) profits and the commissioners three-quarters, on an average the manager touches more and the commissioners less.

**sagubiyayamu**, sago; from English (Malay) *sago* and *biyyam*, rice.

**sagōtruḍu**, belonging to the same *gōtra* or clan. Skt.

**saha-**, prefix meaning 'with'. Skt. *sahacāruḍu*, co-operator (working with); *sahagamanamu*, suttee (going with her husband); *sahajamu*, born with; *sahō-daruḍu*, *sahajuḍu*, brother; *sahapancti-bhōjanamu*, eating together (in one line); *sahapāṭhi*, fellow student; *sahō-dari* or *sōdari*, sister.

**sahacāri**, accomplice. Skt. *sahacārula, parapāṭi sanghamulu*, co-operative credit societies (my munshi invented this term for them for a pamphlet on co-operation we wrote together in 1901, and it has stuck); *i durmdārgamlō mēmu cūḍa saha-cārimiga*

*v'unnāmu*, we also are accomplices in this crime (coining Skt. expressions).

**sahagamanamu**, suttee. Skt. *saha*, with, and *gamanam*, going (departing this life with one's husband). *vēn-nīllacu v'ōrvan amma saha-gamanamu chēstān annadaṭa*, the woman who could not stand hot water said she would do suttee (and be burnt alive); (orthodox Brahmin speaking): *sahaga-manam cheyyan iyyaru gadāndi? amma-vāriṇi dlochintsacundā Gōda-varini caṭṭi vēsindru gadāndi? Devata-lanē y'īlā chēsē vāllacu manushyul' antē lacshyam lēdu; Brahmanula mān-yālacu pannulu caṭṭindru*, don't they say they won't allow suttee? Have they not ventured to dam Goddess Godavari? People who treat Gods so care nothing for men; they tax Brahmin land. (To build the great dam (three and three-quarter miles) across the Godavari at Dowlaish-varam was thought impious, and when it was undertaken the Brahmins prophesied that the Goddess would never allow herself to be dammed; it was still more impious to impose a quit-rent on the inams of Brahmins.) **sahajamu**, natural, innate. Skt. *Rudramūrti y'andu saha-jamugā iṭṭi vicāra guṇamulu ēviyu lēvu*, Rudra-murti hasn't these queer qualities by nature.

**sahajuḍu**, brother; also *sahōdaruḍu*.

**sahanamu**, patience. Skt. *anta sahanam vahinta galaḍā?* can he have so much patience?

**sahasra**, 1,000. Skt. Used in Skt. compounds; the common word is *veyyi*. *sahasra mukhamulu gala Śēshuḍu*, Seshudu, who has 1,000 faces.

**sahavāsamu**, association. Skt. *nēmu yenta tsaduvu-cōca pōyindā, tsaduvu cumma vāllato saha-vāsam cheyyādam chēta nācu conchem manchi chedda telusunu*, though I have not studied much, by associating with those who have, I have learnt to distinguish good and evil to some extent; *parāyivāllatō saha-vāsam cheyyānu*, I hold no commerce with strangers.

**sahā**, even, also. Skt.

**sahāyamu**, help. Skt. *nācu dōvalō*

*sahdyamu chicca lēdu*, I got no assistance on the way; *dravyasahdyamu*, pecuniary assistance.

**sahétucamuḡā**, with good reason.

Skt., from *sa*, with, and *hétuvu*, reason.

**sahintsuṭa**, to endure, to stand. Skt.

*naucarlū y'īlā nīrlacshyangā māṭlādūtū v'unṭe nēnu sahinta lēnu*, I can't stand servants talking so disrespectfully; *nēnu y'ī avamānam sahintēdvānṇi cānu*, I am not a man to stand that insult.

**sahitamu**, also. Skt. *mīvanṭi peddalu sahitaṃ*, even old people like you. *sayitamu* is another form.

**sahódari**, sister. Skt. The Telugu words are *acca* and *chellelu*, elder and younger sisters. *sódari* for short.

**sahódaruḡu**, brother; also *sahajuḡu*.

Skt. The Telugu words are *anna* and *tammūdu*, elder and younger brothers.

**saicilu**, bicycle. English. *tandri*:

*paricsha pyḍas aité nicu baicicilu conī peṭṭutūn anṭini; aīnā tappāu; tsāduvacunḡā yēm chēstāu? coḡucu: saicilu toccaḡam yeṭlāḡo nērtuconṇānu*. Father: I promised you a bicycle if you passed, but you have failed; what will you do without education? Son: Anyway I have learnt how to ride a bicycle.

**saiga**, sign. Corrupt Skt. from *sangnya*. *pomm anī saiga chēyutsu*, making him a sign to go; *yēmīyō saigalu chēsiconmuts unnāru*, they are making some signs to one another.

**sainica**, military. Skt., from *sēna*, army. *sainica sancshōbham*, mutiny.

**sainicuḡu**, soldier. Skt., from *sēna*, army.

**sairāṇa**, patience. Skt. A book word.

**saitamu**, also. Skt.; same as *sahitamu*.

**saitsuṭa**, to endure. Skt.

**sajivamu**, alive. Skt., from *sa*, with, and *jīvam*, life. *vāru sajīvulāi y'un-nāru*, they are still alive.

**sajjana**, good people. Skt., from *sad*, good, and *janam*, people.

**sakhamu**, half; same as *sagamu*.

**sakhi**, female friend. Skt.

**sakhuḡu**, male friend. Skt.

**sakhyamu**, friendship. Skt.

**salaga**, a certain fee. An old revenue term for one of the customary fees, which have been abolished.

**salahā**, advice. Hindustani. *vaca clayintutō cheppina salahā*, advice given to a client. *upādhyāyūdu: nā salahā avalambint's anḡi; mīru annī vishayāḡlō munduḡā v'unṭe, bāḡu paḡu-tāru. vidyārthi: mā nānna venuca v'unnd, pedda jītam teṭtsu cunṭumḡā anḡi. upādhyāyūdu: mī nāmac ēmi paṇi? vidyārthi: railvē gārḡu paṇi*. Teacher: Take my advice and always be to the fore in everything and you will do well. Pupil: My father is always at the back but he gets good pay! Teacher: What's his job? Pupil: Railway guard.

**salasala**, simmering, rustling. Onomatopoeic.

**salāmu**, salaam. Hindustani.

**sallāpamu**, talk. Skt.

**sallāpintsuṭa**, to talk. Skt.

**salupuṭa**, to do, to perform; not so common as *cheyyūṭa*. In books they prefer *onarintsuṭa*. *ūpīri salupuṭa* is to draw breath.

**sam-**, prefix meaning 'with', 'much', 'very'. Skt. *sampūrṇamu*, very full; *sampṛiti*, great affection; *samyuctamu*, joined with.

**samacatṭuṭa**, to try.

**samacshamu**, presence. Skt.

**samacūrtsuṭa**, to cause. *Daivamē samacūrchin appuḡu*, when God Himself has brought it about.

**samamu**, like, level. Skt. *yēnugacu cālū viragaḡamu, dōmacu recca viragaḡamu samamu*, the loss of a wing to a mosquito is as bad as the loss of a leg to an elephant; *pṛiti lēni cūḡu piṇḡa cūṭitō samamu*, food given without love is no better than the cake offered to the dead.

**samamuchēyūṭa**, to level.

**samanjasamu**, right, proper. Skt. A book word.

**samanvitamu**, joined together. Skt. Used in books and newspapers.

**samaramu**, battle. Skt.

**samarpaṇa**, reverent offering. Skt. *d pustacāl annīṭini agnīhōtruḡiḡi samarpaṇa chēstē nācu yēntō santōshamga v'unṭundi*, I shall be very pleased if you offer all those books to the God of Fire. **samarpintsuṭa**, to offer reverently. *vāḡḡa vadda ḡabbu puṭtsu conī pādā*

*pūja samarpinchindu*, you have taken money from them and done them reverence. Properly to offer something to a God, *samarpintsuṭa* is used of any humble and reverent offer and also as a legal term it is used to trans-  
late to assign.

**samarta**, female puberty.

**samartāduṭa**, to attain female puberty. *mi reṇḍo chellelici samartāḍina dāca peḷḷi cheyyacuṇḍā attē v'untsaṇḍi*, keep your second sister unmarried till she has attained puberty.

**samarthata**, ability. Skt.

**samarthintsuṭa**, to succeed, to achieve. Skt.

**samarthuḍu**, a clever man, competent. Skt.

**samashṭi**, the whole. Skt. *samashṭi śaṣaṇḍāṅghanamu*, collective civil disobedience.

**samastamu**, all. Skt.

*gnyapti y'atithci mari y'unṭumadi rōzulu y'anni*

*sacāram śri Rājā samastam chēsina y'andu*,

the guest will remember all the years of his life all the kindnesses of the Raja; in the above example *anni*, all, the common word, is used with *rōzu*, the common word for 'day', and *samastam*, all, the Skt. word, with the Skt. word *sacāram*. The example is a literal translation of two lines of Homer on hospitality into Telugu hexameters. There is no Telugu translation of Homer, but the example illustrates how easy it would be to translate Homer into Telugu in the original metre.

**samasthalamu**, level land, a plain. Skt., from *samam*, level, and *sthalam*, place.

**samasyamu**, problem. Skt. The word properly means a poetical problem, but is commonly used in newspapers to translate problem in politics.

**samayamu**, occasion, time. Skt. *samayam ain appuḍu*, when an opportunity comes.

**samayōchitamu**, seasonable. Skt., from *samayam*, occasion, and *uchitam*, suitable; *samayōchitamaina māṭa* is a word in season; *samayōchitangā māṭlā-ḍuṭa*, to speak appropriately to the

occasion; *samayōchitangā nimishamlō catha calpīnchi nīvu boncutai*, you have made up a lie for the occasion on the spur of the moment.

**samayuṭa**, **samasipōvuṭa**, to be destroyed. Skt. *coddī coddiga tistē conḍa cūḍa samasi pōtundi*, bit by bit even a mountain can be removed.

**samāchāramu**, affair. Skt. Thus you say to a petitioner: *yēmi samāchāramu?* what is it all about?

**samādhānamu**, peace, satisfaction, a treaty. Skt. *vāḍu māḷḷi nōr ettacūṇḍā tagina samādhānamu cheppinānu*, I gave him such satisfaction that he could not raise his voice any more.

**samādhānapaḍuṭa**, to make peace, to compromise.

**samādhānaparutsuṭa**, to reconcile.

**samādhi**, grave, cemetery. Skt. *dyanamu mana v'iri samādhilōṇē pūḍ-chēṭ aṭṭu Bhagavantuḍu anugrahintsu ḡḍca!* May God grant that he be buried in our village!

**samādhi**, contemplation, religious meditation. Skt. *mēmu tapassamādhi nimittamu Himāḍrici pōyedamu*, we will go to the Himalayas for penance and religious meditation.

**samājamu**, assembly, association. Skt.

**samājicuḍu**, member of association, congregation, and the like.

**samānamu**, like, equal. Skt. *manamu taccuva varṇamula vāritō samānula-mā?* are we on a level with persons of the lower castes?

**samāpti**, end, conclusion. Skt. For instance, the end of a book or chapter.

**samārādhānamu**, worship, religious services. Skt. *mīru lantsāḍu puttsu-coni Brāhmalacu santarpanālū samārādhānlū chēstār ani vināḍam chēta, mī mīda v'unna cōpam chēta, Dora y'ilāḡuna chēsnaḍu*, the Collector treated you like that because he was angry hearing that you took bribes and spent them on Brahmins and their ceremonies.

**samāvēṣamu**, meeting. Skt. Common in newspapers.

**sambālamu**, wages. Skt. The Tamil expression. In Telugu *jītam* is commoner.

**sambandhamu**, relevancy, connexion,

alliance by marriage. Skt. Common in all these senses, especially the last. *cudirina sambandhamu cheḍi pōtē, māḷi manchi sambandhamu rādu*, if the marriage arranged does not come off, it will not be possible to get another good alliance.

**sambandhintsuṭa**, to be connected.

**sambhavamū**, origin.

**sambhavintsuṭa**, to happen. Skt.

**sambhāshana**, conversation. Skt.

**sambhāshintsuṭa**, to converse.

**sambhāvana**, alms to Brahmins. Skt.,

properly honour, gift of honour.

**sambhāvintsuṭa**, to honour.

**sambhōgamū**, sexual intercourse. Skt.

*hina jāti sambhōgamū* (with low caste persons) is specially reprehensible.

**sambhōgintsuṭa**, to have sexual intercourse.

**sambhramamū**, flurry, confusion. Skt.

**sambhramintsuṭa**, to be confused.

**samētam**, samētu, even. Skt. *nalugurilōci velladānīci siggubātugā v'undi*,

*ataḍu sabhalōci yeccaḍiṭi tāmbulānīci*

*samētam vellēvōḍu cādu*, afraid to hold up his head in public he never went

to a meeting or even to take betel with

any one; *zaminḍārū samētu nannu*

*gauravam chēst unḍaru*, even Zamin-

ḍars treat me with courtesy; *scūlulō*

*tsādvuru cūmē pillacāyucu samētu ādi*

*telusuru*, every schoolboy knows that;

*ndcu chinnaḍpuḍu samētu chīcaṭ anṭē*

*bhayam*, I have been afraid of the dark

from my childhood.

**samharintsuṭa**, to kill, to destroy. Skt.

**sambhāramū**, killing, destruction. Skt.

**samidha**, sacrificial fuel. Skt.

**samishṭi**, undivided. Skt. *samishṭi*

*cuṭumbamū*, undivided family; *sam-*

*ishṭi mūladhanacampenṭi*, joint-stock

company.

**samisipōvuṭa**, to be destroyed; from

Skt. *śamayuṭa*, to perish, and Telugu

*pōvuṭa*, *cūrsuṇḍi tīntu v'unṭe conḍa*

*cūḍā samasipōvundi*, if you sit at it

you can eat even a mountain.

**samiti**, assembly. Skt.

**samīpamū**, near. Skt. *āyāna samī-*

*pamuna*, near him; *samīpa vārasulu*,

the nearest heirs.

**samīpintsuṭa**, to approach. Skt.

*mōṭaru baṇḍi pōlisuḍānīm samīpintsuṭa*

*unḍagā, lōpala cūrtsumma bhārya y'oca*  
*vaipucunnu, bharta y'incoca vaipunacu*  
*chētulu tsūpinchiri; pōlisu cānstēbilu:*  
*mīr iddaru cheroca dārinī vellā talatsu*  
*conḍrā?* a car was approaching a  
policeman and the wife put out her  
hand one way, the husband another.  
Constable: You are thinking of part-  
ing company?

**samjāyashi**, explanation, information;  
also *samujāyashi*. Hindustani. The  
ordinary word for explanation de-  
manded of erring officials. *nizam*  
*dākhē vēsi tappu samujāyashi istāru*,  
they conceal the truth and give a false  
explanation.

**sammamamū**, agreed to. Skt. *upanyā-*  
*sacūdu: mī v'ūllō sagammandi buddhi*  
*hinullai unḍaru. sabhicūdu: iḷḷā dūshin-*  
*chin anducu mīru cshamāpaṇa cōritēne*  
*cāni mēmu vādali peṭṭam. upanyāsa-*  
*cūdu: aḷḷagē, cōrutānu. sagammandi*  
*buddhi hinulu cār anṭānu, mīcu sam-*  
*matam ēnā?* Lecturer: Half the  
population of the town are fools.  
Voice from the audience: We won't  
let you off without an apology for that  
insult. Lecturer: I beg pardon, I will  
say half are not fools. Do you concur?

**sammati**, consent. Skt.

**sammattintsuṭa**, to consent. Skt.

**sammānamū**, respect. Skt.

**sammānintsuṭa**, to respect. Skt.

**samme**, league, strike. Skt. From  
the meaning 'league' comes the  
meaning 'league to get higher wages',  
hence a strike.

**sammēta**, large hammer.

**sampada**, **sampannata**, wealth. Skt.  
*guṇasampada* means wealth of virtue;  
*mā balamu vāri sampadalō*, our  
strength is in their prosperity, as  
Queen Victoria proclaimed.

**sampangi**, the champak (gold flower).  
Skt. (*Michelia champaka*).

**-sampannuḍu**, affix meaning 'en-  
dowed with', 'possessed of'. Skt.  
*sisṭachārasampannulaina* means old  
fogyish; *satsahāyasampannuḍu*, a very  
helpful person; *mahaśactisampannuḍu*,  
having great power.

**sampati**, prosperity. Skt. *āpati moc-*  
*culu*, *sampati cunṭlu*, vows in ad-  
versity, revilings in prosperity (to the

Gods; the Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be).

**sampatti**, endowment, possession. Skt. *suguna sampatti*, possession of good qualities.

**sampādacuḍu**, one who acquires. Skt.

**sampādanamu**, acquisition, earnings; also *sampādyamu*. Skt. *vāni sampādana vāni kharisunacu sarigā sari pōyīnadi*, he just makes both ends meet.

**sampādintsuṭa**, to acquire. Skt.

**sampādyamu**, acquisitions, earnings; also *sampādanamu*. Skt. *occadi sampādyamu, padimandi pālu*, one earner to ten dependants—a very common state of things in India.

**sampradāyamu**, doctrine, custom, practice. *sampradāyamu telisina gāni śāstramu teliyadu*, knowing the doctrines is not knowing the Scriptures.

**sampratintsuṭa**, to discuss, to examine. Skt. Used in newspapers.

**samprāptamu**, obtained. Skt. *vāru chēsina chīcāṭi tappunacu phalamugā samprāptamulainagarbhamulu*, swollen wombs obtained as the fruit of erring in the dark; *śāstra viśvāsamu cheḍina pacshamuna, dēśamunac emi y'anarthamulaina samprāptamulu agumu*, unbelief will bring disaster.

**sampūrnamu**, complete, perfect, end. Skt. End of a book, finis, is *sampūrnamu*.

**samracshacuḍu**, guardian, protector. Skt.

**samracshana**, protection. Skt.

**samracshintsuṭa**, to protect. Skt.

**samrūḍhi**, opulence. Skt. Used in blessings; a Brahmin will (on payment) wish you: *āyurārōgya putrapautra dhana canaca vastu vāhana samrūḍhir astu* and so on, all Skt. words for long life, health, progeny, and prosperity.

**samsargamu**, union, intercourse. Skt.

**samśayamu**, doubt. Skt. *nīc dlaganṭi samśayamu yenducu caligindi*? why did you have that suspicion? *sandēhamu* is commoner. *samśayadpadamaina manushyulu*, suspicious characters; *samśayātmuḍu*, suspicious.

**samśayintsuṭa**, to doubt.

**samsāra**, the phenomenal world (philosophy). Skt.

**samsāramu**, family, wife. Skt. *samsāramu lēnvāḍu*, a man without wife and family; *samsāramu naḍipintsuṭa*, to support a family; *ippuḍu samsārulē bōgamvāḍla canṭe yeccuvagā jāratvam chēstū v'umḍru*, nowadays family women are more licentious than dancing-girls; *sarva-jan-ādaraniyamaina sangitam vēṣyala pālu chēyaca*, *samsāra strīlu dānini tama pālu chēsucomi*, *bhartalanu santōsha peṭṭi*, *grūhamulanu svargatulyamulgā cheyyaḍānīci dānni v'upayōgistāru*, if married women, instead of leaving music, which gives universal pleasure, to dancing-girls will take it up themselves, they will give pleasure to their husbands and use it to make home heavenly.

**samsāri**, householder. Skt.

**samsarintsuṭa**, to reform; in religion, to hallow. Skt.

**samsārāmu**, reform. Skt. The usual word when you are talking of social reform, political reform, religious reform. In religion a sacrament. *Hindu sampradāyamlo vivāhamu samsārāmu*, the Hindu doctrine is that marriage is a sacrament.

**samsthānamu**, estate. Skt. Now used commonly of Zamindars' estates; the old meaning was state, province. *nācu tama samsthānamlo pāni y'ip-pistām anḍru*, you (the Zamindar) said you would give me a job on your estate.

**samsthāpanamu**, establishing. Skt.

**samuchitamu**, suitable. Skt.

**samudāyamu**, joint, common. Skt. *samudāyapu-pāni* is a communal purpose; *samudāyapu-nela*, common land.

**samudāyintsuṭa**, to comfort. Skt. *pillavāḍu viḍuvacundā yēḍustū umḍu*; *mīru vacca paryāyam yettu comi vellī samudāyintsanḍi*, (Wife to husband), The child is crying without stopping; suppose you take it up and soothe it for once in a way.

**samudramu**, sea. Skt. *yēru yenṇi vancalu pōyina samudramulonē paḍa vālemu*, even the weariest river winds somewhere safe to sea; *samudrānīci yētamu vēsin aṭṭu*, like trying to pump out the sea; *samudramu y'ida vats-tsunu gāni*, *samsāramu y'ida rādu*, you

may ride the waves but be thrown by your wife. *Gangaḍu*: *muvvu samudra prayāṇam chésāvd?* *Rangaḍu*: *chésānu gāni nācu visugu puṭṭindi*. *Gangaḍu*: *yenduchéta?* *Rangaḍu*: *oca ala tsistē, anni alalu aṭṭāgē v'unnāyi, bhēdam yēmi lēdu*. Smith: Have you made a sea-voyage? Jones: Yes, but it disgusted me. Smith: Why? Jones: If you have seen one wave, you have seen all; there is no difference.

**samuḍu**, an equal. *vāḍu nītō samuḍu*, he is on an equal footing with you.

**samujāyashi**, explanation. Hindu-stani. More commonly *samjāyashi*.

**samukhamu**, presence. Skt. Used commonly in the exordium to petitions; petitions are addressed to 'the Collector's presence'.

**samūhamu**, crowd, multitude. Skt. **samūlamugā**, with its roots. Skt., from *sa*, with, and *mūlamu*, root. *Brahmaṇicamu bhrashtam ai pōtundi, varnāśrama dharmālu samūlamu na-ṣistu v'unnavi*, Brahmanism is going to the dogs, caste sanctities are being destroyed root and branch.

**samvatsaramu**, year. Skt. Usually pronounced 'sanvatsaramu'.

**samvādamu**, discussion. Skt. **samyamamu**, self-control. Skt.

**samyōgamu**, union, association. Skt. **samyucta**, joint, united. Skt. *Samyucta Rāshṭramulu* is the newspaper rendering of United Provinces.

**sanāmuḍu**, namesake. Skt., from *sa*, with, and *nāma*, name. *vāḍu nā sanāmuḍu*, he is my namesake.

**sanātana**, eternal, ancient. Skt. *sanātana dharma*, the eternal duties (prescribed by the Hindu religion). *āyana Telugulō vrāya tala peṭṭenu. sanātana-mugā vatstsuts unna dēva bhāshalōnē unda valenu, gāni Telugulō vrāyūṭacu yē vidānamugā sādhyam agumu?* he has chosen to write in Telugu. We must write in the eternal speech of the gods (Sanskrit). How can you write in Telugu?

**sancalanamu**, addition (in arithmetic). Skt.

**sancalpamu**, resolution, providence. Skt. *mīru sīdha sancalpuḷu, anni mī y'ishṭa pracāramē zariginavi*, you are a

real Providence, everything happens according to your wish.

**sancalpintsuṭa**, to resolve, to decree (as Providence does). Skt. *veyyi rūpāyalu peṭṭi Tirupatilō dēvūḍi guḍici dacsina gummanici venḍi rēcu chēy-intsa valen ani sancalpintsu comḍu*. I have resolved to place a silver plate of the value of Rs. 1,000 on the southern door of the God's Temple at Tirupati.

**sancaramu**, mixing, defilement. Skt. *varṇa sancaramu* is mixing of castes (very abominable according to the Hindus); *sancara bhāsha*, an impure language; *tāme cācuṇḍa cūlam vārin andarini sancarulunu chēsi*, defiling not only themselves but the whole caste.

**sancaṭamu**, difficulty, trouble, affliction, venereal disease. Skt. *svatantram svarga lōcamu, paratantram prāṇa sancaṭamu*, independence is heaven, dependence mortal affliction; *sancaṭālu tagilintsu com*, suffering from venereal disease.

**sancela**, fetter. Corrupt Skt. from *srīṅkhalam*. The plural is *sancellu*.

**sancēṭamu**, rendezvous, secret sign. Skt. *sancēṭacsaramulu* means a cipher-code.

**sancharintsuṭa**, to wander. Skt.

**sanchāramu**, travel, wandering, motion. Skt. *Gōpu*: *muvvu vrāsina 'Nirantara Sanchāramu' anē vyāsam ēm aindi?* *Rāmuḍu*: *ā vyāsamu nēnu yenni patricalacu pampinchinā maḷli nā daggaricē vachchindi*. *Gōpu*: *adi cūda nirantara sanchāramu chēst unadi cābōlu*. Smith: What has happened to your essay on 'Perpetual Motion'? Jones: I sent it to all the papers but it has always come back to me. Smith: Perpetual motion, in fact.

**sanchi**, sack, purse, bag. *santsulalō gallugallumani rūpāyala mrōta vinu-tsundūṭa chevula paṇḍuvu cāḍā?* is not the jingle-jingle of rupees in their bags a delight to the ears?

**sanchica**, pamphlet. Skt. (One number of a newspaper or a magazine.)

**sancḷupamu**, abridged. Skt. *sancḷupamu chēyūṭa*, to abridge.

**sancóchamu**, hesitation. Skt. *nīc ā*

*sancócham accara lédu*, you need not hesitate for that.

**sancóchintsuṭa**, to hesitate; also *sandéhintsuṭa*. Skt.

**sancramintsuṭa**, to enter on, to pass on, to make transit (of stars). Skt. *tallidāṇḍrula guṇḍlu coḍuculacu sancramintsun ani vamaṣa páramparayapū siddhāntamilo nicu nammacam umadā?* do you believe in the qualities of parents passing on to their sons according to the heredity theory?

**sancshépamu**, summary, abridgement. Skt.

**sancshóbbhamu**, agitation. Skt. *crotta crotta márpulu valana dēsa sancshóbbhamu calugunu*, constant changes lead to agitation; *sainica sancshóbbhamu*, mutiny.

**sancu**, chank, conch. Skt. *ṣaṅkham*. Used to make a noise in temple worship. The Madras Government, following in the wake of native rulers, Portuguese, and Dutch still fishes for them at Tuticorin; there is a Government Bulletin on chanks.

**sandaḍi**, mob, shindy, bustle. *peṇḍli sandaḍlo boṭṭu caṭṭa marichināḍ aṭa*, like the bridegroom who in the marriage bustle forgot the ring; *nēnu lópaḷa yémó paṇi sandaḍilo umānu*, *ní pilupu nácu vinabaḍa lédu*, I was busy inside and did not hear you call.

**sandarbbhamu**, circumstance, juncture. Skt.

**sandarṣanamu**, seeing, sight. Skt.

**sande**, **sandecaḍa**, **sandevéla**, evening, in the evening. Skt., from *sandhya*. *sande chicaṭi*, twilight; *sandevártsuṭa*, to recite the daily prayers (Brahmins).

**sandéhamu**, doubt; also *sandiyaṃu*. Skt. Leader writers in the newspapers, laying down the most questionable propositions, always end their sentences *sandéhamu lédu*, there is no doubt.

**sandéhapaḍuṭa**, to doubt, to be suspicious. *mana y'inṭici yevarainā ná cōsam ṛachchin' appuḍu cantabaḍutú v'unṭe sandéha paḍi connāḷlu vaca marishini cávali v'unchināḍu*, if he saw any one coming to our house for me he was suspicious and put a woman to watch me.

**sandéhintsuṭa**, to hesitate; also *sancóchintsuṭa*. Skt.

**sandéshamu**, message. Skt.

**sandhānamu**, reconciliation. Skt. *micu má Manóranjimitó sandhānam caluga cheyyaḍāṇici nēnu sahāyam cheyya tsalanu*, I cannot help you to a reconciliation with our Manoranji.

**sandhi**, treaty, peace, peacefulness. Skt. *sandhi* is the watchword, but not always the practice, of the Indian National party.

**sandhya**, twilight (morning or evening). Skt. *sandhyādi crīyalu*, morning or evening ceremonies or acts; *sandya-sndānamu*, morning or evening bath.

**sandhyavandanamu**, matins or vespers. Skt.

**sandhyavártsuṭa**, to perform matins or vespers; also *sandevártsuṭa*. *Lacshmayya: nēnu sandhyavartsucuné véla nanmu palahārāṇici pilavaḍam Mallayyacu dharmam'ēna? Vencayya: muvvu sandhyavártsav ani Mallayyacu telusunu. Lacshmayya: telesinā nēnu sandhya vartsutān ani anucōdam dharmam cāḍā?* Smith: Was it considerate of Jones to invite me at prayer-time? Jones: He did it just because he knows you don't say your prayers. Smith: Though he knew that, ought he not to have considered I was saying my prayers?

**sandiyaṃu**, doubt. Skt. *sandéhamu* is commoner.

**sandu**, interval, opening, cleft, fissure, lane, opportunity. Skt. *véllasandu* is the space between two fingers; *sanditsuṭa* is to give room or opportunity for; *sandulu gondul antā veti-cinḍu*, he hunted in every nook and cranny; *sandu tsúchi tsorabadināḍu*, he waited for an opportunity and rushed in.

**sangaḍi**, pair, especially a double dug-out canoe made of two hollow palm-trunks tied together. The single canoe is *dōne*.

**sangamamu**, coming together, confluence, sexual intercourse. Skt. *sangama dōshamu* is venereal disease.

**sangamu**, union, confluence. Skt. *nādi-sāgara sangama sṭhalamu* is the place where a river falls into the sea;

*nadula sangamu* is the confluence of rivers.

**sangaramu**, war, battle. Skt.

**sangatamu**, joined. Skt.

**sangati**, thing, fact, that. Skt., from *sangatam*, joined; 'the fact that' is also *sangati*; *ataḍu tsani pōyina sangati teliya lēdu*, I did not know of the fact of his death; *Bhimarāzu gāru sacutumbamugā Cāsi yātra vellina sangati nīvu vimḍavu cāḍā?* haven't you heard that Mr. Bhimarazu has gone to Benares with his whole family? *Laashmayya: ninnu gurinchi anēca sangatulu vimḍu. Vencayya: aind nuvuvu ocaṭi ruzuvu cheyya lēvu lē.* Smith: I have heard several things about you. Jones: Anyway you can't prove a single one of them. *ḍaṭṭaru: mi dyana vishayamai nācu ḍa lēdu. bharta: nācu incā prāṇam unnadi, bhaya paḍa bōcu. bhārya: mīru ūru-cōḍi; ḍaṭṭarugārici anni sangatulu telusunu, bhāram antā dyana mida vēṣṭm.* Doctor: I have no hopes for your husband. Husband: There is life in the old dog yet, don't be afraid. Wife: Hold your tongue; the doctor knows everything; we will put the whole burden on him. *bharta: cāfi cheyyaḍānīci iravaṭi mārgālu v'unnai. bhārya: nāc enducu chepputāru ā sangati? bharta: vāṭilō nuvuvu occaṭi nērtucunḍā nācu tsāḷnu.* Husband: There are twenty ways of making coffee. Wife: Why do you tell me that? Husband: I shall be satisfied if you learn one of them.

**sanghamu**, association, society. Skt. Used commonly to translate 'society' in such phrases as 'the welfare of society'.

**sanghaṭanamam**, happening. Skt. *daiva sanghaṭanamulu mīru vicharintsa vālasina pami lēdu*, it is not for you to investigate the happenings of fate; *mā Ratisundarici mīcu vivāham sanghaṭana cheyyaḍānīci yenni pāṭlaina paḍutḍu*, I will do my very best to bring off your marriage with our Ratisundari.

**sanghaṭintsuṭa**, to happen. Skt.

**sangitamu**, song, music. Skt. *bāluḍu: accayyacu sangitam peṭṭe conī peṭṭādu*

*gāḍā? nācu baicicilu conī peṭṭu. taṇḍri: baicicalu yenducu? bāluḍu: accayya sangitam modalu peṭṭagānē nēnu baicicilu yeccī yeccāḍicāināvēḷḷi pōṭānu.* Boy: You have given my sister a musical-box, buy me a bicycle. Father: Why a bicycle? Boy: So that I can get on it and ride away when she starts her music.

**sangnya**, sign, gesture; also *saungnya, saiga*. Skt.

**sangōru**, half share of crop; short for *sagamōru*.

**sangrahamu**, abstract. Skt. The word properly means 'putting together', so compilation, précis. *sangraha nāmamu* is what our Government translator uses for the Short Title of an Act. **sangrahintsuṭa**, to compile, to summarize. Skt.

**sangrāmamu**, war, battle; also *sangaramu*. Skt.

**sankhya**, figure, numeral. Skt.

**sanmānamu**, honour. Skt.

**sanmānascuḍu**, right-minded. Skt.

**sanmārgamu**, the good way. Skt.

A Tahsildar being urged to take a bribe by his wife says (*tanalō*): *ayyō, nēn iṭuvāṇṭi y'acramamunac eḷḷu lōbaḍunu? i rācshasin eḷḷu sanmārgamunacu dimpa galugudumu; (biggaragā): nīvu emi cheppinānu rāja cārya vishayamulalō nī māta vinānu; manācu dhanāmu śāśvatāmu cādu, dēhamulu śāśvatāmulu cāru, nītyam aina paralōca sukhamunu vichārintsu cō valēnu (aside): My God! how am I to yield to so base a temptation? How am I to turn the she-devil to ways of righteousness? (Aloud): Whatever you may have to say, I must abstain from discussing matters of public interest with you; the goods of this world are perishable; our bodies are perishable; the everlasting felicity of the next world should occupy our thoughts.*

**sanna, sannani**, thin, fine. *sanna biyyam* is fine rice as opposed to *mutaca*, coarse.

**sannadu**, grant, patent of nobility, &c. Hindustani. For instance, the *sanads* given to Zamindars at the permanent settlement.

**sannāhamu**, preparations. Skt. *san-nāhamu chēyūṭa*, to make ready.



**sannicallu**, currystone, the stone on which condiments are rubbed.

**sannidhānamu**, vicinity, presence. Skt. Used in the same way as *sam-mukhamu* of One's Honour's presence in petitions and so on.

**cannihitamū**, near. Skt. *sannihita gnyāti* is a near relation; *vānīci cālamu sannihitam ainadi*, his time is near.

**santa**, fair, market, shandy; from Skt. *santhā*.

**santa**, recitation from Vedas. Skt. *nicu tsadvu rādu ganuca Vēda pāṭha-cula lāgu santa cheppucō*, as you can't read, repeat after me like the Veda reciters.

**santa**, near. Same as *chenta*.

**santacadāru**, signatory; opposed to *niṣṇidāru*, marksman.

**santacamu**, signature. *chitracādrulu tama paṭāla cinda santacam chēstāru; yenducu? paṭānīci modal ēdo chivara ēdo tsūchēvāḍḍu telusu cōdanīci*, Why do artists sign their pictures? So that people can see which is the top and which is the bottom.

**santana**, joining, agreement. Skt.

**santarpanamu**, feast given to Brahmins. Skt. It is a religious duty to feast Brahmins and give them presents. *mī śacti coladi reṇḍu vandalaḥ, mīḍu vandalaḥ Brāhmalacu santarpana chēsi, mīcu tōchina mātram sambhāvana y'ivva vatstsumu*, feed 200 or 300 Brahmins according to your means and then give them each a present to the amount you think fit (they don't get much as a rule, one rupee, half a rupee, four annas).

**santasamu**, joy. Skt. A less commoner form of *santōsham*.

**santatamu**, constant, continual. Skt. *santatamuna*, constantly.

**santati**, **santānamu**, progeny. Skt. *nācu santānam calaga lēd ani yetti poḍichināḍu*, he jeered at me for having no children. *Lacshmayya: santāna nīrōdhānī gurinchi upanyāsan zarugut und aṭa, pōdam, vastāwō? Vencayya: nēnu rānu, mā paṣuvulacu santāna nīrōdham accara lēdu, mācu yeppuḍu pāḍi und-āli*. Smith: There is a birth-control lecture on, will you come to it? Dairy-farmer: Not I, I don't want

my cattle to exercise birth-control, I want milk.

**santāpamu**, affliction. Skt. One of the very numerous words for grief.

**santāpintsuṭa**, to grieve. Skt.

**santōshamu**, joy. Skt. *santōshamu sagam balamu*, joy is half one's strength (a cheery heart goes all the way, a sad tires in a mile-a); *chevvācu pōyina ammacu yenta vvasanamō, doricin ammacu anta santōshamu*, the lady who found the ear-pendant was as happy as the lady who lost it was sad (it is an ill wind that blows no one any good). *ōcādu: Rāmayya yenducu anta santōshangā unnāḍu? incōdu: mōṭaru baṇḍi tsaucaḡ conāḍu. ocaḍu: nuvvu yenducu inta santōshangā unnāḍu? incōdu: nācu paṇicirāni mōṭāru baṇḍini Rāmayyacu aṇṭa caṭṭānu*. Smith: Why is Brown so happy? Jones: He has bought a car cheap. Smith: Why are you so happy? Jones: I foisted a worthless car on Brown. *santōsham* is the common way of saying thanks, please, &c.

**santōshapaḍuṭa**, to feel pleasure, to thank.

**santōshapettuṭa**, to please.

**santōshapūrvacamgā**, willingly. *yentamātram abhyantaram lēdu, santōshapūrvacamgā y'istānu*, no objection at all, I will give it willingly.

**santōshintsuṭa**, to rejoice. *Lacshmayya: pōdduna nā peḷḷam mīḍa cōpam vachchi tiṭṭānu. Vencayya: āvīḍecu mī mīda cōpam rā lēdu? Lacshmayya: rā lēdu, navvindi. Vencayya: yenducani? Lacshmayya: nēn entō dhairyam tettsucomi cōppaḍḍ anducu santōshinchindi*. Smith: I got angry with my wife this morning and called her names. Jones: Didn't she get angry with you? Smith: No, she laughed. Jones: Why did she laugh? Smith: She was so pleased at my summoning up courage to get angry.

**santushtamu**, pleased (adjective). Skt.

**santushti**, pleasure. Skt.

**saṇuḡaṭa**, to grumble. *vāḍu yeppuḍu yēdo saṇuccuntū v'unṭādu*, he is always mumbling something; *nīvu v'ontariga y'iccaḍa yēmi chēstu v'unṁāvu? mān-ūlu pracārangā nilō nīvu saṇuccuntū*

*v'unndōd yēmiṭi?* what are you doing here all alone; grumbling to yourself as usual?

**sanvatsaram**, year. Skt.; also *samvatsaramu*. *Laśmīmayya*: *sanvatsaram cindaṭa tisu conna bācīni veṇṭane iyyamani ninnu ākhari sārī ādugut unndū, ica mīda aḍaganu*. *Rāmayya*: *ica mīda aḍagan ann'anducu nācu tsālā santōshamu*. Smith: This is the last time I ask you for the money I lent you last year. Jones: Thanks: I am glad to hear it. *ocaḍu: conni sanvatsarāla cindaṭa nī vale nācu gaḍḍam v'unḍēdi; aḍi bāg unḍa lēd ani canuconni, dānni tisi vēṣānu. incōḍu: conni sanvatsarāla cindaṭa nī vale nācu mukham unḍēdi, aḍi bāg unḍa lēd ani canuconni, dānni tisi vēḍḍam anṭē vilu lēca pōyindi, andu chēṭa gaḍḍam penchānu*. Smith: I had a beard like yours some years ago; thinking it was best off, I took it off. Jones: I had a face like yours some years ago; not being able to take it off, I grew a beard. *peddamanishi: sanvatsaramlō yenni rūtuvul unnai? vidhyarthi: tennis rūtuvu, phūḍālu rūtuvu ani reṇḍu*. Gentleman: How many seasons are there in the year? Student: Two, the tennis and the football seasons.

**sanvatsarādi**, New Year's Day. Skt., from *sanvatsaram*, year, and *ādī*, beginning.

**sanyasintsuṭa**, to renounce the passions. Skt. *vāḍu sanyasinchindāu*, he bade adieu to the world.

**sanyāsamu**, asceticism. Skt.

**sanyāsi**, ascetic, hermit. Skt. *turaca vidhilo sanyāsi bhiccha*, a *sanyāsi* going to a Muhammedan street for alms (a bad choice).

**sanyāsintsuṭa**, to renounce the passions. Skt. *sanyasintsuṭa* is commoner.

**saphalamu**, successful. Skt., from *phalam*, fruit. *nā janmamū saphalam ainādi*, my life has borne fruit; *nā cōrica saphalam ainādi*, my wish has been fulfilled; *nā pūrva janma punyamū saphalam ainādi*, the merit acquired in a former birth has borne fruit.

**sapinḍudu**, person with common male ancestor. Skt. Also *gryḍi*. The *pinḍa* is the funeral cake such persons

eat together on the anniversary of the common ancestor's death; the connexion is not observed beyond the seventh generation.

**saplāyi**, supply. English. Used especially of camp supplies to officials and any other more or less compulsory supplies. *myūnīspāl camishanarlac andarici dīpālālōci tsamuru saplāyi chēsē vāḷlamu*, we used to supply oil for their lamps to all the municipal commissioners.

**saptam**, seven. Skt. The Telugu is *yēḍu*. *saptamī* is common in the sense of the seventh day of the lunar month; *saptarshulu*, the seven Rishis; *saptasamudramulu*, the seven seas.

**sarabhasamu**, haste. Skt. Used in books.

**saracu**, any merchantable commodity. *sarucu* in talk.

**saracu**, heed, regard.

**saracuchēyūṭa**, to have regard for.

**saradā**, fondness, interest. Hindustani, from Skt. *śradhā*. *tsūḍa valen ani saradā v'unṭe*, if you care to see.

**saradāru**, sirdar, leader. Hindustani, from Skt. *śaradhari*.

**sarafarā**, supply. Hindustani. *nīṭi sarafarā*, water supply.

**sarafarāchéyūṭa**, to supply. Hindustani.

**sarambi**, ceiling. Malay.

**sarangu**, head boatman, boatswain. Hindustani.

**sarasamgā**, **sarasamaina**, cheap. *sarasamaina dhara*, a cheap rate.

**sarasamu**, **sarasamaina**, charming, jocular. Skt., meaning 'juicy'. *sarasamu vīrasamē*, joking causes breach (a joke never gathers an enemy but often loses a friend); *idi sarasamgā v'unṇadi*, that's very funny; *itaḍu nātō sarasāl āḍutū v'unṇāḍu*, he is laughing at me; *sarasāl āḍaḍam drambhinchinḍu*, he began to joke.

**sarassu**, lake. Skt.

**sarasuḍu**, amiable or excellent man. Skt. *mīru sangitamlō sarasulu; dānni grahistāru*, you are very good at music, you understand it.

**sarasurālu**, amiable woman. Skt.

**Sarasvati**, the goddess of learning.

**sarābu**, shroff, money-changer, cashier. Hindustani. Also *shardbu*.

**sarāsari**, average, on an average; also *sagaṭu*. *paddalanu sarāsari chei*, average up the figures; from *sari-sari*, equal: *ami sarāsarini yentacu istū*? what will you sell them for at a flat rate?

**sarcasu**, circus. English. *ocaḍu: sarcasucu nipp aṇṭu cund aṇḍi. incōḍu: sarcasulō nippu mingēvād umāḍu; vādici caburu pampitē sari*. Smith: The circus is on fire. Jones: Send for the performer who eats fire.

**sarcāru**, government. Hindustani. *sarcār udyōgam*, an official post.

**sarchi**, search. English. *muddāi: nēnu yēm ettu conī pōyinān ani mīru anu-māna paḍu'unnāru? pōlisu inspec-taru: gurram, baṇḍi. muddāi: aitē namu sarchi cheyyaṇḍi, nācu bhayam lēdu*. Accused: What do you suspect me of having stolen? Police Inspector: A horse and carriage. Accused: Then search me, I am not afraid.

**sarculu**, goods, merchandise. Hindustani.

**sarcyūtu**, circuit. English. Used of the Governor's or Collector's tours.

**sardi-cheppuṭa**, to arrange.

**sarduconuṭa**, to arrange oneself.

**sarduṭa**, to arrange.

**sarē!** all right, right oh!; also the same. Emphatic of *sari*. *rātri aind sarē, paḡal aind sarē*, it's all the same whether it is day or night.

**sari**, equal, end, right. Skt. *sadrūsach. sarilēni mānīcyamu*, a matchless gem; *d vamaṣamu itanitō sari*, his line ends with him; *nela sarici*, at the end of the month; *saricānivāḍḷu*, people who are not our equals; *saricānīpani*, improper behaviour; *aṭanici sari lēdu*, he has no equal; *idi sari cādu*, this is not right; *cāvidi yenni vancalu pōtēn ēmi, y'illu chēritē sari*, it's all right if the yoke reaches the house however many bends it may have made on the way; *gāzulu bēramu bhōjanānīci sari*, glass bangle-trade is a bare subsistence; *ninn alla nācu dēhamu sari lēdu*, I felt poorly all yesterday.

**saricisari**, tit for tat. *saricisari chesinādu*, he paid them in their own coin.

**sarigā**, gold lace. Skt. *sarig antsū chira*, a woman's cloth with gold hem.

**sarigā**, correctly, equally. *renḍu palla-cilu sarigā vatstsut unnavi*, the two palanquins were coming on abreast.

**sarihaddu**, boundary.

**saripaḍuṭa**, to suit, to fit, to be enough. *mīcu saripaḍitē untasuconḍi*, keep it if it suits you; *biyyam saripaḍi pōyindi*, the rice is finished; *mīru nācu sakham vantu vadali peḍitēnē cāni saripaḍadu*, it won't be enough unless you leave me half.

**saripōvunaṭṭi**, corresponding, fitting. **saripōvuṭa**, to correspond, be reconciled, to fit, to be equal. *avi mīcu sari-pōtavi*, these will suit you, fit you. *nīvu tiṭṭinādnīcinī, nēnu cōṭṭinādnīcinī saripōyindi*, the thrashing I gave you was only fair payment for your taunts; *vāni sampāddane vāni khartsu-macu sarigā saripōyindi*, he just makes both ends meet.

**sariputtsuṭa**, to equalize.

**sarisamānamu**, equality.

**sarisari**, all right.

**saritsūtsuṭa**, to collate, to compare and correct.

**sariyaina**, equal, proper, level.

**sarōvaramu**, pond. Skt. Used in books.

**sarpamu**, serpent. Skt. One of the few words which English and Telugu derive from a common source. *Chīna dēsamulō ciḍḍa ghōra sarpamu vachchi paṭṭucunnad ani bhērilu vōyinchī, gan-ṭalu cōṭṭi, dānni bedara cōṭṭadānīcai pedda dhvani chēstāru*. (At eclipses) in China also they think a great serpent hās caught the sun and beat their drums and gongs to frighten it away.

**sarucu**, an article for sale; also *saracu*.

**sarva**, prefix meaning 'all'. Skt. *sarvasāmagri*, all one's household goods; *sarvasvatanturālai*, being a very independent woman; *sarvajana-sāmdnyamaina haccu*, public right.

**sarvabhaumatvamu**, empire. Skt., from *sarva*, all, and *bhūmi*, earth.

**Sarvabhaumuḍu**, the All-Ruler; the newspaper word for the King-Emperor.

**sarvacāṣāśāla**, university. Skt., from

*sarva*, all, *calā*, art, and *śāla*, hall. Also *viśvavidyādayamu*.

**sarvadā**, always.

**sarvagnātnamu**, omniscience. Skt.

**sarvagnyuḍu**, omniscient. Skt.

**sarvasvamu**, entire property. Skt.

**sarvatra**, everywhere. Skt.

**Sarveṣvaruḍu**, Lord of all, the Almighty. Skt.

**sarvōttamamu**, best of all. Skt., from *sarva*, all, and *uttamam*, excellent. *vḍru peddalu ganuca, andarū varu cheppina pracāram naḍutsu cunḍe sarvōttamamugā v'untundi*, as he is an old man it is most excellent for all to take his advice.

**sasācalyamugā**, fully. *nī charitram anta sasācalyamugā vinipimpumu*, let us hear your whole story from beginning to end.

**sasi**, beauty, health, good. *sasémirā?* what is the good of it? An expression applied to an obstinate man.

**sasigā**, in good health. *amecu ollu sasigān unda lēdu*, she wasn't well.

**sasyamu**, crop. Skt.

**sat-**, prefix meaning 'good'. Skt. *satsvabhāvam*, good character; *satcāramu*, kind treatment.

**satcarintsuṭa**, to treat kindly. Skt.

**satcāramu**, kind treatment. Skt.

*atithi satcāramu pōḍi*, having received hospitality;

*gnyapti y'atithi māri y'untunnāḍi rōzulu y'anṁ*

*satcāram śrī rāja samastam chēsina y'andu*:

are two Telugu hexameters which mean that the guest will remember the Raja's hospitality all the days of his life; *y'atithi satcāramu nēnu maravanu*, I shall not forget this hospitality.

**sati**, virtuous woman. Skt. This is the source of the English word *suttee*.

**satpravartana**, good conduct. Skt.

**satramu**, caravanserai, choultry. Skt. *annaṣatramu* is a choultry where food is given as well as lodging.

**satsāngatyamu**, keeping company with the good. Skt. *satsāngatyamu ṣubhacāryam*, good company makes a festival.

**satsvabhāvam**, good character. Skt.

**satti**, power, vigour, a goddess; from Skt. *śacti*, power.

**sattu**, pewter.

**sattuva**, power, vigour, strength; from Skt. *satvam*, strength. *nācu vanilō sattuva v'untēnū, y'i renḍu chētulū tsalagā v'untēnū*, if my strength holds out and these two arms keep strong; *mī chētilō sattuva lēdu*, you have no strength in your arms; *yeruvu sattuva chēta vennu tisu*, the strength of manure fills the ears.

**satvamu**, existence, essence. Skt.

**satyam**, truth. Skt. *satyāgraha*, truth-grasping, is Mr. Gandhi's name for civil disobedience though the connexion is not obvious. *Satya Harischandraḍu* is a proverbially truthful person like Washington who could not tell a lie; *satya yugamu*, the golden age.

**satyasandhata**, great truthfulness.

**satyasandhuḍu**, a very truthful man.

**satyavantuḍu**, a truthful man. The feminine is *satyavati*.

**sau-**, prefix meaning 'good'. Skt. It is an adjectival form of *su-*, good; as in *saubhāgyamu*, good fortune, from *subhagam*.

**saubhāgyavati**, good wife, used as a title of address to married women, especially on letters. Skt. *nīvu saubhāgyavati vi cammu*, may you become a happily married wife.

**saucumāryamu**, delicacy. Skt., from *sucumāram*.

**saudhamu**, palace. Skt. Used in books.

**saukhyamu**, health, comfort. Skt., from *sukham*, health. *i y'inlō nācu saukhyamu lēdu*, I am not comfortable in this house; *nīcu ollu saukhyamugān unṇāḍ?* are you well?

**saumyamu**, mild. Skt.

**saundaryamu**, beauty. Skt., from *sundaram*, beautiful.

**saungnya**, sign. Skt.; also *sangnya*. *mā vāllacu saungnya chētānu*, I will make a sign to my people.

**saushṭhavamu**, beauty, excellence. Skt., from *sushṭhu*. Used in books.

**savarana**, false hair used by women.

**savarana**, correction; e.g. in a schoolboy's exercise.

**savarapachēyūṭa**, to correct.

**savarimpu**, correction.

**savarintsuṭa**, to correct.

**savati**, co-wife. Corrupt Skt. from *sa*, with, and *patni*, wife.

**savatibidda**, stepchild. *tana cheyyi cdlutund ani savati bidḍa chētiṭō caliga peṭṭinad aṭa*, she stirred with the step-child's hand so as not to burn her own (getting some one else to take the chestnuts out of the fire for you).

**savaticoducu**, stepson.

**savaticūturu**, stepdaughter.

**savatitalli**, stepmother. *nā savatitalli nācu tinnagḍ annam peṭṭa cundā mādustū*, *adi nā mēlu cōsamē n'ani cheppēdi*, my stepmother used to starve me and say it was for my good.

**savā**, quarter. *savāsēru*, a weight of 30 tolas ( $\frac{1}{4}$  vise,  $\frac{1}{2}$  maund); about  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. *savālacsha* is a lakh and a quarter; *savālacsha granṭhamu*, a book of a lakh and a quarter, means an endless quarrel; from Skt. *sa-pddamu*, and a quarter.

**savālu**, cross-questions. Hindustani. *i v'ūllō scūlu curravāḷḷu mahā pogar ecci bhayamu bhacti lēcundā nā mundarē penči savābu*, *savāḷḷu vēstāru*, the schoolboys of this place are insolent and without fear or respect put saucy questions and cross-questions in my presence.

**savāri**, riding, palanquin. Corrupt Skt. from *svāri*. *gurrapu savāri*, riding a horse; *āṭṭilavāḍu gurrapu savāri bāḡa chēya galaḍu*, that boy has a good seat.

**savāyi**, **savāyirōgamu**, venereal disease.

**savistaramugā**, at length. Skt. *ā catha savistaramugā cheppu*, tell that story at length.

**sayitamu**, also. Skt. The Telugu is *cūḍā*, *sahitamu* is another form.

**sayuctamu**, reasonable. Skt. *vāru cheppina māṭa sayuctamugāḍ unnadī*, what they say is reasonable.

**sazzalu**, cumbu, the bulrush millet, from Skt. *sarjach* (*Holcus spicatus*). *zommalu*, *sazzalu*, and *tsōḷḷu* are the three principal millets and the common food of the peasantry where rice is not to be had.

**sācalyamu**, the whole. Skt., from *sacalam*.

**sācshāt**, very own, in person. Skt., from *sa*, with, and *acshi*, sight. *sācshāttu*

*tammūdu*, own brother; *sācshāt Vishnuvu*, Vishnu in person.

**sācshātcāramu**, manifestation (of a divinity). Skt.

**sācshātcārintsuṭa**, to manifest oneself. Skt.

**sācshātcūtamu**, made manifest. Skt.

**sācshi**, witness. Skt., from *sa-* and *acshi*, sight. *dongasācshi* or *abaddhapu sādcsū*, the false witness, is a very common phenomenon. *antarātmā sādcsū*, witness my conscience; *ēcasācshinacartavyamu*, a single witness won't do, is so burnt into the Hindu brain that all sub-magistrates flout the contrary thesis of our Evidence Act that no particular number of witnesses is required to any particular fact, and the Police produce two to each fact, not caring whether they were really there or not; that is immaterial; *elucacu pīḷi sādcsū*, the cat a witness in the rat's case (interested evidence); *sācshi caḷḷu paṭṭu cōvāḍamu canḍā*, *vādi caḷḷu paṭṭu cō vaitsumu*, better cling to the complainant's feet than to the witness's eyes.

**sācshyamū**, evidence. Skt. *cōmaṭi sādcsū*, the merchant's evidence.

This refers to a story about how a merchant, wishing to please both sides, said the fore-part of a horse looked like the Muhammadan litigant's and the hind-part like the Hindu's.

**sācu**, excuse. *yēdaiṇāḍ paṇi cheppitē y'i paṇi ā paṇi v'unnad'ani v'ūricē sācūlu cheputāru*, whatever we tell them to do, they make the idle excuse of some other work to do.

**sācuṭa**, to maintain, to bring up; more commonly *pentsuṭa*. *cūḍi guḍḍā aḍa-gaca pōtē*, *biḍḍamu sācin aṭṭu sācūtamu annāḍ aṭa*, don't ask for food and clothes and I will bring you up like my own child.

**sādaru**, issued. Hindustani. Of an order or proclamation. *sādaru cheyūṭa*, to issue.

**sāḍā**, plain, ordinary. Hindustani. *paṭṭu chira vippi sādā chirē caṭṭu cunnānu*, I have taken off my silk dress and put on my plain one.

**sādhacabādhacamuḷu**, pros and cons.

*sādhacabāḍacamulanu pūrvamugā vimarjinchī telisi cōca chēvālu chēyanu*, I won't sign till I have considered all the pros and cons.

**sādhacamu**, means, contrivance, practice, exercise. Skt. *dhairyam sarvatra sādhamam*, courage is the means to all ends (fortune favours the brave); *pillavānīci leccalālō bāgā sādhamam chēyinchindādu*, he gave the boy good practice in accounts.

**sādhanamu**, means, contrivance; variant of *sādhacamu*, but more commonly used.

**sādharaṇamamu**, usual, ordinary. Skt. **sādharaṇamugā**, **sādharaṇamgā**, usually.

**sādhāraṇuḍu**, ordinary person. *sādhāraṇula caḍupuna cūḍā goppavḍru puḍutāru*, great men are born also from ordinary wombs.

**sādhimpu**, taming, conquering. Skt. *attagātri sādhipu*, a mother-in-law's taming of her daughter-in-law.

**sādhintsuṭa**, to tame, to master, to get the better of. Skt. *divida yē pami talapeḍitē, ā pami sādhistund ani nācu nischayamgā māmcamam v'unnadi*, I am firmly convinced she will carry through anything she takes it into her head to do; *tinācundā vellī nannu sādhistārā yēmiti?* (Wife to husband): Do you think you will master me by going away without your food? *andulō yenta somm aina khartsu peṭṭi rahitu gāḍida coḍuculanu sādhistansāḍi* (Zamin-dar speaking): Spend what you like but get the better of those whoreson riyots.

**sādhū**, **sādhuvu**, a devotee, saint, virtuous man; also *sādu*. Skt. The first meaning of the word is 'tame'. The feminine is *sādhvi*, virtuous woman. *sādhutvam* is used of linguistic correctness.

**sādhyaṇu**, possible. Skt. (same root as *sādhintsuṭa*).

**sādu**, tame, saintly; same as *sādhū*.

**sāducheyuṭa**, to tame. *gayyāḷini sāduchēyuṭa*, the taming of the shrew.

**sāfu**, fair copy. Hindustani.

**sāgacōṭṭuṭa**, to hammer out, from *sāguṭa*, to go on, and *cōṭṭuṭa*, to beat.

**sāganampuṭa**, to speed a traveller, to expel, to send about one's business,

from *sāguṭa*, to go on, and *ampuṭa*, to send. *nēnu vārini ūru velapala dāca sāgan ampi vacchindānu*, I saw him out of the town; *ninnu gurraṇu coraḍātō tsāva cōṭṭi mā y'infō nunchi sāgan amputānu*, I will horsewhip you within an inch of your life and drive you out of the house; *ā taruvāta Khādar Sāhēbu niyyōḡul andarini melligā sāgan ampi, gāḍḍāla Sāhēbulaṇ andarini afisulō dūrchindādu*, after that Khader Sahib (a new Deputy Collector) sent all the Niyyogi Brahmin clerics little by little about their business and brought bearded Muhammedans into the office.

**sāgaramu**, ocean. Skt. It is used in flowery compounds such as *sukhasāgaramu*, ocean of joy; *dukkhasāgaramu*, ocean of grief.

**sāgatīyūṭa**, to draw out.

**sāgilabaḍuṭa**, to fall prostrate.

**sāgipaḍuṭa**, to go ahead. *mīru sāgi padanḍi, nēnu vembadinē vasti v'unnānu*, you go ahead, I shall be coming behind.

**sāgubāḍi**, cultivation; the usual word in 'I live by cultivation' and so on.

**sāgumānamu**, suttee; corrupt form of Skt. *sahagamanamu*.

**sāguṭa**, to go on, to begin, to proceed, to get on. *dāmi cōrica cona sāginadi*, her wish is fulfilled; *cheppa sāginadi*, she went on to say; *idi lēcundā nācu sāgaḍu*, I can't get on without it; *atani māta sāga lēdu*, his word was of no effect.

**sāhasamu**, daring. Skt. *sāhasa cārya-munacu diguṭa*, to venture on a daring deed; *mana śūratvamī sāhasamī lōcānī vellaḍi cā valenu*, our heroism and daring must be revealed to the world; *Lacshmayya tānu chinnappuḍu yuddhamlō tsūpina sāhasamu gurinchi upanyāsamlō goppagā chepput unḍenu*. *sabhicuḍu*: *yuddham antā mirē chēstē migilina sānyam antā yēmi chēsind andi?* Colonel Smith was boasting in a lecture of his daring deeds in the war when he was young. Voice from the audience: What was there left for all the rest of the army to do?

**sāhasintsuṭa**, to dare. Skt.

**sāhāyyamu**, help. Skt. Usually *sahāyamu*.

**sáhébu**, sahib. Muhammedan. Hindustani. *nádu v'unṭé Navábu Sáhébu*, *annamu v'unṭé Amínu Sáhébu*, *bida paṭṭé Faciru Sáhébu*, *tsasté Piru Sáhébu*, if a Muhammedan has land he is a Nawab, if he has enough to eat an Amir, if he is poor a Fakir, when he is dead a Pir (saint).

**sáhityamu**, scholarship, erudition. Skt.

**sáhucáru**, sowcar, banker, rich merchant. Hindustani.

**sála**, hall. Corrupt Skt. from *śāla*. *nátaca sála* is theatre; *tanāśála*, mint; *cherasála*, prison; *colupusála*, audience hall.

**sálagrámam**, **sáligrámam**, a stone which represents Vishnu. Skt. Dancing-girls and sometimes other girls are married to this stone in token that they will not take an earthly husband, just as nuns are married to Christ. *Vivdham cáca munupu Bráhmaṇa strī samartáḍṭṭé*, *culamóvru Gangáló díga valen ani*, *dánmī tappintsucóvadáñici*, *váru tama comártemu aráṭi cheṭlacu sálgáramálacu y'ichchi*, *vivdham chēsi*, *tappintsucunṭáru*, if a Brahmin girl attains puberty before she is married her fate is to be drowned; to save her, her parents will give her in marriage to a plantain tree or idol-stone.

**sále**, **sáli**, weaving. Corrupt Skt.

**sálegúdu**, spider's web. *nēnu sálegúḷó paḍḍa y'iga lág aindnu*, I am like a fly in a spider's web.

**sálepaṭṭu**, cobweb.

**sálepuruḡu**, spider, the weaving insect; also *igapuli*, the fly-tiger.

**sálevádu**, weaver.

**sálgujastá**, last year. Hindustani, from *sálu*, year.

**sálu**, per annum. Hindustani.

**sáluva**, shawl. Hindustani; also *śáluva*.

**sámagri**, things, household goods. Skt.

**sámarthyamu**, skill. Skt. *atanni oḍa coṭṭagala sámarthyam mī daggiṛa v'unṇedani nácu telusunu*, I know you can beat him.

**sámánu**, things, luggage. Hindustani.

**sámányamu**, ordinary. Skt. *sámányamulaina guṇamulu*, common qualities.

**sámányuḍu**, common person.

**sámēta**, **sámēta**, **sámēte**, proverb. 'Alu cād adi vrāl' *anna sámēta*, the proverb which says 'Ill-mated, ill-fated'.

**sámu**, gymnastics, feats of strength, fencing.

**sámuchéyuṭa**, to practice acrobatics or gymnastics or to fence.

**sána**, whetstone.

**sánacattṭu**, to grind (a knife), to polish (a gem).

**sángatyamu**, association. Skt.

**sántamugá**, to the end. Skt., from *sa*, with, and *antamu*, end. *sántamugá chit-tagintsanḍi*, listen to the end, please.

**sápáṭu**, food, a meal. *yé páṭu tappina sápaṭu tappadu*, any piece of work may be given a miss but not meals.

**sáphalyamu**, success. Skt., from *phalam*, fruit. *prayatna-sáphalyamu*, success in an undertaking.

**sáramu**, essence. Skt. *lópala sáram léni alpagnydánulu*, inwardly pithless men of little learning.

**sárasayamu**, elegance. Skt. *svaramló y'indácaṭi canṭé conchem sárasayam taccuvagá v'unṇ'att unṇadi*, there seems to be a little less refinement in the singer's voice than before; *sángitam vachchina vdlḷu bōgam vaḷḷanu ádaristé anduló sárasayamé lédu*, there is no elegance in music-lovers paying court to dancing-girls.

**sáravantamu**, fertile. Skt.

**sára**, **sárayi**, arrack, any spirits. Corrupt Skt. from *sáram* or *súrá*. *sárá dukhāṇamu*, arrack shop; *vāñici sárá talac eccinadi*, the spirits have gone to his head.

**sáramṣamu**, issue (in law). Skt., from *sáram*, essence, and *aṃṣam*, subject.

**sári**, a time. *oca sári*, once. *míru sáruḷu vachchi*, *pilichi*, *tondara peṭṭinadi*, she came round a hundred times if she came once to worry me.

**sárla**, success. Used in books.

**sárlá aguṭa**, to be finished. Used in books.

**sárláchéyuṭa**, to make it right, to get it ready. Used in books. *iṭuvāñti svalpa vishayamloné y'inta támasam vastú v'unṭe mundu mizagá ná y'andu tappitam v'unṇ appuḍu míru namu yéḷḷu sárlá chéstáru?* If you get cross over

such a trifle, how shall we make it right again if I really do something wrong? **sárlápaḍuṭa**, to prosper. *i peḷli sárla paḍadu*, this marriage won't come off. **sárláparatsuṭa**, to get it done.

**sárhacamu**, efficacious, suitable. Skt. *sárhaca námamu*, a fitting or significant name.

**sáshṭāngamu**, eightfold prostration. Skt., from *ashṭa*, eight, and *angam*, limb. It is the most humble of attitudes. *sáshṭānga namascāram*, salutation with the eight limbs; the limbs are the two hands, the two knees, the two shoulders, the breast, and the forehead; your petitioner in fact lies flat before you.

**sāṭi**, like. *nī sāṭi mānavulu*, men like you. **sātvicamu**, amiability. Skt.

**sātvicuḍu**, an amiable man. The feminine is *sātvicurālu*.

**sāvacaṣamu**, leisure. Skt. *tondara paḍa bōcu*, *sāvacaṣaṅgā cheppa vatstsumu*, don't be in a hurry, you may speak in your good time; *alōchintu cōdānī nācu conchem cālam sāvacaṣam y'v-vaṇḍi*, give me a little time to think; *reḷu sāvacaṣaṅgā unṭē cheputānu*, I will tell you to-morrow at leisure. *ocaḍu: āru bhāshalu māḷlāḍut und ani, chilucamu ammitivi, ḍinīci occa māṭ' aīnā rādu, yenta mōsam chēṣādu. in-cōḍu: tondara paḍa bōc aṇḍi; yeppuḍu mīre māḷlāḍut unṭē chilacacu sāvacaṣam eccāḍiḍi?* Smith: You sold me that parrot saying it spoke six languages and it does not know a word of any, you cheat. Jones: Steady on there; you talk all the time and don't give the bird a chance to get a word in. *sāvacaṣa tega*, leisured class.

**sāvadhānamu**, attention. Skt. *i sangati sāvadhānāṅgā alōchintānu*, we will consider the matter carefully; *nā y'upanyāsamumu sāvadhānāṅgā vināḍi*, listen carefully to my lecture.

**sāviḍi**, office-room, lodge, porch, &c., more usually *tsāviḍi*. The commonest use is of the village headman's office-room, in which touring officials often halt. *gadi lēdu, sāviḍi lēdu, vasārd lēdu, curtsōḍānīc aīnā sṭhālam lēdu*, there is no room, no lodge, no verandah, no place to sit even.

**sāyam**, help. Skt. Short for *sahāyama*. **sāyancālamu**, evening. Skt.

**sāyantram**, evening. Skt. *peddamanishi (fōnūlō): dāṭṭaru gāru, mā pillavāḍu sūdi mīṅḡāḍu, vēṭṭane raṇḍi. dāṭṭaru naucaru: dāṭṭaru inḷō lēru, sāyantrānīci gāni vāru, appaṭi dāca dūtāra lēca pōte sūdi y'ippuḍē cā valenā?* Gentleman at the phone: Doctor, my child has swallowed a needle. Can you come at once? Doctor's Servant: The doctor is not at home; he won't be back till evening. Can you wait till then or do you need the needle at once?

**scūlu**, school. English. *ṭīcharu: nīnna madhyāhnam scūlucu rā lēd ēmi? bāluḍu: nā nammanu sārcasucu tīsucu pō valasi vachchindī*. Teacher: Why didn't you come to school yesterday afternoon? Boy: I had to take my father to the circus.

**scūlumēshtar**, schoolmaster. English. *scūlumēshtar* *vidhyārthulacu bōdhinchi dāni cantenu yecuvva pāni chēṣṭāru; āyana monna vocca cēsulō palletūri nunchi vachchina sācshīci bōdha chēṣṭ appaṭi, sācshyam antā vāciṭḷō paṇjaramlō v'uma chillucacu cūḍā vachchindī*, he (a pleader) works harder than any schoolmaster; the other day by the time he had taught a rustic witness what he was to say, a parrot in a cage in the hall had learnt the whole deposition by heart.

**segarōgamu**, gonorrhoea; from Skt. *śekha*, heat.

**selaga**, a customary fee or commission which used to be paid in grain.

**selavitsuṭa**, to be pleased to say. The literal meaning is to give permission or an order. When eminent persons speak to you they are giving you orders or permission to drink in their words. The Collector never speaks, he gives orders. A clerk will say to him: *ā sangati antayu nēn erugudumu, tamaru vēré selav iyyan accara lēdu*, I know all that, your Honour need not trouble to be pleased to explain; which is polite in form though rude in substance.

**selavu**, permission, leave, holiday. In Madras Telugu the word is also used



- for expense (Tamil). *vēsaṅgi selavulu*, the summer holidays. *ayyā! ēmi selavu?* sir, what are your orders?
- selavuputtsuconuṭa**, to take leave. The polite way of saying, please go away, is *selavu puttsuconḍi*, take leave, and the polite way of saying, I am off, is *selavu puttsu cunṭānu*, I will take leave.
- senagalu**, Bengal gram, a pulse. Corrupt Skt. (*Cicer arietinum*). *aitē ārica*, *cācunṭē candi*, *dunni tsallitē senaga*, if arica millet fails, there will be red-gram (sown with it); if both fail, plough in and sow Bengal gram.
- senṭu**, cent. English. Acres and cents (*yēcaramulu*, *senṭlu*) are now the common land measures.
- sessu**, cess. English. Used of the cesses on the land revenue (what the French call *centimes additionels*).
- seṭṭi**, merchant casteman. Corrupt Skt. from *śrēṣṭhi*. *cōmaṭi* is commoner.
- sēda**, fatigue. Corrupt Skt. from *svēdach*. Used in books.
- sēdyamu**, cultivation; also *vyavasā-yamu*, *sāgubadi*. *bāpana sēdyam bat-yapu chētu*, Brahmin tillage is waste of wages.
- sēmanti**, chrysanthemum. Skt. *chē-manti* is commoner.
- sēna**, army. Skt.
- sēnādhipati**, army commander. Skt. from *sēna*, army, and *adhipati*, commander.
- sēpu**, time. *tsālā sēpaṭi nunchi*, from a long time; *conta sēpu*, some time; *inta sēpaṭici vā lēdu*, all this time he has not come.
- sēri**, home-farm. Hindustani. The original meaning was rent-free land; now used of land reserved by a Zamindar for himself.
- sēru**, seer. Hindustani. A weight and measure now standardized to the metric standard, 1 litre and 1 kilo; also *šēru*.
- sētubandhanamu**, closing by a dam or causeway. Skt. *gata jala sētubandhanamu*, making the dam when the water is past (locking the stable door after the horse is stolen).
- Sēṭupati**, lord of the causeway. Skt.; a title of the Raja of Ramnad, feudal lord of Ramesvaram and Adam's bridge.
- sētuvu**, causeway. Skt.
- sēva**, service, worship. Skt. *tirtha-sēva*, pilgrimage; *yēcānta sēva*, solitary adoration.
- sēvacuḍu**, servant. Skt. *jīṭamu puttsu comuṭa chētanupādhyāyulu sēvacul aguts unndru*, *vētanam ittsuts unḍuṭa chēta vidhyārthulu prabhuvul aguts unndru*, the teachers (in European schools) become servants by taking pay, the pupils their masters by paying fees. (The old Hindu relationship of guru and *śishya* was of course a finer one.)
- sēvintsuṭa**, to serve, to worship, to take, administer to oneself (medicine, a drink).
- sēvyamu**, venerable. Skt.
- sēvyuḍu**, a venerable man. Skt.
- shahā**, check at chess.
- sharatu**, contract, condition. Hindustani. *sharatucu bhangam* is the legal term for breach of contract.
- sharā**, note, remark. Hindustani.
- sharābu**, shroff, cashier. Hindustani; also *sarābu*.
- shashṭhi**, sixth. Skt. The sixth day of the lunar fortnight is *shashṭhi nāḍu* or simply *shashṭhi*.
- shashti**, sixty. Skt. *rānigāri shashti sanvatsara rājya pālanōtsavam*, the Queen's diamond jubilee.
- shat**, 6 (six). Skt. The Telugu is *āru*; *shat* is used in compounds.
- shatpadamu**, six-footed. Skt. Epithet of bee in verse and literary prose. *duṣṭa shatpadam*, as Sakuntala in the play remarks of the big black bee that annoys her—troublesome six-footer.
- shatrasamulu**, the six flavours. Skt. The six flavours are *tīpi*, sweet; *uppu*, salt; *chēdu*, bitter; *cāram*, pungent; *pulusu*, sour; *vagaru*, astringent.
- shābash!** good! Hindustani. The common exclamation of approval and applause; also *shābas!*
- shāpu**, shop. English. *Lacshmayya: mīcu vrīdhāpyam vachchind, mī zṭṭu yenta nallagā v'und andi? Vencayya: nīmma nē shāpulō comānu*. Lakshmayya: Though you are old your topknot is nice and black. Vencayya: I bought it in a shop yesterday.

**shicári**, shooting. Hindustani.

**shicáru**, walking or riding or an airing. Hindustani.

**shicarupóvuṭa, shicaruvelluta**, to go for a walk or ride or airing. *manam phalaháram chéši tsallapáḍu véla tsalla gáliló háyigá shicáru bailudérudámu*, we will take tiffin and then go comfortably for a walk in the cool of the evening. *ocaḍu: Guruvayya bóṭló shicáruca niḷḷaló paḍináḍu vinnávdá? incódu: páḍam, anta lóvátiváḍu chinna bóṭló prayáṇam chéšté munigi pódu? pedda stámarló prayáṇam chéšté báḡ unḍédi*. Smith: Jones went for an airing in a boat and fell into the water, did you hear? Brown: Oh dear! so stout a man could not help it in a small boat; he ought to have chartered a large steamer.

**sibbandi**, band of irregulars, establishment, retinue. Hindustani. *váři y'inḷo aravaimandi sibbandi v'urnadi*, his house establishment consists of sixty persons.

**siddhamu**, ready. Skt.

**siddhamugá**, in readiness, actually.

**siddhapaḍuṭa**, to be or to get ready.

**siddhaparutsuṭa**, to make ready.

**siddhasancalpulu**, a magician. Skt.

*míru siddhasancalpulu, ammi mi y'ishṭa pracáramé zarugutavi*, you are a regular magician, everything happens according to your will; *tama córica amóghangá siddhistundi; siddhasancalpulu Yélinaváru talatsucóvadami cáca póvadamu cúḍánáḍi*? your wishes are inevitably fulfilled; Your Worship having the attributes of Providence what you think cannot but happen.

**siddhántamu**, maxim, proof, principle, theory, astrology. Skt. *Śástra pramáṇḍaló cávalisté nénu siddhántam chéštánu*, I will prove it from Scripture if necessary; *monnaṭi dinamu manam andaramunu chéri, álóchinchí, strílató rahasyamu cheppa cúḍáḍi amí siddhántamu chéši conna náḍé, nén inṭici vellina tarvata ná bháryató nénu cáduputón unḍán amí rahasyamugá cheppitimi; máru máṭ áḍaca nimishamló namminadi, ammalaccalató malli cheppinadi*, all of us the other day were talking together about the maxim that women

should not be trusted with secrets; well, when I got home I told my wife as a great secret that I was with child and she swallowed it without a word and went and told all the other women; *vamṣa páramparyapu siddhántamu* is the hereditary principle; *manushyulu cótuḷḷó nunchi vachchár 'ami siddhántam*, the theory that men are descended from monkeys.

**siddhánti**, astrologer. *manam oca illu caṭṭucó valen ammatso manac ishṭa-maina távunanu samayamainanu caṭṭucónaca, mürkha siddhánti cheppina távunanu muhúrtamununu caṭṭucona valasinaváramu agutsunnámu*, when we want to build a house we don't build it at the place and time we want to, but have to build at the place and at the auspicious time settled by a stupid astrologer; *nuyyi travvintsucó talatsuconnatsó mana manasu vachchina y'anucúlamaina távuna travvintsucónaca, mürkha siddhánti tsúṭpina mülánu travvintsucona valasina váramagutsunnámu*, when we want to dig a well we don't dig at what we think a convenient place but have to dig it in the corner pointed out by a stupid astrologer; *mana biḍḍacu penḍli chéya talatsuconnatsó manac anucúluḍugá cáṇabaḍu varuni nírṇayinchí, vél aina cálam andu viváhamu chéyaca, mürkha siddhánti peṭṭina muhúrtamu n'andu, yeppuḍó pravartana chéta cácapóynanu, janma patramu chéta n'ataḍu manchiváḍ anna varunichchi, penḍli chéya valasina váramagutsunnámu*, when we think of marrying our girl, instead of marrying her to a boy we have fixed on ourselves as being suitable, and performing the ceremony at a time convenient to us, we have to perform it at a time fixed by a stupid astrologer and give the child to a boy found to be good by his horoscope, not by his conduct; *manam oca y'úrici pó talatsuconnatsó, manacu trícayaina samayamuna bailudéraca, mürkha siddhánti cheppina dinamun andunu váramun andunu prayáṇamu cá valasina váram aguts unnámu*, if we think of going to some village, instead of starting when we have leisure, we have to

travel the week and day a stupid astrologer tells us to; *manamu cshauramu chéyintsucó talatsuconnatsó manac avacāsamugá v'umma nádu chéyintsuconaca mūrkhā siddhānti cheppina titli vāramula y'andé tala gorintsucó valasina-vāram agutsumnāmu*, when we are thinking of getting our heads shaved, instead of choosing a time convenient to us, we have to be led by the nose by a stupid astrologer who fixes the day; *manamu crotta baṭṭanu caṭṭucó talachinatsó, cāvalasin appuḍu caṭṭuconaca, mūrkhā siddhānti telisina dīnamumu vāramunu vaitsu varacinu véchi y'unda valasina-vāram agutsumnāmu*, when we are thinking of putting on a new cloth, instead of putting it on when it becomes necessary, we wait for a stupid astrologer to indicate the day and week; *véyēla? manamu crottagá bhārya vadda parunda talatsuconnānu, grūhamuna pravēsīmpa talatsuconnānu, rōgamunacu mandu putstsucó talatsucunnānu, mūrkhā siddhāntiyē manacu cāla nīrṇayamu chēya valenu*, finally, if we are thinking of going to bed for the first time with a wife, or of giving a house-warming to a new house, or of taking medicine for an illness, it is the stupid astrologer that must fix the time for us.

**siddhi**, success, effect. Skt. *dāni siddhi vishayamai nācu sandēhamu lédu*, I have no doubt of success; *sīrapāna siddhulu*, the effects of drinking nectar.

**siddhintsuṭa**, to accomplish. Skt.

**siddhuḍu**, a sage, magician. Skt. You can acquire powers over nature by meditation and penance and thus a sage becomes a magician; *mantra-siddhuḍu*, a man who exercises supernatural powers by means of charms.

**siḍi**, hook, especially the hook used in the hook-swinging ceremony; a hook was passed through the sinews of the back and men were swung round from a beam in honour of Póléramma; the British Government does not permit Póléramma to be so honoured now; this is a source of complaint. *ippuḍu bottigá siḍulu pōyinavi cādanḍi? saha-gamanam cheyyan iyyaru gadānḍi? amma-vārini dlochinatsaṇḍā Gōdāva-*

*rini caṭṭi vēsināru gadānḍi?* haven't they altogether abolished hook-swinging? and won't allow suttee at all? and dammed the Godavari without caring for the Goddess? (Such are among the major faults of the British Government.)

**sifārsu**, recommendation. Hindu-stani.

**sigā**, the female topknot. Corrupt Skt. from *sikha*, top.

**sigareṭṭu**, cigarette. English.

**siggu**, shame. *dcali ruchi yerugadu, nidra sukhān erugadu, valapu siggu yerugadu*, hunger knows not flavour, nor sleep comfort, nor lust shame; *dāa siggu yerugadu, nidra sukhān erugadu*, avarice knows no shame, drowsiness heeds not comfort; *dhāram andu, vyavahāram andu, siggu paḍa ciḍadu*, you must not be shy at victuals or business.

**siggubātuga**, shy. *nalugurulōci vēlla-dānīci siggubātuga v'undī*, being shy of going into company.

**siggulachēṭu**, shameful. *alā anadām siggulachēṭu*, it is shameful to speak so; *iṭuvānti sabhalō v'unṭe siggumālina-vāḷlu v'unṭāru gāni, mānavānti v'undāḍu*, if you have such meetings they will be attended only by shameless people, not by an honourable man.

**siggupāḍuṭa**, to be ashamed.

**siggupāṭu**, shyness.

**simhamu**, lion. Skt. *cavisimhamu*, a noble poet; *simhasvapnam*, lion-dream, means the elephant's dream of a lion, a dreadful apprehension; *simhamu garjintsuts unnaḍi*, the lion roars.

**simhadvāramu**, the lion-gate, the front gate of a palace. Skt. Palace portals are often adorned by stone lions.

**Simhaḷadvāpamu**, Ceylon; also *Simhaḷadēsamu*, Lanca, Singaḷamu.

**simhāsanamu**, the lion-throne. Skt. Thrones are often supported by sculptured lions.

**Sindhuvu**, the Indus. Skt.; also sea in books. *Sindhuṣayanūdu*, Indus couched, is an epithet of Śiva.

**sinduramu**, vermilion. Skt.

**Singaḷamu**, Ceylon; also *Simhaḷadēsamu*, *Simhaḷadvāpamu*.

**singáramu**, adornment. Corrupt Skt. for *śringáramu*.

**singárintsuṭa**, to adorn. Corrupt Skt. for *śringárintsuṭa*.

**sinimá**, cinema. Greek through English.

**sipáyi**, sepoy. Hindustani.

**sirá**, ink. Hindustani. *masi* from Skt. *māshi* is the more correct word and *inci*, from the English, the more common.

**Siri**, Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth.

**sistu**, land-tax. Hindustani.

**sila**, nail, peg; also *chila*.

**silamanda**, ankle; also *chilamanda*.

**sima**, district, country, foreign country, especially England. *sima boggu*, coal.

**simaćóđi**, turkey (the foreign fowl).

**símasunnamu**, chalk (the foreign lime).

**sinu**, scene. English. *naṭuḍu*: *vindu stinuló nácu nizangá bhójanam phalahárdlu peṭṭints ále. mánejaru: aṭla aité tsácu stinulo nuvu nizangá tsachchi pótvá?* Actor: You must give me real food in the banquet scene. Stage Manager: Then will you really die in the death scene?

**sisamu**, lead. Corrupt Skt. from *sirshacam*. *venḍi sisamu* is pewter; *nalla sisamu*, black lead.

**sisá**, bottle. Hindustani. *i suvāsana yocca mostaru tsisté y'idi yeccadidó pašchima khandam nunchi sisáraló digumati aina amúlya parimalangá tósti v'unnadi gáni, mana dēṣapudigá tótsa-ḍu*, judging by the fragrance it would seem to be a precious scent brought in bottles from the western continent and not country scent.

**Sita**, Sita, Rama's wife. *Sita puṭṭadam Lancacu chéṭucé*, Sita was born for Ceylon's ruin; *Sitáram árpaṇamugá chésina dánamu*, a gift in the sacred names of Sita and Rama.

**sitacócachiluca**, butterfly. It means the fly which has the colours of Sita's skirt.

**sitáphalamu**, the custard-apple. Another variety is called the *rámaphalamu*.

**smaraṇamu**, memory. Skt.

**smarintsuconuṭa**, to recollect.

**smaśánamu**, burial or burning-ground. Skt.; properly *śmaśánamu*.

**smáracamu**, consciousness. Skt. *smáracam tappēṭ aṭṭu*, so as to lose consciousness.

**smártuḍu**, Smarta Brahmin. Skt. One of the main doctrinal and sub-caste sects of the Brahmins. They follow Sankara and worship Vishnu and Siva equally.

**smrúti**, memory, the Books of the Law. The Smrútis are Scripture; they are the books of Tradition, and more especially the law books. *Śrutis*, Revelation, and *Smrútis*, Tradition, are often mentioned together; *Smrúṭulac aparthálu chéstáru*, *Smrúṭulacu tama y'ishṭanusáramugá artham chéstáru*; *Śrutismrúṭulaló vyabhicháram cúḍad anté dānici bógamvāḷḷanu cúḍa v'untsu có rád ani artham aṭa*, they misinterpret the Prophets; they interpret the Law as they like; they pretend that the prohibition of adultery in the Law and the Prophets extends to keeping dancing-girls.

**snánamu**, bath. Skt. *balavanta Mágha snánamu*, forced bathing in January (a disagreeable duty); *snánamu cheyyaḍam vanṭi subhram cósam aṭa*, (Europeans) say bathing is for bodily cleanliness, a wrong notion; it is of course a religious rite. Brahmins bathe to remove pollution after seeing a pariah, if a lizard falls off the wall, &c. *bind ettucuni sagham dúram vach-chét appaṭici y'iravai gajála dúramló málaváḍu canapaḍi, niḷḷu naḍi vidhilo párd pósi, váṇṇi nálugu tiṭṭi, maḷli venucacu Góḍavarici vellí, snánamu chési, niḷḷu tettsu cumnánu*, I took up my pitcher, but before I had gone half-way a pariah appeared; I poured away the water in the middle of the street, gave him a piece of my mind, went back to the Godavari, bathed, and again filled my pitcher.

**snéhamu**, friendship. *nippucu niḷlacu v'unde snéhamu*, the friendship of fire and water (cats and dogs); *avivécitó snéhamu canná vivécitó v'ródhamu mélu*, enmity of the wise is better than friendship with the foolish; *ocaḍu: riṭpáyi badulu istávd? incóḍu: istá gáni andu valla mana snéhānici bhaṇ-gam ayyéṭ aṭṭ aité tyyanu. ocaḍu: mana*

*iddarici snéhamu léduḡa*. Smith: Will you lend me a rupee? Jones: Yes, but not if it is to affect our friendship. Smith: We are not friends.

**snéhituḍu**, friend. *cheḍi snéhituni y'intici vella vaistsumu gáni chelleli y'intici vella cūḍadu*, when you are ruined your friend will take you in but your sister won't; *ocaḍu: nuvvu vidhilo zāri paḍitē snéhitulu léva tiṣṣāra? incōḍu: lédu, cāḷ antā caḍu comm ani, na mīda sabbu mucca paḍēṣāru*. Smith: When you fell down in the street did your friends help you to your feet? Jones: No, they threw a piece of soap at me and told me to clean myself.

**sogasaina**, beautiful.

**sogasu**, beauty. Corrupt Skt., from *sukham*. *yeccuva sogasugā cana paḍa-dānīci y'i vēla dvide duvvu cōvaḍam-lōnu tōḍucōvaḍam-lōnu v'unnadi*, she is combing and titivating herself to improve her looks; *dlā cheppitēne cāni cathalō sogasē v'unḍadu*, there won't be any beauty in the story unless you tell it that way; *chinna pillalacu peḷḷi chēstē v'unḍe sogasu peḍḍa pillalacu chēste v'unḍadu*, the marriage of small children is much more beautiful than the marriage of big ones—an argument in favour of child-marriage.

**sogasucāḍu**, a beau, a gallant; the feminine is *sogasucatte*.

**sommariluṭa**, to faint.

**sommu**, money, jewellery. *lōbhi sommu dongavāḍi pālu*, the miser's money falls to the thief; *andānacu peṭṭina sommu āpāḍacu āḍam vastundi*, jewellery worn for beauty comes in useful when times are bad; *nācu peṭṭu conna manchi sommu lédu*, I have no decent jewellery to wear; *yervuḷa sommulu baruvu chētu*, tiyyā peṭṭā tīpula chētu, *vāṭilō vocaṭi potē appula chētu*, borrowed jewels are a burden, a trial to put on and off, a disaster if one is lost.

**sompu**, elegance.

**sona**, white of egg, milk of milk-hedge.

**sona**, oṽn; corrupt for *svanta*.

**sora**, shark.

**sorugu**, drawer of a table, &c.

**soṭṭa**, dint; also *tsōṭṭa*.

**sottu**, property; corrupt form of *satvam*.

**sōcuḍu**, contagion. *sōcuḍu nivāraṇa chēyuta* is to disinfect.

**sōcuḍugala**, contagious.

**sōcuṭa**, to touch, to be contaminated, to catch a contagion. *dīni mīda yēṇḍa sōcuṭumadi*, it is exposed to the sun; *gāli sōcacunḍa unnadi*, it is not exposed to the wind; *maila sōcin appuḍu mannam tappacunḍa snānam cheyya vale-nu*, if we are touched by anything defiling we must without fail take a bath; *nā bhāryacu graham sōci yēmi vidhāla vadali pōn appuḍu mīḍu nāḷḷalō cudirchinḍu*, when my wife was touched by a demon and we had tried every means and she could not get rid of it, he cured her in three days.

**sōdari**, sister. Skt.; from *udaram*, womb, and *sa-*, with.

**sōdaruḍu**, brother. Skt.; from *udaram*, womb, and *sa-*, with. *sōdarulamu cāmu*, we are not brother and sister.

**sōdā**, search. Hindustani; from Skt. *sōdhana*, the usual word for police searches. *nēnu yēmi puttsu cō lédu, cāvalistē nā baṭṭalu sōdā tsūḍu*, I have taken nothing, search me if you want to.

**sōde**, fortune-telling. Corrupt Skt. for *chōḍyam*.

**sōdecatte**, female fortune-teller.

**sōla**, a measure, one-sixteenth of a cuntsam.

**sōluṭa**, to faint. *nācu mīrchha vachehēṭ aṭṭu v'unnadi—ani sōlutsunnadi*, saying: 'I feel faint', she swooned away; *parupu mīda sōli*, sinking on to my couch.

**sōma**, moon-plant juice, nectar. Skt.

**sōmari**, lazy.

**sōmaripōtu**, lazy beast. *ōri sōmaripōtā, inta sēpaṭi dācā yeccāḍici vēḷḷinḍu ra?* (to a servant) Lazybones, where have you been all this time?

**sōmaritanamu**, laziness.

**sōmavāramu**, Monday. Skt.; from *sōma*, moon. *aiṭē ādvāram, cācunṭē sōmavāram*, if Sunday won't do, Monday will.

**sōmayāji**, a Brahmin title meaning the sacrificer.

**sōmuḍu**, the moon. Skt. *chandruḍu* is commoner; moonlight is *vennela*.

**sópánamu**, steps. Skt. Used in books for *meṭṭu*.

**spanji**, sponge. Even the writers of natural history text-books cannot think of a Skt. equivalent. There is no Telugu word.

**sparṣa**, touch. Skt. *ractasparṣamu*, blood relationship; *jalasparṣamu*, making water; *d sparṣa sukhāṃ valla svargam doricin aṭṭu santōshinchi*, rejoicing at the heavenly delight of that contact.

**sparśendriyam**, sense of touch. Skt. **spashṭam**, plain, clear. Skt. *spashṭamugā cheppu*, speak clearly.

**sphaticamu**, crystal. Skt.

**sphōṭacamu**, pustule. Skt. Commonly of small-pox pustules; small-pox is *masūchicamu*, but *sphōṭacamu* is sometimes used. *nā bhāryācu sphōṭacamu vacchenū*, my wife has contracted small-pox.

**spuranamu**, quivering; used chiefly of an idea occurring in the mind. Skt. *spuranācu vatstsuta* is simply to occur to one; also *spurintsuta*.

**spurintsuta**, to occur to one. Skt.; also *spuranācu vatstsuta*.

**sphuṭamu**, clear. Skt. *mishanari: mī prarthandāu sphuṭangā cheppandī; nācu occa mucca aind vinipintsadām lēdu. vidhyārthi: mēmu Dēvuḍim prārthist umāmū gāni, mimmunū cād andī*, Missionary: Speak your prayers plainly, you are not letting me hear a word. Pupil: We are praying to God, not to you.

**sprūha**, wish, hope. Skt. *nisprihulāi* is 'without hope'; *intālōne sprūha tappi pōyinadi*, meanwhile I lost hope.

**sprūṣata**, touch. Skt.

**sravanti**, river. Skt. Used in books. *sravintsuta* is also used in books for 'to flow'.

**srāvam**, flow. *pravāham* is commoner. Both are Skt.

**srūṣṭamu**, created. Skt.

**srūṣṭamu chēyyuṭa**, to create, i.e. to forge, a document or evidence; a common word and practice; also *srūṣṭintsuta*.

**srūṣṭi**, creation. Skt.

**srūṣṭintsuta**, to create, to fabricate, to forge. Skt.; often used of making evidence come into existence; also *srūṣṭamu chēyyuṭa*.

**stambhamu**, pillar, post. Skt. *Lacshmayyācu drīṣṭi māndyamū undenu, chīcaṭṭo pōtū unte occa lānṭaru stambhamē mīḍu stambhālūgā canipinchenu. Lacshmayya: i mīḍinṭilō nizamaindī ndcu tagalacundā v'unte bāg undūnu*. Lacshmayya was half-blind; when he was walking in the dark one lamp-post looked to him like three, and he remarked: 'I hope I shan't knock against the real one of those three lamp-posts'; *adusulō nātina stambhamu*, a post planted in the mud (uncertainty).

**stambhimpuṭa**, to stop dead (transitive). *nēnu villānu yōgadrīṣṭitō tūchi stambhimpā chēstanu*, I will stop them by the power of the human eye.

**stambhintsuṭa**, to stop dead (intransitive).

**stāmpu**, stamp. English.

**stanamu**, woman's breast. Skt.; also *tsannu, cuchamu*.

**stēshanu**, railway station. English. *raivē inspectaru: mī ticcēṭṭu yēd andī? Lacshmayya (jēbul ammi vetici): ayyō canupintsa lēd andī. inspectaru: māḷḷi tsūḍ andī, canipistundi, mī vishayamai nācu bhayam lēdu. Lacshmayya: mīcu bhayam lēdu gāni nācu bhayangā v'undi; nēn ē stēshanulō digā valenō ticcēṭṭu tsūstēnē gāni teliyadu*. Ticket Collector: Ticket please. Lakshmayya (searching all his pockets): Dear me, I can't find it. Ticket Collector: Look again; you will find it, I am not afraid. Lakshmayya: You may not be, but I am; without my ticket I don't know what station I have to get out at.

**sthairyam**, steadiness. Skt., from *sthāram*.

**sthalamu**, place, space. Skt. *culam erigī tsuṭṭamu, sthalam erigī vāsamu*, choose your wife from people you know, your house in a place you know; *pūchina pūḷḷ ella cāyal aitē, bhūmī paṭṭaḍnācu sthalamu n'undadu*, if all flowers became fruit there would not be space on earth for them all; *śilā bhōgam, sthālābhōgam, n'ābhōgam cāna rāvu*, you cannot tell what will become of a stone, a place, or a man (the stone may become an idol, the place a temple, the man a saint).

**sthalapurāṇamu**, the legend of the

place. Skt. Most ancient temples have such legends.

**sthānamu**, place, position. Skt. *tana balimi canā sthāna balimi mēlu*, it is the power of the place rather than the power of the man.

**sthānicamu**, local. Skt. *sthānica prabhutvam*, local government; *sthānica cūtam*, local board.

**sthāpacuḍu**, founder. Skt.

**sthāpana**, founding, establishment. Skt.

**sthāpintsuḍa**, to found. Skt.

**sthāpitamu**, established. Skt.

**sthirachittuḍu**, firm-minded. Skt.

**sthiramu**, firm. Skt. *sthira drūṣṭitō tsūtsuḍa*, to stare; *mīc i buddhi sthīrangā v'undēt aṭṭu chēya valen ani nā y'ishṭa daivamunu nityamu prārthistū v'untānu*, I will daily pray my favourite God to keep you firmly of this mind.

**sthirapaḍuḍa**, to be confirmed, to be ascertained. *vāḍu tagina varuḍ ain aṭṭu sthira paḍitē*, if we find for certain that he is a suitable bridegroom.

**sthiraparatsuḍa**, to confirm, to ratify.

**sthirata**, firmness, confirmation.

**sthirāsti**, immovable property. Skt., from *sthira*, firm, and *āsti*, property. The usual legal and business term; *charāsti* is movable property.

**sthitī**, state, condition. Skt. *bhūstīṭi* has two meanings, the state of things on the ground (a survey term) and landed property.

**sthitigalavāḍu**, **sthitimantuḍu**, a man of property.

**sthitigatulu**, one's circumstances. *ip-puḍu nā sthitigatulu micu purnangā telistānāvi caāḍu*, now you know all my circumstances in full.

**stimitamu**, dull, better (in health). *dhara stimitamugān unnadi*, the market is dull; *atani oḷḷu stimitamugān unnadi*, he is a little better. The idea is that the disease is going.

**stīmaru**, steamer. English.

**stōtram**, praise. Skt. *idī stōtram cāḍu*, *v'anna nizamō nēnu sahasrān-ṣam aind cheppa lēdu*, this is no flattery, I have not said a thousandth part of the truth.

**strī**, woman. Skt. *bāla nāyacam*, *bahu nāyacam*, *strī nāyacam*, the rule of

many or of a boy or a woman; *rūshi mūlamu*, *nadi mūlamu*, *strī mūlamu*, the origin of a Rishi, a river, or a woman. These proverbs indicate that the monstrous regiment of women is no more appreciated in India than in Europe, and that you should not inquire too closely about a woman's early days.

**stribuddhi**, woman's wit. Skt. This is not usually, as with us, a complimentary expression; it means feeble wit. *stribuddhi prajāyāntacam*, woman's wit is fatal in the long run.

**stridhanamu**, married woman's personal property. Skt. It is a legal term and means the jewellery, pin-money, &c., given to a bride by her parents as distinguished from the dowry; paraphernal property, to use the Latin expression.

**strilingamu**, the feminine gender. Skt. **stuti**, praise. Skt. *nā y'andali vātsal-yam chēta mīr uricē nannu stuti chēst unnāru*, you are only praising me without good cause out of partiality. **stutintsuḍa**, to praise. Skt. *atanni veyyi nōḷḷa stutistū v'untāru*, they praise him with a thousand mouths.

**stutyamu**, laudable. Skt.

**su-**, prefix meaning 'good'. Skt.; as common in Skt. and Telugu compounds as *eu* in our Greek compounds. So our woman's name Eudoxia will be *Suprasiddha* in Telugu; euphony will be *suśrāvyamu*, and so on.

**subédāru**, subadar. Hindustani. The word has fallen in dignity. A subadar under the Moguls governed a province; he is now a non-commissioned officer in the army.

**Subhadra**, Krishna's sister, who married Arjuna.

**subhagam**, good fortune. Skt.

**subhagavati**, a happy woman.

**subhaguḍu**, a happy man.

**subhicshamu**, **subhicskata**, affording easy means of subsistence. Skt. *subhicshamaina dēṣamu*, a cheap or fertile country. *pūrvā cḍāmun andu pencuṭ inḍlu tsūda baḍini pallela y'andu sahitamu divya bhavanamulunu mēḍa-lunu lētsuts unḍuṭayē*, *dēṣamu yocca y'ippaṭi subhicskatamu*, *sampannatanu*

*ghóshintsuts ummadi*, palaces and mansions rising in villages which in the old days did not boast a tiled house proclaim our present prosperity.

**sucrütamu**, good deed. Skt.

**sucrütátmuḍu**, philanthropist. Skt., from *su*, good, *crüt*, deed, and *átma*, soul.

**sucumáramu**, comely, youthful, delicate. Skt. *dviḍe mahá sucumátri*, *moguḍu dvidenu y'inlô yémi pani cheyyan'iyvadu*, she is very delicately reared, her husband won't let her do any housework.

**suḍati**, woman (the one with good teeth). Skt. One of a great number of similar words for woman used only in books.

**sudda**, pipe-clay. From Skt. *suddha*, pure.

**suddamu**, clean. Skt.; also *ṣudhamu*.

**suddi**, pure; from Skt. *ṣuddhi*.

**suddichéyuta**, to purify, to clean.

**sudha**, nectar. Skt.

**suḍi**, whirl, curl; used especially of curls in a horse's hair which are supposed to be 'good marks', lucky signs.

**suḍigáli**, whirlwind.

**sudinamu**, a lucky day. Skt. *mí darśanam cāvaḍam neḍu sudinam*, *má grūham pávaṇam aindi*, your visit sanctifies the day and purifies my house.

**sugandhamu**, fragrance. Skt.

**Sugrívudu**, Rama's ally who led the bears. Skt.

**sugunamu**, good character. Skt. *su-guṇa sampadiyē goppa arāṇamu*, the best dowry is character.

**suhrudāyudu**, good-hearted. Skt.

**sujanulu**, good people. Skt. *tama vaṇṇi sujanulanu tsūḍaḍam chēta nācu bahu santōshangá v'ummadi*, it is a great pleasure to me to see good people like you. •

**sukhajádyamu**, venereal disease. Skt.

**sukhamu**, comfort, health, happiness, delight. Skt. *mí tandri sukhāḡa undāḡa*? is your father well? *sukham* is contrasted with *dukkham*, sorrow, and *cashṭam*, trouble; *adi mīcu dukkhamē cāni sukhām entamātramū cādu*, that is no joy at all to you but sorrow; *acāli ruchi yerugaḍu*, *nādra sukhām*

*erugaḍu*, hunger needs no sauce, sleep no feather bed; *cashṭa sukhālu renḍu cāvaṇi cūḡalu*, troubles and joys are like the two pots swinging on the yoke (they alternate), or, as the Italians say, *questa ruota sempre gira, chi è lieto e chi sospira*, the wheel of fortune is always going round; *modaṇi vartacuḍu*: *chinṇatanamlōne nācu sukhāḡa undēdi*. *renḍu vartacuḍu*: *nācu sukhāḡaṇē undēdi*, *artha rēṭucu railulō prayaṇam cheyyaḍāṇici vil ayyēdi*. First Merchant: I was happy when I was a boy. Second Merchant: So was I, I could travel half-price by rail; *ducci cōddi paṇṇa*, *buddhi cōddi sukhāmu*, yield is proportionate to tillage as happiness to wisdom; *sukhāḡadamu* (*sukhamu* and *āpada*, misfortune), weal and woe.

**sukhapaḍuṭa**, to prosper, to be happy.

**sukharōgamu**, venereal disease; also

*sukhajádyamu*, *sukhasanṇāṭamu*. Skt.

**sukhasanṇāṭamu**, the afflictions of

pleasure (that is, venereal disease). Skt.

**sulabhamu**, easy, accessible. Skt.

*bhactasulabhuḍu*, accessible to wor-

shippers. *dāṭaru*: *ivvāla pōḍḍuna*

*nuvuvu sulabhamḡa daggut umḡvāḡ?*

*rōgi*: *tellavārlu sulabhamḡa daggaḍam*

*abhyāsam chēṣān aṇḍi*, Doctor: Were

you coughing easily this morning?

• Patient: I have practised easy cough-

ing in the morning.

**sulabhaparatsuṭa**, to facilitate.

**sulōchanamu**, spectacles. Skt. *sulō-*

*chanamūla sōḍu*, a pair of spectacles;

*sulōchana gūḍu*, spectacle case.

**sultānu**, sultan. Hindustani.

**suluvu**, easy. Skt.

**suma**, **sumi**, my good Sir! Really!

The derivation is from *tsūtsuṭa*, to see.

*bāḡa dīlōchinta valenu sumandī*, my

good sir, we must think it well over.

**sumanasuḍu**, good-natured. Skt.

**sumati**, a sound mind, a wise heart. Skt.

**sumāru**, about, there, or thereabouts.

Hindustani.

**suncamu**, toll; from Skt. *ṣulcam*.

**suncésalamu**, the tiger-bean tree, a

large tree with white flowers, common

in Bellary.

**sundaramu**, beautiful. Skt.

**sundari**, a pretty girl, any girl or woman.



**sunna**, dot, circlet, cipher, nothing; from Skt. *śūnyam*.

**sunnāmu**, lime; from Skt. *chūrnam*. *vēlu cōsu connā sunnamu peṭṭadu*, though you cut your finger he won't give you a bit of lime to stop the bleeding.

**sunnāpubaṭṭi**, lime-kiln.

**sunnāpucāyi**, the small box in which the lime which Indians take with their betel is kept.

**sunni**, powder. *mināpa sunni* is black-gram flour.

**suprasiddhamaina**, very famous. *Rājamahēndravaramuna gala dēvala-yamulālō Cōṭṣavarālayamu suprasiddhamainadi*, of the Rajahmundry temples the Kotisvara temple is the most celebrated.

**suprasiddhulaina**, very distinguished (of persons). Skt.

**sura**, nectar. Skt.

**suracshitamu**, safe. Skt.

**suralu**, divine beings. Skt. *sura yocca mahima suralac aind dur-avagāhamē*, even the gods find it difficult to realize the great qualities of nectar.

**surūpamu**, beautiful. Skt. *rūpamu* (like the Latin *forma*) means both form and beauty. *curūpi yēmi chēstun-nād antē suripāl anni lekha peṭṭut un-nādu*, when he asked what the ugly man was doing, he was counting up the handsome ones.

**sushṭu**, well, happy. *sushṭugā unnādu*, he is in good health.

**suśrāvyamu**, melodious.

**susti**, laziness, delay. Hindustani.

**suta**, daughter. Skt. Used in books.

**sutarāmu**, utterly. Hindustani. *sutarāmu paṇiṇi vādu*, no use at all.

**sutte**, hammer. *sutte mundā, cāru mundā*? which came first, the hammer or the tongs? (the chicken or the egg?).

**sutuḍu**, son. Skt. Used in books for *cumārūdu*, *coḍucu*.

**suvarnamu**, gold. Skt. *suvarṇa cā-sūlu*, gold coins.

**suvasāna**, good smell. Skt. *suvasāna gala sabbu*, scented soap.

**suvāsini**, housewife, married woman. Skt.; from *su*, good, and *vāsam*, house.

**sūchacamu**, hint, indication; also *sūchana*. Skt. *śubha sūchacamu*, a good omen.

**sūchana**, hint; also *sūchacamu*. Skt. *i māṭala sūchana micu telisindā?* do you understand the hint conveyed?

**sūchica**, index. Skt.

**sūchintsuṭa**, to hint, to indicate.

**sūcshmaḥhōjanuḍu**, a small feeder (feminine *sūcshmaḥhōjini*).

**sūcshmam**, subtle. Skt. *sūcshma crimulu* is the word invented to translate bacteria; *sūcshma buddhi* is subtle intellect; *sūcshmamaina paṇi*, delicate work; *vaca sūcshmam*, a subtle point; *nēnu dloḥinchina v'upāyam mahā sūcshmam ainadi*, the contrivance I thought of is very subtle.

**sūdanṭurāyi**, magnet.

**sūdi**, needle. Corrupt Skt. *dcali dca-ṣam anta*, *gontuca sūdi bezzam anta*, appetite sky-high, throat a needle's eye (great ambition and small abilities, biting off more than you can chew); *cammara vidhilo sūdulu ammin aṭṭu*, like selling needles in the blacksmiths' street (carrying coals to Newcastle).

**sūryuḍu**, sun. Skt. The heat or light of the sun is *y'enḍa*.

**sūṭigā**, straight, duly. *nosatiṇi sūṭigā rāyi vēṣinādu*, he threw a stone straight at his forehead; *cāci vale sūṭigā pōtē*, as the crow flies.

**sūtradhāruḍu**, the manager in a play; the person who pulls the strings behind the scenes.

**sūtram**, thread. Skt.; especially a sanctified thread; *mangālasūtram*, the thread by which the *tālī* is tied to the bride's neck.

**sūtram**, a rule in grammar, &c., derived from the meaning 'thread' (like the German *Richtschnur*); the idea is that of a guiding thread.

**sūtram**, contrivance; also derived from the thread idea; *capaṭasūtram* is a device of deception; *jālasūtram* is a water contrivance or machine; *tyāga sūtram* is a means of renunciation.

**sva-**, prefix meaning 'self'. Skt.

**svabhāvam**, natural disposition. Skt. *plidaru: muddāyi dongatanam chēse svabhāvam galavaḍ end?* *sācshi: yenta sommanḍi?* Pleader: Has the accused a natural disposition to commit theft? Witness: For what amount, Sir?

**svabhāvasiddhamaina**, natural. Skt. *svabhāvaviruddhamu*, unnatural.

**svabuddhi**, one's own desire. Skt. *svabuddhi chēta*, of one's own accord.

**svacapōlacalpitamaina**, self-invented. Skt. *capōlamu* means cheek; invented to your own cheek; used of a false story, *catha*.

**svacāryamu**, one's own business. Skt. *svacārya dhurandharuḍu*, *svāmi cārya vanchacuḍu*, clever in his own business, a cheat in his master's.

**svachchhamu**, pure. Skt. *veli anṭē telupu arthamu*, *anagā svachchhamainavār ani tātparyamu*, *i deṣamulō svachchhamaina Brāhmaṇulu yevavaina v'unte Velināṭivdrē cāni marivacaru cāru*; *mi Muricināṭivdāllu yenducu paṇicimḍlina nirbhāgyulu*; *veli* means 'white', that is to say, it gives the meaning of pure; if there are any pure Brahmins in this country it is the Velināṭi ones; your Muricināṭies are worthless scoundrels.

**svacīyamu**, one's own, private. Skt.

**svadēśabhacti**, patriotism. Skt.

**svadēśamu**, one's own country. Skt. *svadēśa* is the usual adjective for national, patriotic, home-grown, Indian-made, and so on.

**svadēśastuḍu**, a fellow countryman, a native, a patriot.

**svadharmamu**, one's own particular duty. Skt.

**svahastamu**, one's own hand. Skt. *svahastapālacuḍu*, one who rules by his own hand, of his own authority.

**svahatya**, suicide. Skt.; also *dīma-hatya*.

**svajanulu**, one's own people. Skt. *mīru andarini svajānammi chēristē*, *mi tarvōta vachchinavāḍu vāll andarici cshavarālu chēstāḍu*, if you introduce no one but your own caste-people into the office, your successor will shave them all off.

**svajāti**, of one's own mind, nation, or caste. Skt. *svajātivairi*, an enemy of his own people (a friend of every country but one's own).

**svalpamu**, small, trifling. Skt. *bhārya: mīru chinnappuḍu yetṭi svalpa cōricanaind chellistān anēvāru*. *bharta: nizamē*, *svalpamaina cōricanu cōrutv ēmon ani y'inta cālam nunchi canipē-*

*ṭucu v'unnānu*, Wife: When you were young you said you would fulfil my smallest wish. Husband: True, I have been waiting for a small wish ever since; *svalpa jītam*, a small pay; *svalpa dūramu*, a short distance; *svalpa cāryamu*, a trifling matter of business. **svanam**, sound. Skt. Used in books. **svantamu**, one's own. Skt. *svantānici conuconnāḍu*, he bought it on his own account.

**svantamugā**, in person. *svantamugā vachchināḍu*, he came in person.

**svaparipālana**, self-government. Skt. **svapnamu**, dream. Skt.

**svaprayōjanamu**, self-interest, one's own advantage. Skt.

**svaprayōjanaparativamu**, selfishness. Skt. *svadharmam aina Brāhmaṇa sēvanu parityajintsuṭa valana*, *Śūdrulac ihālōca hāniyu*, *paralōca hāniyu sambhavitṣunu*, *idi nēnu Śūdrulu nishcāraṇamugā svadharmamumu ga-uravimpāca chēḍi povuts unnāre y'anna zdli chēta vāri cshēmamu coracu chepputs unnānē*, *cāni svaprayōjanaparativamu chēta cādu*, harm will come to Sudras in this life, harm in the next life, if they abandon their peculiar duty, which is to serve Brahmins. I say this out of compassion for the Sudras, to prevent them being unnecessarily ruined by not holding their special duty in honour. I say it for their good. I do not say it out of a selfish regard for the interest of Brahmins.

**svaracshaṇārthamu**, in self-defence.

Skt.; from *sva*, self, *racshaṇam*, protection, and *arthamu*, for. *upanyāsa-cuḍu*: *tsaduḍu cheppē appuḍu pillalanu yeppuḍi cōṭṭa cūḍadu*, *nēnu ticharugā unna iravai sanvatsarāḍalō occa sārī cūḍ cōṭṭa lēdu*. *sabhicuḍu*: *occa sārī cūḍ cōṭṭa lēdā?* *upanyāsa-cuḍu*: *vidhyārtulu namu cōṭṭa vachchin appuḍu svarachshaṇārtham mātram cōṭṭānu*. Lecturer: A teacher should never strike the boys; in the twenty years I was a teacher, I never struck a boy once. Voice from the audience: Really, never once? Lecturer: When the pupils came to attack me, I only struck them in self-defence.

**svaramu**, voice, note. Skt. A false note is *apasvaramu*; *svaramu* is the usual word for the singing voice.

**svargamu**, **svargalócamu**, heaven. Skt. *svargasthulairi*, he has gone to heaven, is the usual way newspapers announce a death; *svatantram* *svargalócamu*, *paratantram* *prāṇa sancaṭamu*, independence is heaven, dependence is tribulation of the spirit. *bāluḍu*: *amma*, *nā chelli svargamlō nunchi cindici vachchindā?* *talli*: *āmu nāyand*. *bāluḍu*: *anta manchi tsōtulō nunchi iccaḍacu yenducu vachchindī?* Boy: Did my little sister come down from heaven? Mother: Yes, dear. Boy: Why did she leave so good a place to come here?

**svargatulyamu**, like heaven. Skt. *cārāgrūhamulu svargatulyamugān un-nay ani inspeṭarujanaralugḍru viva-rinchiri*, the Inspector General (of Prisons) makes out that his jails are like heaven.

**svarnamu**, gold. Skt. *svarnacāruḍu* is a book word for *camṣāli*, goldsmith.

**svarūpamu**, real form. Skt. Common in the expression in petitions *dharma svarūpaina tamaru*, Your Honour who is the image of justice.

**svasamrachshana**, self-defence. Skt. *vaca vēla nā mīda firyāḍu chēsi ruzuvu parichinā svasamrachshanārtham chēsi-nān ani cheppi tappintsu cuntānu*, even if he brings a case against me and proves it, I shall get off by pleading self-defence.

**svasthachittuḍu**, sane. Skt. Of sound mind.

**svasthamu**, good health, sound condition. Skt. *mī manasu svasthamugā lēn aṭṭu canapaḍutū v'unnadi*, your mind does not seem to be in sound condition.

**svasticamu**, an auspicious object. Skt. **svatahāgā**, of itself, naturally, personally. Skt. *yē buddhi aind yevarici vārici svatahāga puṭṭa valenu gāni*, *y'itaruḷu nērpitē yēmatram nilustundi?* sense is innate, if others teach it you, will it last? *caleṭaru gāru svatahāgā vachchināru*, the Collector came in person (*svayamugā* is commoner in this sense).

**svatantram**, right, independence. Skt. *yevari vastuvu vāru manasu vachchin aṭṭu chēsu cōvaḍānīci prativārici svatantram unnadi*, a man may do what he will with his own.

**svatantrintsuta**, to act out of one's own head. Skt. *mana y'isṭam putstucōcundā peddavaḷḷu svatantrinchi*, *tama y'isṭam vachchinavāḷḷanu manacu caṭṭi peḍutū v'untē*, if our elders tie us up in marriage to any one they like out of their own heads without consulting us.

**svatassiddhamu**, natural. Skt. *svatassiddhamugān untē bādhyata*, a natural right.

**svayampācamu**, cooking for oneself. Skt. You may give a guest, especially if not of your own caste, food to cook for himself. *svayampāci*, one who cooks for himself.

**svayamugā**, in person, of one's own accord. Skt. *dyana svayamugā vachchiri*, he came in person; an automatic machine is *svayamugā āḍē yantram*.

**svayamvaramu**, self-choice. Skt.; especially of a princess choosing a husband for herself.

**svayancrūtamu**, brought on oneself. Skt. *jamulu svayancrūt dparādhamu valana caligina anarthamulanu bailu putstutac isṭhamu lēdu*, people do not care to disclose the misfortunes they have brought on themselves by their own fault.

**svābhāvicamu**, natural. Skt.; from *svabhāvam*, natural disposition. *svābhāvicamaina andam*, natural beauty; unnatural is *asvābhāvicamu*.

**svādhicāramu**, one's own right. Skt.

**svādhicayamu**, arrogance.

**svādhinamu**, possession, powers. Skt.; from *adhtnam*. *mana svādhinam unnadi*, it is in our possession.

**svāgatamu**, welcome. Skt.

**svāmi**, lord. Skt. Used as a term of address to superiors and especially to priests. *Svāmulavāru* is the Right Reverend, the head of a sect or monastery.

**svāmibhacti**, devotion to a master or priest. Skt.

**svāmidróhamu**, treason. Skt.

**svāmidróhi**, traitor. Skt.

**svámyamu**, ownership, form of government. Skt. *prajasvamyamu* is the newspaper word for democracy; *sarva svámyamulu*, all rights.

**svánubhavam**, personal experience. Skt.; from *anubhavam*, experience. *id anti nenu svánubhavam chéta cheputú v'unmánu*, I say all this from personal experience.

**svárthamu**, self-interest. Skt.; from *sva* and *arthamu*, interest. *svárthaparuru*, a selfish man; *svárthaparativamu*, selfishness.

**svárjitamu**, self-acquired. Skt. *nádi svárjitam nicu bhágam yeṭṭá vastundi?* mine is self-acquired property, how have you a right to a share? In the Hindu undivided family every male shares, but the lawyers get out of this by saying that their property is self-acquired, not hereditary.

**svátantryamu**, independence, freedom. Skt.

**svéchchha**, freedom. Skt.; from *sva* and *ichchha*, wish. *dyana yeccaḍicaind v'úricé vellí rágné, nenu d rózulaló marinta svéchchhagánu khuláságánu unṭánu*, when my husband goes away for a bit, I am more free and happy during those days; *svéchchhavánnijyamu* is the newspaper term for free trade; *vánnijya racshana paddhati* is what they say for protection (Skt. translations of English terms).

**svícárintsuṭa**, to make one's own, to embrace or adopt. Skt. Not a technical term for adopting a son but rather for adopting a faith or condition of life. *dattu tisucuṇṭa* is to adopt a son.

**svícáramu**, entering or embracing a new condition of life, accepting, adopting. Skt. *putrasvícáramu* is used for adopting a son, and *svicrúta putruḍu* for an adopted son; *áśrama svícáram* is adopting asceticism, becoming a hermit.

## S

**ṣabas!** good! encore! Hindustani. An interjection of applause; also *ṣhábash!*

**ṣabdamu**, sound. Skt. *ṣabdam iḍuṭa*, to give tongue.

**ṣabdaśástramu**, phonetics. Skt.

**ṣacamu**, era. Skt. *Cristu ṣacamu*, the Christian era; the era of a particular king, e.g. *Vicrama ṣacamu*, *Śālivāhana ṣacamu*.

**ṣacaṭamu**, vehicle. Skt. The bishop, in chess.

**ṣacti**, energy. Skt. It is used specially of the female vital energy and *Ṣacti* is a name of Parvati, wife of Śiva. *ocaḍu: má prayāṇḍla valla manushyudilóni ṣactul anni baiṭacu vastavi. incóḍu: qizamé, nenu samudram mīda prayāṇam chést unṭe ná d sangati teli-sindi. ocaḍu: yém zarigindi? incóḍu: nenu tinna annam anti baiṭacu vellí póyindi*. Smith: All the forces of humanity are brought out by distant travel. Jones: True, I learnt that on my voyages. Smith: What happened? Jones: All the nourishment I had put into myself came out.

**ṣacunamu**, omen (from flight of birds). Skt. *nádu ṣacunálu gikunálu lacshyam cheyyaca bailudérum ani chēḍa pórinádu*, he strongly urged me to set out (on a journey) without paying any attention to omens and auspices.

**ṣacuntamu**, bird. Skt. Only used in books for *piṭṭa*, *pacshi*.

**ṣacyamu**, possible. Skt.

**ṣaiṣavamu**, infantile. Skt.; from *ṣiṣuvu*. *ṣaiṣava criḍalu*, childish sports; *ṣaiṣavadaṣa*, infancy.

**ṣaitiyamu**, cold. Skt.; from *sitamu*. *ṣaityópacháramulu*, refreshments; from *ṣaitiyamu* and *upacháramu*, ministering.

**Ṣaivamu**, Sivite; adjective of Siva. Skt. *Ṣaivuḍu*, worshipper of Siva. Skt.

**ṣancintsuṭa**, to doubt, to hesitate. Skt.

**ṣancitam**, doubtful. Skt.

**Ṣani**, Saturn (planet and god), bad luck. Skt. *Ṣani* is the god of misfortune. *ná cḍli Ṣani! nenu accaḍici póyindánu*, the bad luck of my legs took me there; *rágala Ṣani Ráméṣvaramu*

*pōyind tappadu*, a pilgrimage to Ramesvaram will not save you from the predestined evil.

**ṣaṇīṭari-inspectaru**, Sanitary Inspector. English. *mīru nālugu rūpāyilu ṣaṇīṭari-inspectaru chētulō peḍitē, yevvaru d sangati cadipēvārē lēru*, put a few rupees in the Sanitary Inspector's palm and no one will move in that matter.

**ṣanivāramu**, Saturday. Skt. The day of Śani, Saturn.

**ṣaṅkhamu**, chank, conch. Skt. A shell used as a trumpet in temple worship. The British still fish for them at Tuticorin like their predecessors, the Hindu Rajas, the Portuguese, and the Dutch.

**sapanamu, ṣapathamu**, oath, curse. Skt. *ṣapathamu* is the commoner of the two forms.

**ṣapintsuṭa**, to curse. Skt.

**ṣaradrūtuvu, ṣarattu**, autumn (the two months between the monsoons). Skt.

**ṣaramu**, arrow. Skt. A book word for *bānamu*.

**ṣaraṇamu**, refuge. Skt.

**ṣaraṇālayamu**, orphanage. Skt.; from *ṣaraṇam* and *ālayam*, abode.

**ṣarattu**, autumn; same as *ṣaradrūtuvu*.

**ṣaristādāruḍu**, the Collector's head clerk or Sheristadar. Hindustani; also spelt *ṣirastādāruḍu*.

**ṣarīramu**, body. Skt. The Telugus refer to the body where we omit it; how are you? becomes *mī ṣarīramulō yeṭl unnaḍi?* how is it with your body?

**ṣarīrapaṭutvamu**, bodily vigour. Skt.

**ṣarīrasukhamu**, bodily health. Skt.

**ṣaṣamu**, hare. Skt. A book word for *chevulapilli* (the cat with ears); *ṣaṣi* is a word for the moon because the marks on the moon are supposed to look like a hare.

**ṣaṣirēkha**, horn of the moon. Skt.

**ṣastamu**, excellent. Skt.

**ṣastramu**, surgeon's knife. Skt.

**ṣastravaidyamu**, surgery. Skt.

**ṣataguṇamu**, one hundredfold. Skt. *satamu*, 100.

**ṣatamānamu**, bridal locket. Skt. This, more commonly known as *tālī-boṭṭu*, is what is tied round the bride's

neck at the marriage ceremony and a married woman always wears it; it corresponds with our ring.

**ṣatamu**, 100. Skt. The Telugu words are *mīru* and *vanda*.

**ṣatapadi**, centipede.

**ṣatavrūddhu**, centenarian. *ṣatavrūddhu, y'incā dyanacu yevvaru pillan istāru?* who will give his daughter in marriage to a centenarian like him?

**ṣatruḍu, ṣatruvu**, enemy. Skt. *ṣatru-cōṭilō chēri pōyindru*, he has joined our enemies; *ataḍu mana ṣatrupacshamlō-vāḍu*, he belongs to the party of our enemies; *ḍāḍṭaru: i prapanchamlō māvaṇṭi vaidyulac endarō ṣatruvul unṭāru. rōgi: incō lōcamlō incā eccuvamandī ṣatruvul unṭār aṇḍi*. Doctor: Doctors, like us, have many enemies in this world. Patient: More in the next, doctor.

**ṣatrutvamu**, enmity. Skt.

**ṣauchamu**, purity. Skt. from *suchi*.

**ṣauryamu**, heroism. Skt.; from *śura*.

**ṣavamu**, corpse. Skt. *ocaḍu: ippaṭi peḷḷillalō tsappuḍē lēdu. incōdu: nizamē ippaṭi cālamlō peḷḷilla cantē savḍla v'ūrēgimpulē bāgā v'unṭai*. Smith: There is no noise at weddings nowadays. Jones: True; funeral processions are now better than weddings.

**ṣayanamu**, resting. Skt. *ṣayanagrūhamu* is a bedroom.

**ṣayanintsuṭa**, to rest. Skt.

**ṣayya**, bedding. Skt. *pūṣayya* is a flower-bed, bed.

**ṣābāsu!** bravo! Hindustani. Anglo-Indians write it *shabosh*.

**ṣācamu**, vegetable. Skt. The Telugu is *cūra*. *ṣācavratamu*, fasting by abstinence from vegetables.

**ṣācunamu**, augury, science of divination. Skt.; from *ṣacunam*, bird.

**ṣākha**, branch, sect, department. Skt. *śarāsari ṣākha*, direct branch of descent; *śaṇica ṣākha* is the newspaper word for Army Department; *mana ṣākhavāru*, people belonging to our sect. **ṣāla**, hall. Skt. Much used in compounds, as *gurrapuṣāla*, stable; *ayudhaṣāla*, armoury; *mudrācsharaṣāla*, printing-press; *ṭancaṣāla*, mint.

**-śāli**, affix meaning 'having'; forms adjectives. Skt. *buddhiśāli*, sensible;

*dhairyāśāli*, brave; *anubhavaśāli*, experienced.

**śāluva**, shawl. Hindustani.

**śānā**, much. *tsālā* is commoner.

**śāncshan**, sanction. English. Commonly used of official orders of sanction. *niṭa yabhai rūpāyalu śāncshan cheyinchināru*, Rs. 150 has been sanctioned; *peṭṭishan mītingulō peṭṭinchi*, *arugulacu śāncshan ippinchināru*, they got a petition put in at the municipal meeting and got the pials sanctioned.

**śāntamu**, mild, meek, patient, tranquil. Skt. *nishchranagā cōpapaḍaca conchem sēpu śāntamu vahintsandi*, don't get angry without cause, but be patient for a bit; *ducci dunṇitē bhuimici śāntamu*, ploughing soothes the soil.

**śāntapaḍuṭa**, to become calm. Skt.

**śānti**, mildness, meekness, patience, rest, tranquillity. Skt. The watchword of the Śvarajists. *dhāśānti*, quenching thirst.

**śāntintsuṭa**, to be patient, to be pacified, to get better. Skt. *mīru conchem sēpu śāntintsandi*, be patient for a little.

**śāntiparatsuṭa**, to pacify, to calm.

**śāntuḍu**, a calm man. Skt. *aṭani śāntuṇṇi chēstānu*, I will pacify him; *yenta śāntuḍic aind yēld cōpam rācundā v'unṇundi*? enough to try the patience of a saint.

**śāpamu**, curse. Skt. *ā śāpal annī vacca araṭi paṇḍu cōsama?* all those curses for one plantain?

**śārīra**, **śārīracamu**, bodily. Skt.; from *śarīram*.

**śāsanamu**, order, deed, inscription, law. Skt. Gifts of land to temples, &c., were commonly inscribed in the old days as *śīlaśāsandlu*, stone inscriptions, or *tāmrāśāsandlu*, copper-plate inscriptions; *maranaśāsānamu* is a will, *dānaśāsānamu* a deed of gift; *śāsānamu* is also the word now used to translate Acts of the Legislature.

**śāsanānirmāṇasabha**, legislative council. Skt. The assembly that settles the law.

**śāsanōllanghanamu**, civil disobedience. Skt.; from *śāsanam*, law, and *ullanghanamu*, disregard; the newspapers have invented this word to translate the Congress's 'civil dis-

obedience', which phrase is English in language and origin.

**śāsintsuṭa**, to command, to punish, to enact. Skt.

**śāsti**, punishment. Skt. *dinici tagina śāsti ainadi*, she has been suitably punished (she has had her dose); *daivamu nāc aparāddhamu chēsina vāṇḍlacu bāgd śāsti chēsinaḍu*, God avenged me on my enemies.

**śāstracāruḍu**, writer of Shastras. Skt. *dāḍani chēti arthamu*, *magavādi chēti biḍḍā nilavad ani cheppina śāstracāruḍu*, *anta verrivāḍ ēna?* was the Shastra-writer who said that property was not safe with a woman, or a child with a man, such a lunatic?

**śāstramu**, science, art. Skt. *vedānta-śāstramu*, theology; *vaidyaśāstramu*, medicine; *dharmaśāstramu*, jurisprudence; *silpiśāstramu*, architecture; *alancāraśāstramu*, rhetoric; *nitiśāstramu*, ethics; *gaṇitaśāstramu*, arithmetic; *vyācarāṇaśāstramu*, grammar; *tarcaśāstramu*, logic; *śāstragnyāḍnamu*, knowledge of the Shastras. *occaḍu: mī mukham occa vaiḍuna yettuḍ v'un-nadi*, *śāstra pracāram tsūtē micu mī pillala mīda prēma yeccuva v'unnad anna māṭa*. *incōḍu: ā sangati nācu teliyadu*, *mā pillavāḍu rāi vēstē mukhā-nici tagili vāchchi yettuḍ v'undi*. Rhrenologist: That bump on one side of your face denotes philoprogenitiveness according to science. Smith: I know nothing of that: it is a swelling due to my boy throwing a stone at my face.

**śāstri**, doctor of science, especially theological science. Skt. *śāstrulu* in the plural is a common title of learned Smarta Brahmins.

**śāśvatamu**, eternal. Skt. *śāśvata nī-vāsam* is the lawyer's term for domicile. *i lōcamulō v'unṇ anta cālamu śāśvatanga varthilluduru gāca!* may he prosper continually all the time he is on this earth! *manacu dhanamu śāśvatam cādu*, *dēhamulu śāśvatamulu cāvu*, *nityamaina paralōca sukhamulu vichā-rintsu cō valenu*, the goods of this world are perishable, our bodies are perishable, the everlasting felicities of the next world should occupy our

thoughts; *mīru tsūpina pāṇḍityānīci tagina pēru mīcu śāṣvatangā labhin-chindi*, you have gained an immortal name by your scholarship; *batucul ennāllu? bhāgyāḍi erndāllu? cīrti śāṣvatamū gāni*, how long are our days? how lasting our riches? but fame is eternal.

**śáyiru, śáyiru**, sair, transit duty. Hindustani. The old transit duty long since abolished. The word is common in the old records.

**Seṭṭi**, Chetty, merchant, a caste title. A Tamil word. The Telugu is *cōmaṭi*. *lābhamu lēnidi Seṭṭi yēṭa paḍaḍu*, if there is no profit to be got, the Chetti won't venture into a river; a variant is *āḍayamu lēcanē Seṭṭi varada pōḍu*, without hope of gain the Chetti won't face the flood.

**śémushi**, intellect. Skt.

**śēru**, seer. Hindustani; also *sēru*. It is now metrically standardized as the Indian kilo; also a measure equal to one litre.

**śēshamu**, residue, remnant. Skt. *rīma śēshamu, vṛaṇa śēshamu, agni śēshamu v'untisa cūḍadu*, do not spare the remnants of a debt, a sore, or fire; *aśēshamu*, all.

**śēshintsuṭa**, to remain over. *śēshinchina sommu*, the balance; *śēshinchina-vāru*, the rest of the people.

**Śēshuḍu**, Śēsha, the king of serpents. Skt. Vishnu sits on Śēsha who lies under the earth and supports it; he has 1,000 heads. *dēmini sahasra mukhamulu gala Śēshuḍu ainanu varnimpā tsālādu*, even the 1,000-headed Śēsha could not describe it; *Garuḍāya lessā antē, Śēshāya lessā ann aṭṭu*, when he said 'How d'ye do, Garuda', Garuda had to answer, 'How d'ye do, Śēsha' (of impertinent familiarity). *Śēshayya* is a common name for men.

**śībīramu**, encampment, camp. Skt.

**śicastu**, ruined. Hindustani.

**śicsha**, punishment, especially imprisonment. Skt. *caṭhināmāina śicsha* is imprisonment with hard labour; *lantsam ichchēvāllu fryḍḍu chēsu cōru, fryḍḍu chēsu cunna ruzuvu partsaḍam mahā casṭam; yeduru fryḍḍu chēsina vāḍicē śicsha autundi*, those who give bribes will not complain; if they do, proof is

extremely difficult; a countercharge will be made, and it is they that will be punished; *mēnējaru: abaddhāḍu āḍut annādu, inducu śicsha yēmiṭō telusund. naucarū: yēm aṇḍi? mēnējaru: conta cālam aina tarvḍta nimmū ūllacu paṇi mīda pampistānu*. Manager: You tell lies, do you know what is the punishment for that? Employee: What is it, Sir? Manager: After a bit we will send you on a round of the towns. *śicsharthamaina pannu*, penal assessment.

**śicsha**, discipline. Skt. *bāla śicsha*, the teaching of children.

**śicshintsuṭa**, to punish. Skt.

**śicshituḍu**, one who is trained or punished.

**śikha, śiga**, crest. Skt. The crest of a bird, a mountain, &c.; the tuft of hair left at the top of the head when it is shaved. *anditē śikha, andacuntē, cāllu paṭṭu conē vāḍu*, the tuft if he could reach it, if not, your feet (an impudent but servile person); *abbitē śiga, abbaca pōtē cāllu* is a variation of the same proverb: he will take you by the hair if he can; if not, he will fall at your feet.

**śikharamu**, peak; also *śrīngamu*. Skt.

**śikhāmani**, the finest gem in a diadem. Skt. The crest gem.

**śila**, stone. Skt. The Telugu is *rāyi. śilābhōgam, śthalabhōgam, narabhōgam cāna rāvu*, you can never tell what a stone, a place, or a man may turn out (may become an idol, a garden, a king).

**śilācsharamu**, stone inscription. Skt. from *śila*, stone, and *acsharam*, letter. *īḍi śilācsharam vale nī manassulō nāṭu conī v'unnadi*, this is inscribed on your memory as on a stone.

**śilpamu**, handicraft. Skt.

**śilpi**, artisan. Skt. *śilpaśāstramu* is architecture.

**śīramu, śīrassu**, head. Skt.

**śirasāvahintsuṭa**, to obey. Skt. The idea is of placing the written order on your head and bowing in token that you will carry it out. *dēvūḍaina cāni Brāhmaṇa vācyam antē śirasā vāhistaḍu*, though he be a God, if a Brahmin is mentioned he will act in submission to the command.

**śiraschchédamu**, decapitation. Skt. **śirastádári**, office of Sheristadar. **śirastádáruḍu**, Sheristadar or Collector's head clerk, a very important person. Hindustani. In the early days of British rule the Sheristadar for all practical purposes was the Collector. Even now the Collector is popularly supposed to be in his pocket; he is usually a Brahmin. *mīcu tappacundā Śirastáddári autundi; idi yenta calicá-lam aina Brahmaṇa vácyam v'iricé pódu*, you will certainly be a Sheristadar one day; bad as times are the Brahmin still counts for something; *Conḍalráu Pantulu gáru śirashtáddári chésin'appuḍu garbhálaló pinḍálu adiri poyévi*, when Mr. Kondalrao Pantulu held the office of Sheristadar the foetuses in the wombs trembled with fear. Also spelt *śaristáddruḍu*. **śirójamu**, hair. Skt. **śirómaṇi**, gem worn on the head. Skt. **śishtaṇu**, disciplined, obedient. Skt. **śishtáchāramu**, an established rule of conduct. Skt. *Śishtáchāra virudhamgá naḍutsu cunté pápam vastundi*, it is sin to transgress the rules of our faith; *ati bálya virudhālu śāstrānīcinnī śishtáchāranīcinnī cévalam virudhamgá vādam chést unnáru*, they argue that infant-marriage is contrary to the books of the law and tradition. **śishtaḍu**, pious, observant of traditional rules of conduct. Skt. *nīvu cheppinadi śāstraviruddham aguṭa chēta, céval unnatta pralāpamulu, nī māṭalu pramāna buddhigala mā vanṭi śishtaṇṭi angīcarinpa taginavi cávu*, your discourse being contrary to scripture and all clotted nonsense, orthodox people like us must shut our ears to it. **śishyudu**, disciple. Skt. *śishyulacu yeppuḍu guruvu cheppé māṭala y'andu bhacti viśvadálu v'unda valenu*, disciples must always accept the teacher's words with devotion and faith; *guruvu tagga śishyudu*, a disciple worthy of his teacher (a proverbial expression which indicates popular contempt for the system of theological apprenticeship). **śisīra rūtuvu**, the cold weather. Skt. more usually *isali cālamu*, one of the

six seasons. The others are *vasantam*, spring; *vésari*, summer; *varsham*, the rains; *śarattu*, early autumn; and *hémantam*, late autumn. **śistu**, land-tax. Hindustani. **śisuhatya**, infanticide. Skt.; from *śi-suvu*, infant, and *hatya*, slaying. **śisutvamu**, infancy. Skt. **śisuvu**, infant. Skt. *cottavḍu: i v'úlló goppavāḍlu yevaraina puṭṭārā? grā-masthuḍu: nācu telisin anta varacu iccāda śisuvulē puṭṭutār andi, goppavāḍlu puṭṭa lēdu*. Stranger: Have any big people been born in your village? Villager: So far as I know only infants are born, not big people. **śithilamu**, decayed. Skt. **Śiva**, the god Siva. Skt. *chésēvi Śiva pūjalu, cheppēvi abaddhālu*, his acts are Siva worship, his words lies. **śivalingam**, the phallus representing Siva. Skt. **Śivalōcamu**, Siva's heaven. *śivalōcamu ponḍuṭa*, to die (a Saivite expression). **śivamu**, inspiration, possession (by a demon). Skt. **Śivarātri**, the great Siva festival. Skt. Siva's night; the festival comes off in *Māgha* (February to March). **śivāru**, hamlet. **śivāyi**, besides, extra. Hindustani. **Śivudu**, Siva. *Śivun agnya lēnidi chīma cuṭṭadu*, without Siva's orders an ant will not bite you. **śīcu**, sick. English. **śighramu**, quick. Skt. *śighrangā* is the usual word for 'quickly'. **śīlata**, **śīla**, disposition, character. Skt. *suśīlayaina*, of good disposition; *duśīlayaina*, of bad disposition. **śīrshamu**, head. Skt. *śīrsha* is commonly used in the sense of chief, main. **śīrshica**, heading. **śītacālamu**, winter, the cold weather. Skt. **śītalamu**, **śītam**, cold. Skt. *śītōshnamulu* (*śītam* and *ushnamu*), heat and cold, climate. **śīlghaniyam**, praiseworthy. Skt. **śīlghintsuṭa**, to praise. Skt. **śīlōcamu**, a Sanskrit verse. Skt. **śmaśānamu**, burning-ground. Skt. *amma grūha pravēṣamu, āyya śmaśāna*



*pravēṣamu*, the bride enters the house, the bridegroom the tomb (unlocked-for calamity).

**ṣonṭhi**, dry ginger. Skt. *ṣunṭhi*.

**ṣōbha**, lustre. Skt.

**ṣōbhanamu**, happy, auspicious, especially of marriages. Skt. *ṣōbhanamu chēyuta* is to complete a marriage.

**ṣōbhintsuṭa**, to shine. Skt. *mā nēṣu ṣōbhistsuṭa*, my learning shines.

**ṣōcamu**, grief. Skt. *ṣōcōpaṣamana lēkha* is a letter of condolence (*upa-ṣamintsuṭa*, to alleviate).

**ṣōcarnamulu**, lamentations. Skt.

**ṣōchanīyamu**, lamentable. Skt. *ṣarmanilō pradhāna manṭrū agu Brūṅgu gāru prabhutvam i samayamuna rājīnāman iya valasi vatstsuta mīgula sōchanīyam*, it is very distressing that just at this time Brūṅing, the Chief Minister of Germany, should have to resign.

**ṣōcintsuṭa**, to grieve. Skt.

**ṣōdhana**, investigation. Skt.

**ṣōdhintsuṭa**, to investigate, to search. Skt. *vāni paṭṭu com ṣōdhimpagā*, when he was arrested and searched.

**ṣōsha**, drying up, fainting. Skt. *vaṭṭi cantha ṣōsha*, you are only making your throat dry, i.e. wasting your breath.

**ṣraddha**, diligence. Skt. *atithici ṣrad-dhābhactulātō svayangā v'upachāram chēsinaḍu*, he personally attended on his guest with diligence and devotion; *nēnu ṣraddhagā v'unndānu*, I am all attention.

**ṣrama**, toil, trouble. Skt. *dēhaṣrama* is exercise.

**ṣramapaḍuṭa**, to be in difficulties; also to take pains. Skt.

**ṣramapeṭṭuṭa**, to give trouble.

**ṣravanamu**, ear, hearing. Skt. Used in Skt. compounds. *ṣraṇanēndriyam* is the sense of hearing; *dāraṣravana dīradarṣanādī ṣactulu*, the faculties of hearing and seeing at a distance, &c. (supposed to be acquired by yogies).

**ṣrāddhamu**, funeral rite. Skt.; from *ṣraddhā*. *Ṣrāddhadevuḍu* is Yama, the god of death.

**ṣrānti**, rest, peace. Skt. More commonly *viṣrānti*.

**ṣrāvanamu**, fifth lunar month, about July to August. Skt.

**ṣrēni**, line, row. Skt.

**ṣrēshṭhamu**, excellent. Skt.

**ṣrēshṭhuḍu**, excellent man. Skt.

**ṣrēyascaramu**, prosperous, auspicious, beneficial. Skt. *bōgamvāḍḍu rāvaḍam vadhiṭvarulacu bahu ṣrēyasca-ramu*, the attendance of dancing-girls at a marriage brings prosperity to the bridal pair; *Brāhmana Dūshana nīcu ṣrēyascaram cādu*, the Brahmin's curse will bring you bad luck.

**ṣrēyassu**, prosperity, good. Skt. *mī ṣrēyassu cōri cheppindānu*, I spoke for your good.

**ṣrī**, holy, blessed. Used commonly as an honorific prefix. Skt. Properly *Ṣrī* is a name of Lakshmi, wife of Vishnu and goddess of wealth. *Maharāja Rāja Ṣrī* takes the place of our esquire in addresses on letters. The nationalists call their leaders *ṣrījūt*. *Rajas* will be addressed as *Ṣrī Rāja*. Gods and goddesses are all *Ṣrī*. *gōvu lēni v'ūḷḷō goḍḍu gēdē Ṣrī Mahā Lakshmi*, in a village where there are no cows the barren buffalo is a blessed goddess of wealth.

**ṣrīgandhamu**, sandal wood. Skt.

**ṣrīmantuḍu**, wealthy man. Skt.

**ṣrīmat**, His Reverence. Skt.

**ṣrīmukhamu**, pastoral letter. Skt.

**ṣrīrastu**! good fortune! Skt.

**ṣrōtriyamu**, a benefice. Skt. A village conferred on learned men. Shrotriyams are now held by any one as these villages were enfranchised long ago and are in the market.

**ṣrōtriyuḍu**, a learned Brahmin. Skt.

**ṣrūṅgamu**, peak; also *ṣikharamu*. Skt.

**ṣrūṅgāramu**, adornment, beauty, gallantry. Skt. *ṣrūṅgāravatī* is a belle; *ṣrūṅgāradāvayamu* is belles-lettres; *ṣrūṅgāraṇanam* is a pleasure-park; *māmahōpādhyayuluvāru ṣrūṅgāra-ndayaculugā cana paḍutu v'unndāru*, *paṇḍitūl eppuḍu mahā raṣiculu gadd*, you look like a great scholar and a leader of fashionable society; scholars are very fashionable people; *yēmi lēn ammacu yēḍpula ṣrūṅgāramu*, *caligin ammacu caḍupula ṣrūṅgāramu*, what her fat belly is to the rich woman, that her lamentations are to the poor woman (her pride and joy); *lōna vicā-*

*ramu, baiṭa ṣrūṅdāramu*, fair without, foul within (a whited sepulchre).

**ṣrūṅgárintsuṭa**, to adorn. Skt.

**ṣṛuti**, revelation, the Vedas. Skt.

**ṣrutismṛtulu**, the scriptures. Skt.

*smṛtiṣrutulaló vyabhichāram cūḍad antē dānici bōgamvāllanu cūḍa v'untsu cō rād ani artham aṭa*, they pretend that when the scriptures forbid adultery they forbid the keeping of dancing-girls; *nēnu ṣrutismṛti pramānālō amōghamaina vādam chēstānu*, I will produce an unanswerable argument founded on Scripture.

**ṣubhacāryamu**, festival occasion, especially a marriage. Skt. *subhacāryamulalō cūḍa bōgamvālla chēta pādintsaḍam, ādintsaḍam bottigā māni veyya valenu*, we must altogether stop dancing and singing by nautch-girls even on festive occasions.

**ṣubhalēkha, ṣubarékha**, letter announcing a marriage or any festivity. Skt.

**ṣubhavārta**, good news. Skt.

**ṣubhramu**, clean. Skt. *snānamu cheyyaḍam vanṭi ṣubhram cōsam aṭa!* they (Europeans) think baths are taken for bodily cleanliness! (the true doctrine, of course, is that they are religious ceremonies).

**ṣubhramuchēyūṭa**, to clean.

**ṣuchi**, purity. Skt.

**ṣuclapacshamu**, the fortnight of the moon's increase. From Skt. *ṣuclamu*, white; the opposite is *bahūla pacshamu* or *crūṣhṇa pacshamu*.

**ṣucravāramu**, Friday. Skt.

**ṣucruḍu**, the planet Venus. Skt.

**ṣuddhamu**, pure, downright, utter, perfect. Skt. *nīvu ṣuddha dongavu*, you are a downright thief; *ṣuddha abaddhamu*, an utter falsehood.

**ṣuddhāntamu**, seraglio. Skt.

**ṣuddhi**, purification. Skt.

**ṣuddhichēyūṭa**, to purify. *dēha ṣuddhi chēyūṭa*, to thrash.

**ṣuddhigā**, purely, completely. *tricaranasuddhigā*, absolutely (complete in 3 ways, thought, word, and deed).

**ṣuddhuḍu**, a pure or holy man. Skt.

**ṣulcamu**, toll, duty. Skt. *canyāṣulcamu* is the toll taken of parents when they marry off daughters.

**ṣunacamu**, dog. Skt. The Telugu is *cucca*, and *ṣunacam* is never used in speaking, but children are made to learn the word at school.

**ṣunṭha**, blockhead. Skt. *ā sunṭhalu chēsi dushprayatndlu yeppaṭici cāna sāgavu*, the knavish tricks of those blockheads will always fail; *ataḍu vaṭṭi sunṭha*, he is an utter blockhead.

**ṣushcamu**, dry, vain, empty. Skt. *ṣushca priyamulu, ṣūnya hastamulu*, vain cajoleries, empty hands.

**ṣuśrūsha**, service. Skt. *ippaṭivāllacu gurḷiṣuśrūsha bottigā lēdu*, the present generation has given up service to the teacher.

**ṣūdrudu**, sudra, the lowest caste. Skt.

**ṣūla**, throbbing or racking pain. *paccāṣūla*, stitch in the side; *caḍupuṣūla*, colic.

**ṣūlamu**, dart, stake, Śiva's trident. Skt. *chevici ṣūlamu vale sōci*, penetrating my ear like a stake; *manasulō ṣūlamu vale nāṭu con*, planted in my mind like a stake; *Vishṇudēvuḍici chācramunnu, Śivudēci ṣūlamunnu*, Indra's disk, Śiva's trident, and Indra's thunderbolt.

**ṣūnya**, the Buddhistic void, which neither is nor is not.

**ṣūnyamu**, empty, void of. Skt. *ṣushca priyamulu ṣūnya hastamulu*, vain cajoleries, empty hands (fair words butter no parsnips); *ṣūnyahastuḍu*, empty-handed.

**-ṣūnyuḍu**, affix meaning 'void of'. *dayāṣūnyuḍu*, without mercy; *gnyāna-ṣūnyuḍu*, devoid of knowledge; *vivēca-ṣūnyuḍu*, a boor.

**ṣūratvamu**, heroism. Skt. *drambha ṣūratvam*, daring at the outset, it is the first step that counts.

**ṣūruḍu**, hero. Skt. *drambhaṣūruḍu*, a good starter (and poor finisher).

**ṣvāsacōṣamu**, lung. Skt., from *sva-samu*, breath, and *cōṣamu*, sheath. *ūpīrititti* is commoner.

**ṣvāsamu**, breath. Skt. The common word is *ūpiri*.

**ṣvétamu**, white. Skt. The common word is *tella*. *ṣveta-* is used in composition: *ṣvētacushṭhuu*, leprosy; *Ṣvētādri*, the White Mountain (the Himalayas); *Ṣvētapatramu*, the White Paper.

# T

**tabbibbu**, flurry, agitation.

**tabucu**, tray.

**facarāru**, dispute. Hindustani.

**taccāda**, scales. Telugu. Large scales such as those used in the Treasury to weigh rupees by the thousand.

**taccina**, remaining; from a verb *taccu* which is seldom used. *taccinavāru rāni lōpam v'unḍadu*, the rest won't fail to come.

**taccu**, trick. Thug is derived from this; they had nasty tricks of sand-bagging and garrotting.

**taccuva**, defect, less, too little. The opposite is *eccuva*. The *v* in both words is usually pronounced as a *w*. *telivi taccuva*, *acali yeccuva*, the bigger the appetite, the less the sense.

**taccuvapaḍuṭa**, to fall short.

**tacshanamu**, at once. Skt. *vāri daggira paregettu conī tacshanam tisu-conī rāvalenu*, run and fetch him at once. The derivation is from *tat*, that, and *cshanam*, instant.

**tad-**, prefix meaning 'that'. Skt. *tat*. *tat* becomes *tad* before vowels, *d*, &c., *taddinamu*, commemoration day; *tadanugunamgā*, according to that.

**taḍabaḍuṭa**, to be confused, to stagger, to flutter.

**taḍabāṭu**, fluttering, confusion.

**taḍaca**, matting, frame, hurdle made of strips of bamboo, &c.; also *taḍica*. Anglo-Indians use the word in the form of *tatty*. *tappula taḍaca* is a confused mass of mistakes; *taḍaca lēni y'inlō cucca dūrin aṭṭu*, as a dog enters a house without a *tatty* (screen used as door).

**tadanantaramu**, after that.

**tadanugunangā**, according to. *nī taribitū chēta nēnunnu tadanugunangānē mātalu cheppuṭānu*, I will speak according to your tutoring.

**taḍavu**, delay.

**taḍavuṭa**, to grope; also *taḍumuṭa*, *taḍuvuṭa*.

**taḍā**, then. Skt. Used in books.

**taḍārabhyā**, from that time. Skt. Used in books.

**taddinamu**, the day of commemoration of one's ancestors. Skt.

**tadēcadhyanamu**, reverie. Skt., from *tat*, that, *ēca*, one, and *dhyānam*, meditation; *vḍḍu tadēcadhyanamugān unndḍu*, he is in a reverie.

**taḍi**, damp. *taḍi guḍḍalatō gontuca tega cōstāḍu*, he will cut a man's throat with a damp cloth (hidden malice).

**taḍica**, *tatty*, same as *taḍaca*. *dḍadi boncītē gōḍa peṭṭin'aṭṭu*, *mogavḍḍu boncītē taḍica caṭṭin'aṭṭu*, a woman's lies are built like a wall, a man's are mere matting.

**taḍipeṭṭuconuṭa**, to wet; also *taḍipintsuṭa*, *taḍupuṭa*. *āme caṇṭa taḍi peṭṭu connadi*, she melted into tears.

**taḍipintsuṭa**, to wet; also *taḍipeṭṭuconuṭa*, *taḍupuṭa*.

**taḍisi**, wet. *taḍisi gāni guḍise caṭṭadu*, *tāci gāni moggaḍu*, a man won't build a hut till he is wet through or stoop till he has hit his head; *battal anni taḍasi mudd ainavi*, my clothes got soaking wet.

**taḍisipōvuṭa**, to get wet.

**taḍiyuṭa**, to be wet.

**taḍumuṭa**, to grope, to hesitate. *taḍumucōcundā sabhalō manchi nilla prāyangā yēcaruvu peṭṭa valenu*, I must pour out words at the meeting without hesitation like a stream of water; same as *taḍavuṭa*, *taḍuvuṭa*.

**taḍupuṭa**, to wet.

**taḍuvuṭa**, to grope. *chicatilō taḍuvuconutsu*, groping in the dark; same as *taḍumuṭa*, *taḍavuṭa*.

**tagalabaḍuṭa**, to be burnt. *ocaḍu: mī tsuṭṭala ducāṇḍmici nipp aṇṭu connad ani vinnānu; anta tagalabaḍi pōyindā yēmiṭi? incōḍu: tsuṭṭalu mātram cāla lēdu*. Smith: I hear your cigar shop got on fire; was everything burnt? Jones: Everything except the cigars.

**tagani**, unfit, not fitting, improper; negative from *taguṭa*, to be fit.

**tagaramu**, tin.

**tagaramu**, **tagaru**, ram. Skt. The Telugu is *poṭṭēlu*. *conḍatō tagaru*

*pótláḍin aṭṭu*, a ram butting a mountain (conceit).

**tagavu**, dispute.

**tagavuláḍuṭa**, to quarrel.

**tagáḍa**, quarrel, dispute. Hindustani. *induló tagáḍḍa peṭṭac ayyaḍ, chinna paddu*, do not dispute that, it is a small item.

**tagga**, fit, worthy. Short for *tagina*. *guruvucu tagga sishyudu*, a disciple worthy of his master.

**taggintsuṭa**, to degrade, to debar.

**tagguṭa**, to decrease, to fall in price.

**tagilina**, struck, wounded. *tagilina cále tagulutundi*, it is always the wounded foot that gets struck.

**tagilintsuṭa**, to fasten, to hang on, to entangle. *oca pracaṇanalo y'illa v'unḍenu*: 'má daggira aidu rūḍyala vastuvulu comuconévdāllacu cōṭu tagilinchēdi ocaṭi, sigareṭṭu cálcēdi incōṭi bahumānamga istānu.' *Lacshmayya aidu rūḍyala vastuvulu ḍṛḍaru pampenu*; *vaṭito pāṭu oca chila, oca nippupulla pampiri*, an advertisement ran: 'Purchasers of Rs. 5 worth of goods will get as a present something to hang their coats on and something to light their cigarettes with. Lakshmayya sent an order for Rs. 5 worth of goods and got with them a nail and match; *nanmu á pamilō tagilinchiri*, they entangled me in that business; *vānici sancelalu tagilinchiri*, they fixed fetters on him; *rōgamu tagilintsuconuṭa*, is to contract a disease.

**tagina**, **tagga**, fit, worthy. *ādhyacshuḍu*: *māna sangham gavarnarugāri daggirici rāyabāram pampints dle, inducu tagina sabhyul evarō cheppanḍi. sabhyudu*: *aidugurini pampintāma? ādhyaacshuḍu*: *aṭṭāḍē pampintāmu; Rāmāyā cūḍā vāḷḷalō chērūstāma? sabhyudu*: *chērta vatstsumu gāni, Rāmāyā nōru tera-vacunḍā v'unḍē sharatu mida pampintā vatstsumu*. Chairman: Our association has to send a deputation to the Governor; say who will be fit representatives. Member: Shall we send five? Chairman: Yes, shall we include Rāmāyā? Member: By all means, but on condition that he keeps his mouth shut; *gantacu tagina bonta*, like saddle, like quilt (contemptuous);

*guruvucu tagga śishyudu*, like teacher, like disciple. *taginanta* means enough.

**tagulapaḍuṭa**, to burn (intransitive); also *tagulupaḍuṭa*.

**tagulapeṭṭuṭa**, to set on fire; also *tagulapeṭṭuṭa*.

**tagulaveyyuṭa**, to set on fire. *yēru dāṭi teppa tagala vēsin'aṭṭu*, to burn one's boat after crossing the stream.

**tagulubāḍi**, expense.

**tagulupaḍuṭa**, to burn (intransitive); also *tagulapaḍuṭa*.

**tagulupeṭṭuṭa**, to set on fire; also *tagulapeṭṭuṭa*.

**taguluṭa**, to touch, to have happen to one, to get on fire, to be incurred, to be found, to be wounded, to be struck, to be entangled. *tagilina cále tagulutundi*, it is always the wounded foot that gets struck; *mīru y'āme valalō tagulucomḍaru*, you have been entangled in her net; *temisu dṭalō banti dṭagāni talacāyacu tagilenu. dṭagāḍu*: *banti tagili nā talacāyi boppi caṭṭindi, ṭṭla dṭaḍam anyāyam. prēcshacuḍu*: *acram ēm und ayyā? inḍaṭṭi munchi tṣūt umḍanu; mīru dṭut um appuḍu talacāyi upyōgintsané lēdu; andu chē debba tagilitē māttram ēmi nasṭam?* A ball hit a tennis-player on the head. Player: I have got a lump on the head from the ball hitting it, it is not fair that I should go on playing in that condition. Spectator: Where is the unfairness? I have been watching you all the time and you have never used your head at all, so what harm has the blow on the head done you? *Lacshmayya*: *mī pillavāḍu nā mida rāyi visiri vēsāḍu. Vencayya*: *adi micu tagilindā? Lacshmayya*: *tagala lēdu. Vencayya*: *aitē adi vēsinavāḍu māvāḍu cāḍu*. Smith: Your boy threw a stone at me. Jones: Did it hit you? Smith: No. Jones: Then it was not my boy that threw it. *inṭici nippu tagilindi*, the house is on fire; *iccaḍa gāli tagulutsun-nadi*, we get the breeze here; *debba tagilindi*, it is wounded, is what we say when, e.g. we wound a snipe; *tagala lēdu*, I have missed it.

**taguṭa**, to be fit, to suit, to suffice, to be right. *aṭṭu cheyya tagunā?* is that a proper thing to do?

**tahataha**, agitation; onomatopoeic.

**tahāssiludāruḍu**, Tahsildar. Hindu-stani. Officer corresponding with a sub-prefect; his charge is a taluk.

**tailamu**, oil, ointment. Skt., from *ṭila*. *taila yantram*, oil pump.

**tala**, head. *prazalalō tala yettuconuṭa*, to raise our heads in society; *tala nindā musugu vēsuconi*, with your head all muffled up; *talalu bōḍul aité*, *tala-pulu bōḍulā*? their heads are clean-shaven, but are their thoughts clear? (*Vēmana*); *talā tōcā lēni catha*, a story without head or tail; *taldri pāgā talatō tīrutundi*, a Talayari's hate does not end till he gets your head; *tong'unna śuncārini tala mīṭa dīmpum ann aṭṭu*, like the man who asked the sleeping toll-keeper to help him put down his head-load (a silly thing to do as he might have walked through without paying); *nā tala tīrugutsumnadi*, my head swims; *vāmicī sāra talac eccinadi*, the spirits have gone to his head; *talabirusu*, stubborn (rough in the head).

**talacattū**, the cedilla at the top of some of the Telugu letters.

**talacāya**, head-piece, head.

**talacindugā**, head downwards, upside down, in disorder. *moṭārubanḍi talacindul aité*, if your car is out of order; *nēnu pustacam talacindulugā tsadava galanu*, I can read a book upside down.

**talacuminchina**, above one's head. *talacu minchina vyayam chēsi*, spending up to one's ears; *talacu minchina vēśhlu vēsi*, dressed up to one's eyes.

**talagaḍa**, pillow. *vacca duppaṭi talagaḍa tisuconi rā*, bring a sheet and pillow.

**talaguḍḍa**, turban.

**tanalanoppi**, headache. *nācu conchem talanoppi vachchi vaidyuni pilipinchinānu*, I got a little headache and sent for the doctor. *ḍāḍṭaru; nīcu tala noppi yeccaḍa vachchindi? vidyārthi: baḷḷō*. Doctor: Where did you get your headache. Boy: At school.

**talapaduṭa**, put in one's head. *ḍviḍa yē paṇi talapaditē ā paṇi sādhistundi*, she will succeed in anything she undertakes.

**talapāga**, turban.

**talapeṭṭuṭa**, to take into one's head. *tarvāta yēmi zārigindō yēmiṭo maḷli dāni zōḷi tala peṭṭaru*, afterwards they won't take it into their heads to concern themselves again with what happened.

**talapu**, thought. *atuvanṭi talapulu pāpa hētuvul ani tōchi*, thinking that such thoughts would lead to sin.

**talatsuṭa**, to think. *tān unḍēdi dāgili gunṭa, talachēvi mēda māḷigalu*, living in a pit and dreaming of palaces; *tān ocaṭi talistē, daivamu ocaṭi talachinadi*, man proposes, God disposes.

**talatala**, glittering, onomatopoeic.

**talaticca**, sauciness.

**talatōca**, head or tail. *talatōca lēni catha*, a story without head or tail.

**talatrippu**, giddiness. From *tala*, head, and *trippuṭa*, to turn.

**talayāri**, **talavari**, **talāri**, village policeman. *dāga pōyi talāri y'inṭlō dīrindā aṭa*, like the man who went to hide and got into the policeman's house (ran into the lion's mouth).

**talā**, per head. *talā vaḍa rīpāyi icchī*, give them a rupee a head.

**tallaḍilluṭa**, **tallaḍintsuṭa**, to be agitated, to quiver. *dāmicī yēmainḍ hāni chēyun ēmō ani nā hrīdayam tallaḍillutsumnadi*, my heart is agitated lest some harm befall her; *tāmarāculō niḷḷu tallaḍinchin aṭṭu*, like a drop quivering on a lotus leaf (precarious position).

**talli**, mother. *ṭicharu: occa cuṭumbamlō talli, tandri, pillavāḍḍi unnār aṇucō, yentamandi untṛu? bāluḍu: iddaru. ṭicharu: elāgu? bāluḍu: pillavāḍḍi talli yettu cuṇṭundi cabaṭṭi*. Teacher: Suppose there is a family consisting of father, mother, and child, how many does that make? Boy: Two. Teacher: How so? Boy: The mother carries the child in her arms; *talli caḍupu tsūtumu, penḍlāmu vīpu tsūtumu*, the mother will look at her son's belly, the wife at his back (to see what he has brought back for her); *talli tsālu pillacu tapputsumnādā?* as is the mother, so is the daughter; *talli daivamu, tandru dhanamu*, a mother is a divinity, a father is a

treasure; *tallini tsūchi pillanu tisucó valenu*, look at the mother before you take the daughter; *talli léni pillá ulli léni cūra*, a motherless child is curry without onions.

**tallidanḍrulu**, parents; from *talli*, mother, and *tanḍri*, father. *tallidanḍrula guṇḍlu coḍuculacu sancramistav anna vamaṣa pāramparyapu siddhanta-muló micu nammacam unnadá?* do you believe in the heredity theory of sons inheriting qualities from their parents?

**tallitalli**, maternal grandmother; also *ammamma*, *tāmma*.

**tallivēru**, tap-root.

**talugu**, halter (for cattle). *gēdenu conī talugunacu lógudumá?* when we buy a she-buffalo shall we draw back for the halter?

**talupu**, door. *tana talupu tisi, porigimṇi peṭṭi, vātri antā cuccalu tōlutū cūrtsum aṭṭu*, like the man who took his door off the hinges and gave it to his neighbour and spent the night chasing the dogs away (charity begins at home).

**tama**, your (honorific); the gradation is *nī, mī, tama*.

**tamala**, betel.

**tamalapācu**, betel-leaf. Chewed with areca-nut and lime; offered to guests and then called *tāmbūlamu*.

**tamamu**, darkness. Skt. Used only in books.

**tamaru**, you (honorific). The gradations are *nīvu, mīru, tamaru*.

**tamassu**, darkness. Skt. Used only in books or of abstract things like *mūḍhatvatamassu*, the night of ignorance.

**ṭamaṭama**, tom-tom, the noise of the drum; onomatopoeic. *ḍappu puṭṭu-conī ṭama ṭamā vēsé māḍigavāḍitō cheppu*, tell the tom-tom Māḍiga to take his drum. Tom-toming is the usual method of publication of orders or announcements in India, and it is the Māḍiga caste (cobblers) who are the town-criers in the Telugu districts.

**tamāsha**, wonder, spectacle, fun. Hindustani. *yēmi zarugutundō tamāshā tsūdām ani vachchānām*, I have

come to see the fun; *tamāshā anuṭa*, to say in jest.

**tamāshāvāḍu**, funny person. *tyana bahu tamāshāvāḍugā cana paḍuṭū v'unnāḍu*, he looks a very funny person.

**tambura**, a kind of guitar, from *tanti*, string, and *burra*, shell.

**tammi**, lotus.

**tammuḍu**, young brother. *ḍvalintacu annadammul unnāru gāni, tummuḍu tammuḍainḍ lēḍu*, a yawn has younger and elder brothers (*annadammul* = *anina* + *tammulu*), a sneeze not even a younger brother (you sneeze once and get it over, but one yawn draws another after it).

**tana**, his, her, their (reflexive). *tana nīḍa tanalōne v'unṭunnadi*, a man's shadow always accompanies him (i.e., the fruit of his actions); *Tallapācavāri cavitvamū conta, tana paityamū conta*, part he stole from Tallapacu, the other part is rubbish (bile).

**tanakhā**, mortgage. Hindustani.

**-tanamu**, affix denoting quality: -ness, -ty, -tion, -ment. *doratanamu*, sovereignty, *manchitanamu*, goodness.

**tanantaṭatānē, tanacutānē**, of one's own accord. *tanantaṭatānē rā valenu*, he must come of his own accord.

**ṭanaṭana**, clanging, onomatopoeic. *ṭanaṭanam ani binde tsappuḍu chēyutsu*, the metal jar clanging.

**tanavāḍu**, one's own relation, caste-man, &c. *vāḍḍinchēvāḍu tanavāḍu aité caḍa baṇṭin cūrtsumḍ vaccaṭē*, it is all the same where your seat is so long as the waiter is your man; *tana vāru lōtucu tīturu, cānivāru caḍacu tīturu*, your own people will try and drown you, strangers will draw you to the bank.

**ṭancaśāla**, mint.

**tanḍēlu**, head boatman, tindal. Hindustani.

**tanḍri**, father. *vāḍu tanḍri atṭsu*, he is the image of his father; *durmārga-munacu tanḍri baddhacanu*, idleness is the root of all evil; *talli dāivamu, tanḍri dhanamu*, you turn to your mother for divine love, and to your father for money; *d tanḍri coḍucu cāḍā*, his father's son; *talli tsanipōṭē tanḍri pinatanḍritō samānamu*, if the

mother dies the father becomes an uncle (his fondness diminishes).

**tangéḍu** (*cassia auriculata*), a common shrub with a yellow flower. It is used by tanners to tan leather. *pūchīna tangéḍu*, the tangéḍu in full blossom (of prosperity).

**tangu**, **tanguváru**, horse's girth.

**tanikhi**, investigation. Hindustani.

**tanivi**, satisfaction. *tanivi tīra mātlādi-nāḍu*, he talked till he was satisfied (he had his say).

**tannu**, kick.

**tannuṭa**, to kick, to trample on. *nāḷugu tannuḷu tannuḍumu*, I will give him a kick or two; *nēnu vacchi, nāḷugu tanni, vidhilōci geṇi vēsinānu*, I came along and kicked him out into the street. *ṭīcharu: ni cōtucu yemni guṇḍil unnai? bāḷuḍu: āidu. ṭīcharu: nēnu nāḷugu tīsu cunṭe yēm autundi? bāḷuḍu: mē nānna tantāḍu*. Teacher: How many buttons are there on your coat? Boy: Five. Teacher: if I take four away, what then? Boy: My father will kick you. *cālu tannitē murigēdi gummuḍi cāya; cālu tannitē perigēdi puttsa cāya*, trample on a pumpkin and it decays; trample on a water-melon and it flourishes.

**tantā**, trouble. *tanṭā yēmi v'unnadi?* what's the trouble? *nācu sthālam lēca nēnu tanṭālu paḍutū v'unnānu*, I am in difficulties for want of room (I am boxed up); *mī bāgu cōsamai nēn enni vidhamulagānāinā tanṭālu paḍinānu*, I have taken any amount of trouble for your good.

**tanṭālamāri**, troublesome, vicious. *tanṭālamāri gurramunacu tāṭi paṭṭē gorapam*, for the vicious horse a curry comb of palmyra-splinters.

**tanti**, **tantri**, wire. Used also, like our wire, of a telegram.

**tantram**, device, scheme, policy, plot. Skt. The newspapers use *rājya-tantram* for public policy; *mā peḷli vēgiram cācunḍā v'unḍāḍānīci yēdō tantram zurgutū v'unnadi*, some plot is going on to delay our marriage.

**taṇucubēnucu**, glittering; onomatopoeic.

**tanuvu**, body. Skt. *oḷḷu*, *ṣarīram*, *dēham* are commoner.

**tapamu**, **tapassu**, penance. Skt. *cadapaṭa chinnadi peddā ai y'inta cālamunacu nā tapamu phalinchenu gādā y'ani*, when at last the girl grew up and I thought of recompense and reward for protracted mortification of the flesh.

**tapassāli**, **tapasi**, a recluse, ascetic. Skt. *i madhya tappassāḷulu taccuv ai mahimalu conta cālamu nundī canapaḍacunḍā unnavi*, miracles have decreased with the number of ascetics.

**tapā**, **ṭapāl**, the post, especially an official's post-bag. Hindustani. *ṭapā dvāra teliya chēstānu*, I shall inform you by post. The word originally meant a stage on the postal route.

**tapābantrōtu**, postman. *adugō tapābantrōtu v'uttaram tīsu cunī vacchī-nāḍu*, see the postman has brought a letter.

**tapintsuṭa**, to do penance.

**tappa**, except, besides. Properly 'missing out' from *tappuṭa*, to miss out. *nācu canipeṭṭu conī unḍuṭa tappa vēre pani lēdā?* I have something else to do besides hanging about here.

**tappaca**, unflinching, certainly.

**tappacunḍā**, without doubt, certainly. *tappacunḍā vāru mē pacsham-gānē vādīstāru*, they will undoubtedly argue on our side. *naucaru: micu naucaru cā valen ani yevārō cheppitē, vacchānu. peddamānishi: mā y'inlō pani antā māvāḷḷē chēsu conṭārē. naucaru: aḷa aṭē nēnu tappacunḍā iccāḍē v'unṭānu, untsucōṇḍi*. Servant: I heard you wanted a servant and have come along. Gentleman: My womenfolk do all the work themselves. Servant: Then I shall certainly stay; engage me.

**tappāy'oppā**, right or wrong. *tappāy'oppā y'ani vimarsinchi telisicōca chēvōḍlu cheyanu*, I shan't sign till I have made sure it is correct.

**tappintsuṭa**, to extricate; in the middle voice 'to escape'. *prānamu tappintsuconi vacchānu*, I have escaped with my life.

**tappipōvuta**, to escape. *tappipōyina*, defaulting.

**tappitamu**, mistake. *aṭuvāṇi com-mishanarānu veyyaḍam gavarnamēnu tappitam*, it is Government's fault to

appoint such (municipal) commissioners. (But, now that they are elected, the people are still dissatisfied.)

**tappu**, fault, mistake. *ná tappu*, my mistake; *tappulataḍaca*, a mass of mistakes; *tappuddri*, the wrong road; *tappu mātal āḍuṭa*, to be delirious; *tappulu*, *veticevāḍḍu tandri*; *oppulu veticevāḍu ḍra lēni vāḍu*, the man who seeks out your faults is a father to you; the man who pays you compliments is your enemy; *tappulēnivānni uppulō veyyūm annāḍ āṭa*, they say he said: 'put the man who has no faults in the Salt' (the Salt Department has a reputation for harshness and finding fault with the best of subordinates); *tappulēnivāru dharanilō lēru*, there is none without a fault; *tappū v'oppū Daivam erugunu*; *pappū cūḍu Bāpaḍ erugunu*, God knows right and wrong, the Brahmin, rice and dhol; *Dāsari tappu dandamutō sari*, the Dasari has only to fold his hands to be forgiven (there is a play upon words here, *dandamu* meaning also punishment). *Lacshmāyā: nēnu nishpacshapātini, nēnu tappu paṇi chēsind dānici vichāra paḍutānu*; *incōllatō nā tappu chepputānu*. *Vencayya: mī daggira rahasyam dḍgaḍu cābōlu*. Smith: I am a fair-minded man, if I make a mistake I am sorry and confess it. Jones: I suppose you can't keep a secret.

**tappu**, **tappuḍu**, mistaken, false. *tappuḍacshyam* is false evidence.

**tappuconuṭa**, to get out of the way. *tappucō*, get out, is what you say to people obstructing the way.

**tappuṭa**, to miss. *dinam tappi dīnōmu*, every other day; *yē pāṭu tappind sāpāṭu tappadu*, whatever is missed it won't be meals; *rā gala ṣaṇi Rāmēṣ-varamu pōyind tappadu*, though you go on pilgrimage to Ramesvaram, the fated misfortune will not miss you; *talli tsālu pillacu tapputs unnadā?* will the daughter lose the mother's track? (as is the mother, so is the daughter); *adi vānici tappadu*, he is in for it.

**tapsīlu**, particulars. Hindustani. An account word.

**tarabītu**, teaching, tutoring, coaching. Hindustani. *mīru ṣhishyūṇi bahu bāga*

*tarabītu chesind āṇḍi*, you have taught your disciple very well; also *taribītu*.

**tarafu**, on behalf of. Hindustani. *vāri tarafuna māṭṭāḍadamunacu vachchindānu*, I have come to represent them.

**taragati**, grade, rank, class. Skt. *reṇḍava taragati ṭicceṭṭu*, a second-class ticket. Class in a school, but that is more commonly *clāsu*.

**tarahā**, sort, species. Hindustani. *ippuḍu peddamanishi tarahā bottigā pōtū v'unnadi*, gentlemen as a species are dying out altogether; *vivadhama ainaruvāta peddamanishi tarahā chērtu cunnāḍu*, after marriage he turned respectable (*il se rangea*).

**tarahāgā**, like, in the fashion of. *vāḍu doralā tarahāgā tala cattirintu cunnāḍu*, he had his hair cut in European fashion; *i pādichidlu manivēsi y'ikka manam peddamanishi tarahāgā māṭṭāḍḍāmu*, let us talk like gentlemen, not slaves.

**taraluṭa**, to set out, to move; causative *taralintuṣuṭa*, to cause to move, to remove, to set going; also *tarluṭa*, *tarlintuṣuṭa*.

**-taram**, the comparative affix. *satyam cantē srēṣṭhamainad ēḍiyu lēdu*, *asatyamuna cantē tīvrataram ainad incocāṭi lēdu*, there is nothing more excellent than truth or more dire than untruth; *taram* is often omitted as in the first half of the above example; *cantē*, than, which is literally 'looking at', by itself supplying the comparison.

**taramu**, class, sort.

**taramu**, generation. *tarataramula mūṇḍi*, generation after generation.

**taramu**, possible. *cāmamu jāyintsadānici yevāri taram autundi?* who can conquer lust?

**tarangamu**, wave. Skt. Used in books for *ala*.

**taravāṇi**, sour rice water.

**tarcamu**, logic. Skt. *atanici conchemu vyācarāṇamu, tarcamu, alancāraṣṭramu cūḍā telusumu*, he knows some grammar, logic, and rhetoric.

**tarcaśāstramu**, science of logic. Skt.

**tarcaśāstri**, logician. Skt.

**tari**, time. Skt. *ittari*, now; *oca tari*, once.



**taribítu**, teaching. *nēnu pāṭhaśāla peṭṭi, mimmāln andarini taribítu chés-téné cāni, miru y'i lócamló guḍḍi gavvac aíná pañici ráru*, unless I set up a school and train you all, you won't be worth a dud farthing in this world; also *tarabítu*.

**tarimíḍi**, lathe.

**tarimiveyuṭa**, to drive away. *miru sādhyamāin anta varacu pedda paric-shalan ichchina vāriṇi tarimī vēstú, mi bandhuvulacé v'udyógálu y'ippistú v'unmāru*, you drive away those who have got good degrees as far as possible to make room in the offices for your relations; *vāṇṇi vidhilóci tarimī vēsindāru*, they drove him into the street.

**tarjani**, index finger. Skt.

**tarlintsuṭa**, to set going; also *tara-lintsuṭa*.

**tarlivatstsuta**, to set out to come. *peḷlicoḍucuvōru tarlivastāru*, the bridegroom's party have started.

**tarliveḷḷuṭa**, to set out to go.

**tarluṭa**, to set out; also *taraluṭa*.

**tartsugá**, often.

**tarugu**, discount, wastage, brokerage; same idea as in the English 'tare and tret'. *taragari* is a broker.

**taruguṭa**, to be worn away, to be finished. *vanne tarigi y'unna ná mukha-mu*, my worn-out complexion; *taraganí padavi*, a well-trodden path; *dúramu tarugacunnadi*, the way is coming to an end; *occocca ráyi tōstú v'unṭé, conḍ aíná tarugutundi*, remove stone by stone and even a mountain will be removed; *dōva taraga lédu*, the way does not become shorter; *yenta vrāsi-nanu y'i dīshanari tarugacunnā v'un-nadi*, though I have written such a lot this dictionary is not finished.

**tarumuṭa**, **tarumuconipóvuta**, to pursue.

**taruṇamu**, opportunity. Skt.

**taruṇi**, a young girl. Skt. Used in books.

**taruvāta**, **tarvāta**, after. *á tarvāta*, after that; *ná tarvāta*, after me; *tarvāta cāha*, the next story.

**tarzumá**, translation. Hindustani. You can say *bhāshāntaramu* (Skt.) but you don't. *ocaḍu: nēnu gāraḍi chést*

*unṭé tsúchévāḷlu navvāru. incōḍu: yendu chéta? ocaḍu: nēnu cheppé mḍḍalu aravamlóci tarzumá cheyya-dāñici ocaḍini cudurtsu cunṭé, vāḍu á mḍḍalu tinnagá cheppaca, gāraḍi yeṭlá chéstānó cūḍá cheppadam modalu-peṭṭāḍu; á sangati nácu chivaracu gāni teliya lédu*. Smith: 'The spectators laughed when I was doing conjuring tricks. Jones: Why? Smith: I had engaged a man to translate my remarks into Tamil; he translated them all wrong and also explained how I did the tricks. I did not find out till it was all over.'

**tat-**, prefix meaning 'that'. Skt. *tat-cālamu*, at that time; *tatpūrvamu*, before that; *tatśhanamu*, at that instant.

**taṭapaṭa**, bing-bang; onomatopoeic. *chétuló ḍabbu léca venuca mundu ṭaṭa-paṭá y'istú v'unnámu*, though I had no money I kept giving it out right and left, bing-bang.

**tatasthamu**, **taṭasthuḍu**, near, present, neutral. Skt.

**tatastintsuṭa**, to happen. Skt., from *tatastham*, near, present.

**taṭataṭa**, thump-thump; onomatopoeic. Used, e.g. of the heart.

**taṭácamu**, tank, pond. Skt. The common word is *cheruvu*.

**tatáluna**, suddenly.

**tatcálíca**, **tatcálamaina**, coeval.

**tathatá**, fact of being what it is, *sicceitas* (philosophy). Skt.

**tathá**, so. Skt. *yathá rájá tathá prajā*, as the king so the people; *yathá bījam tathāncuram*, as the seed so the sprout.

**tathástu**, so be it! amen! Skt.

**tathyamu**, truth. *tavvagá tavvagá tathyam tēluttumadi*, dig and dig and the truth will out.

**tatimma**, the rest.

**taṭṭa**, small flat basket.

**taṭṭamma**, the goddess of measles, measles.

**tattarapaḍuṭa**, be agitated.

**tattarapáṭu**, agitation.

**taṭṭu**, direction, side. *a taṭṭuna pó*, go that side; *midi taṭṭu*, the upper side; *cindi taṭṭu*, the lower side.

**taṭṭu**, a pony, small horse (Anglo-Indian *tat*).

**tat̥tuṭa**, to touch, to clap, to knock, to strike. *occa cheyyi tat̥tité tsappuḍu aund?* will there be any sound if you clap with only one hand? (union is strength, or, it takes two to make a quarrel); *talupu yavarō tat̥tuts un-ndu*, some one is knocking at the door; *rommu tat̥tuconutsu*, striking his chest; *i v'upāyam divyangā v'un-nadi*, idi y'idi varacu nā buddhici tat̥tin-nadi cdu, a very good idea, it had not struck me.

**tatvamu**, the real, real nature or constitution. Skt. (*śarira*)*tatvam*, constitution (of the body). *tellavāḷḷu māmsamu rotte tintāru ganuca vāḷḷa tatvdlacū mana tatvdlacū tsāḷā bhēdam v'unṭundi*, as white people eat meat and bread there is much difference between their constitution and ours.

**taudu**, bran; also spelt *tavuḍu*. *tavi-tici vachchina cheyyē dhanamucu vas-tundi*, the hand that steals bran will steal money.

**tavva**, a small measure of capacity, a pint, two solas. *tanacu aina tavveḍu taidu v'unē*, *dcaṭi vēlacu aragintsa vatstsumu*, if you have even a pint of bran of your own you will have something to eat when you are hungry; *pitssta tavva*, a false pint measure.

**tavvintsuṭa**, to get dug; causal of *tavvūṭa*.

**tavvūṭa**, to dig. *conḍa tavvi yelucanu paṭṭin aṭṭu*, to dig up a mountain to catch a rat; *tavvagā tavvagā tathyam tēlutunnadi*, dig and dig and the truth will come out.

**tā**, he himself. *tā valasinadi Rambha*, *tā muniginadi Ganga*, his woman is Rambha, his river is the Ganges; *tā chedḍa cōti vanam ella cherichinadi*, one bad monkey ruins the whole grove (one sickly sheep infects the flock).

**tābédāruḍu**, subordinate. Hindu-stani. *lantsālu putstsu cōné Tahassiludārunni tsistē tābédārlacu ishtangā v'unḍadu*, his subordinates do not look with a favourable eye on a Tahsildar who does not take bribes.

**tābēlu**, tortoise, turtle.

**tācāṭṭu**, mortgage, pawning, *tākhāṭṭu*. Hindustani. *peḷḷāmu medalō v'unna*

*paṭṭeḍa cōṭṭi tisu conī pōyi tācāṭṭu peṭṭinḍu*, he pawned the necklace off his wife's neck.

**tāci**, a talky. English.

**tācintsuṭa**, to apply; causative of *tācuṭa*, to touch.

**tāci**, stitch. Hindustani. *cuṭṭu* is the Telugu word.

**tācu**, **tācuḍu**, contact, touch.

**tācuṭa**, to touch. *praṣna: turucavāḍu muṭṭu cunnanduc aind prāyaścittam v'unḍa valenā? accara lēdā? zavabu: manam yenni māṭl ani prāyaścittāḍu chēsu cunṭāmu; ā mōṭa munnā coḍuculu tāca vadd anē mānutārā?* Question: Must you not do penance if you touch even a Muhammedan? Answer: How often are we to do penance? If you tell those rough blackguards not to touch you will they abstain from doing so?

**tāḍu**, cord, rope; also *trāḍu*. *cōla lēni peṭṭu*, *tāḍu lēni caṭṭu*, a blow without a rod, a bond without a rope (the methods of civilized governments or a calamity coming unawares); *tāḍu tsāḷaca pōtē nuyyi puḍṭsum'ann aṭṭu*, the rope being too short he (lost his temper and) ordered the well to be filled up.

**tāgubōṭu**, drunkard.

**tāgubōṭutanamu**, drunkenness.

**tāguḍu**, drinking. *peḍdamanishi: venaca nimu tsūchin'appuḍu tāguḍu alavāṭu lēd ani cheppitē nācu santōsham vachhindi. ippuḍumimutsistētāgi v'un-nanducu vichāram vēstunnadi. tāgina-vāḍu: micu vichāram vēstē, nāc ippuḍu santōshamgā v'unnadandī.* Gentleman: When I saw you before and you told me you were not in the habit of drinking, I was happy. Now, seeing you drunk, I am sorry. Drunken man: But I am happy now, Sir.

**tāguṭa**, to drink. *podugu cōsi pālu tāgin aṭṭu*, cutting the udder to drink the milk; *tāga nērani pilli bōrlā tōsu connad āṭa*, the cat which could not drink upset (the pot); *tsuṭṭa tāguṭa*, to drink a cigar, is to smoke it; *tsuṭṭa tāguṭavā?* try a cheroot; also *trāguṭa*.

**tākhīdu**, order. Hindustani. A nearly obsolete word, but the orders issued from the Taluk office are still called takids.

**tālamu**, lock. The key which unlocks is called *chevi*, its ear, or *cheyyi*, its hand.

**tālamu**, cymbal, time in music (which is taken from the cymbal). *cannulu mīsoni*, *tālamuvēyutsu*, *tala'yūtsutsu*, shutting his eyes, beating time, nodding his head.

**tālamupaṭṭa**, to be angry, to be in a rage. *iyana nā tālam paṭṭistāḍu*, he will catch it from me; *yemainā antē tiragabaḍi mana tālamu paṭṭadānīci tsūstāru*, if we say anything they will turn and try and make us angry.

**tālapuchēvi**, **tālapucheyyi**, key, from *tālam*, lock, and *chevi*.

**tālī**, **tālīboṭṭu**, bride-locket, the small piece of gold which the bridegroom ties round the bride's neck; corresponds with our wedding ring. (A woman will never part with her *tālī* and young magistrates are advised not to seize it in payment of a fine, especially if the lady is a political offender.)

**tālīmī**, patience, endurance. *tālīmī tammi cātsumī*, *yederini cātsumī*, patience will save you and your opponent (don't lose your temper in a dispute). *dēha-tālīmī*, stamina.

**tāllu**, plural of *tāḍu*, rope, and of *tāḍi*, palmyra.

**tāltsuṭa**, to wear. *garbhamu tāltsuṭa* is to conceive a child.

**tāluṭa**, to bear. *cshudbhāḍacu tāla lēca*, not being able to bear the pangs of hunger.

**tāluṭa**, to stop, to shut up. *tālu*, *yevvarō vastu v'unmāru*, shut up, some one is coming.

**tālūcā**, taluk. Hindustani. The old Muhammedan division of the Zilla or District, which we have retained.

**tālūcu**, belonging to. Hindustani.

**tāmāra**, lotus. *tāmāraculō niḷlu tallā-ḍinchin aṭṭu*, shaking like a drop on a lotus leaf (on the edge of a precipice).

**tāmāra**, ringworm.

**tāmasāmu**, dullness, darkness, peevishness, obscurantism. Skt. *iṭuvāṇṭi svalpa vishayamīnō tāmasam vastū v'unṭe*, if you get peevish over so small a matter; *īdī cēvala tāmasa vachanam*, that is sheer obscurantism.

**tāmasintsuṭa**, to delay, to dawdle. *oca nimisham tāmasinta rāḍu*, you must not delay a minute.

**tāmbūlamu**, betel and areca-nut folded ready for chewing. Skt. This is offered at all functions. *peddamanu-shyula nalugurini tāmbulānīci pilu-stānu*, I will ask some respectable persons to *tāmbulam* (for a discussion or some affair); *vamanamu cācundā n'unḍuṭacu gānu tāmbūlamu vēsucin-nānu*, I took betel to stay my stomach.

**tāmē**, by themselves. *cherucu v'unḍē tsōṭīci chīmalu tāmē vastavē*, ants will come of themselves to a place where there is sugar-cane.

**tānamu**, place. Corrupt Skt. for *sthānamu*.

**tānā**, police station. Hindustani; also *thānā*.

**tānādāruḍu**, station-house officer. The bailiffs employed by zamindars are also called *tānēdārs*.

**tāṇḍavamu**, dance. Skt. *pralaya tāṇḍavamu*, Siva's death dance.

**tānē**, himself (emphatic). *tana cāllacu bandālu tānē tetsu con aṭṭu*, like the man who brought the fetters for his own legs; *tānu tummi tānē ṣatāyushu anuconna*, he sneezed and blessed himself (*ṣatāyushu*, 100 years of life).

**tāntrīcamu**, apocryphal. Skt. The Tantras are the Hindu Apocrypha.

**tānu**, himself. *tānu mingēdi*, *tanamu mingēdi tsūtsu cō valasinadi*, see first whether you can swallow him or he you (don't hit a man bigger than yourself); *tānu ocaṭi talistē*, *Daivamu ocaṭi talichinadi*, man proposes but God disposes.

**tāpamu**, sorrow. Skt.

**tāpasuḍu**, ascetic. Skt. The feminine is *tāpasi*.

**tāpī**, bricklaying.

**tāpīvāḍu**, bricklayer, mason.

**tāpu**, top. English. Used especially of the deck of canal boats.

**tārasilluṭa**, **tārasintsuṭa**, to approach, to encounter. *Dēvatalu Rācshasulanu tārasillin appuḍu mahā yuddhamusambhavinchinadi*, where the Gods encountered the Demons there was a great war; *strīlu tārasinchin appuḍu purushuḍi manassu yenta gaṭṭid*

*aind caragaca mēnadu*, when women approach the stoutest male heart will melt.

**tāratamyamu**, comparative, merit, difference. Skt., from *tara*, the more, and *tana*, the most. *vārivāri tāratamyamulac arhamugā tagina mariyāddalu chēsi*, giving them honours in proportion to their respective merits; *y'ippuḍu scūllalō tsaduvu cunē vāllacu bottigā vinaya vidhēyatalū pinṇāpēddā tāratamyālu lēvu*, schoolboys of the present generation have no modesty or manners and make no difference between old and young.

**tārikhu**, date (in the month). Hindu-stani.

**tārtsugā**, often; properly *taratsugā*.

**tārumārūgā**, upside down; onomatopoeic. *yuddh dnanāramu ārthūca paristhitulu tārumār aina pimmaṭa*, when the economic situation was upset after the war.

**tāta**, grandfather. You will say *tātā* in addressing any old man. *tātacu daggu nēṛpa valēnā?* must you teach grandfather to cough? (teach your grandmother to suck eggs).

**tātamma**, grandmother; also *ammamma*, *tallitalli*.

**tātācu**, palm leaf.

**tātcālicapu**, transitory. Skt., from *tat*, that, and *cālamu*, time.

**tāticheṭṭu**, palmyra. *tāṭ ecce vānni yēndēdā yegasana toyuyuru?* how far can you push up a man who is climbing a palmyra? (You can only give him a start, he must do the rest for himself.)

**tātināra**, coir.

**tātparyamu**, opinion, meaning. Skt. **tātsu**, cobra. But people always say *tātsupāmu*, cobra-snake, and not simply *tātsu*. *tala vaca tātsupāmu ṭsaṃpiṇār'ani cūlvāllac andarici pāulā y'ippistē vāllū santōsha paḍutāru*, if we give all the coolies four annas a head for every cobra they kill they will be delighted.

**tāvaḷamu**, necklace, rosary. *tulasī pūsala tāvaḷamulu vēsuconī*, wearing necklaces of basil beads.

**tāvi**, fragrance. *pūvulō tāvi*, like the fragrance in a flower.

**tāvu**, place.

**tāyittu**, amulet.

**tāzācālamu**, postscript; from Hindu-stani *tāzā*, new.

**teccoṭṭuta**, to break off; from *teguṭa*, to break, and *coṭṭuta*, to beat; also *tegacōṭṭuta*, *tegagoṭṭuta*.

**teḍḍu**, oar, paddle, wooden spoon. *teḍḍu v'unḍagā cheyyi cālṣu conn aṭṭu*, like the man who burnt his fingers when he had a ladle.

**tega**, sect, class; from *teguṭa*, to be cut. *sāvacaṣa tega*, leisured class; *lōcamlō v'unḍē janul aṇḍaru mōsa puchchēvāru*, *mōsa pōyēvāru aṇi rendu ṭegaluḍā v'un-nāru*, the whole world is divided into two classes, those who cheat and those who are cheated; *iṇṭamanḍi y'inni tega-lavāru vacca tsōṭa y i pracdrangā samāvēṣam cāvaḍam tsūstē Hinduvulalō v'unḍē aicamatyamu mari yevārilo cūḍā lēn aṭṭu spashṭam autū v'unṇadi*, this gathering together of men of so many sects in one place proves the incomparable unity of the Hindus (but perhaps the existence of so many sects proves them to be incomparably fissiparous).

**tegačōyūṭa**, to cut off, to cut. *cheppulu chinṇani cālu tega cōsu cō vatstund?* will you cut your feet off because your shoes are too tight? *curchi cālu checca pōyi paradhyanam chēṭa vēlu tega cōsu cunnāmu*, I cut my finger absent-mindedly when I went to pare the leg of a chair; *ṭaḍi guḍḍalatō gontuca tegacostāḍu*, he will cut your throat with a wet cloth (professing non-violence).

**tegačōṭṭuta**, to break off; from *teguṭa*, to break, and *coṭṭuta*, to beat; more commonly shortened to *teccoṭṭuta*.

**teganammūṭa**, to sell off. *ni bhārya vantani v'unna guḷḷalu tegan ammi mēlam peṭṭandi*, sell your wife's trinkets and engage a nautch-party (for the wedding); *mānydū mallū tegan ammi*, selling off ground and giebe.

**teginṭuṭa**, to dare. *teginchi ḍenacacu pōyin'anta televitaccuwa lēdu*, there is no greater folly than to go back after having dared.

**tegulu**, blight, rot, disease. *māṭacu māṭa ṭegulu*, *niḷḷacu nāṭsu tegulu*, word

upon word rots speech as weed upon weed chokes the pond. Commonly used of an outbreak of plague.

**teglugonṭu**, an invalid.

**teguṭa**, to be broken, burst, or cut.

When a tank bursts or breaches that is *teguṭa*.

**teguva**, daring. *teguva Dēvendra padavi*, daring leads to heaven (vengeance is sweet).

**telaga**, a sudra caste.

**telica**, gingelly; more commonly *nuvuvulu*, a field crop. Oil is made of the seeds and sold as best Lucca oil after being refined in Europe.

**telicapiṇḍi**, oil-cake. Used to feed cattle.

**telicavāḍu**, oilmonger.

**telifōnu**, telephone. English.

**telisiconuṭa**, to find out.

**telivaina**, intelligent.

**telivi**, intelligence. *telivi tacuva, dcali yecuva*, the less the intelligence, the more the appetite.

**telivicāḍu**, a sensible man; the feminine is *telivicaṭṭe*.

**telivilēni, telivimālima**, stupid.

**telivitaccuva**, stupidity. *stri: ayyō pāpam chēpa tāḍucu tagulu cuni tsachchi pōyindi. chēpalu paṭṭēvāḍu: dāni telivitaccuvacu nēn ēm chēsēdi? adi nōru mūsu cuni v'undī, nēnu peṭṭina eranu tinaca pōtē braticī v'undēdi*. Woman: Oh, the poor fish, it has caught itself on your line and died. Fisherman: I am not to blame for its stupidity; it had only to keep its mouth shut and not swallow my bait and it would still be alive.

**teliyachēyuta**, to inform.

**teliyuṭa**, to become plain, to be known, to perceive, to be understood. *cannulu teliyuṭa* is to see with the eyes; *cannulu teliyaniṭvāḍu*, a man whose eyes do not perceive, a blind man; *chicatilō pillicī cannulu teliyunu*, a cat sees in the dark; *nīcu telisindā?* or simply *telisindā?* do you see? is constantly said in conversation or in giving orders to make sure the other party has understood; *telisē varacu Brahma vidya, telistē cīsu vidya*, before you are expert, a reconдите science, when you know, nothing

simpler (practice makes perfect); *anni telisinavāḍū lēḍu, yēmi teliyaniṭvāḍu lēḍu*, there is no one who knows everything, no one who knows nothing. *coṭṭavāḍu: i v'ūllō goṭṭavāḍu yevvarainā puṭṭārā? grāmasthūdu: nācu telisinanta varacu y'iccaḍa ṣiṣuvulē puṭṭādrandi: goṭṭavāḍu puṭṭa lēḍu*. Stranger: Have any big people been born in this village? Villager: As far as I know people are born little here, not big.

**tella**, white.

**tellapōvūṭa**, to turn pale. *tellapōyi alā tsustāv ēmi?* Why have you turned pale and look this way?

**tellavāri**, next morning; from *tellavāruṭa*, to dawn.

**tellavārigaṭṭa, tellavāragatṭa, tellavārigaṭṭa, tellavāreṭappuḍu, tellavāruzāmuna, tellavārlu**, at dawn. *musugu vēsuconi bōgamāḍni y'intici vellī, vidhilo yevvarū lēcundā tsuchi, lōpala pravēṣinchi, maḷli tellavārigaṭṭa chīcati v'undagānē y intici vacchi, chērēvāḍu*, he used to disguise himself and look around to see there was no one in the street before entering the dancing-girl's house and come away home at dawn before it was light; *tēlucu peṭṭanam iṣṭē tellavārḷu anta poḍichinaṭa*, when the scorpion was given supremacy it went on stinging till dawn; *tellavāragatṭa lēchi*, getting up at dawn.

**tellavāru**, white men, Europeans. This translates our own expression; but they often think of us as red rather than white.

**tellavāruṭa, tellavārintsuṭa**, to dawn. *Lacshmayya sṭmaru yecci nidra pōyenu. tellavārin tarvātā Lacshmayyā: sṭmarulō prayānam chēstē nidra paṭṭaḍu, vāntulu vellutav ani nannu bhayam peṭṭār andī, 'nāc ēmi ibbandi caluga lēḍu. sṭmaru adhicāri: sṭmaru incā rēvu vadaliṭṭeṭṭa lēḍu; injanu chēḍipotē bāgā chēstūmāru*. Smith got on board and went to sleep; at dawn he remarked: They frightened me with stories about seasickness and not being able to sleep on board, but I have suffered no discomfort. Ship's officer: The steamer has not left the

shore. The engine went wrong and they are repairing it.

**Telugu**, the Telugu language, also Tenugu, probably derived from Dravidian *ten*, south; the language of the south. *tandri: nī heḍḍumāstaru nācu vrāsina uṭṭaramulō nī naḍata man-chidi cādu, leccalu rāvu, Englishu rādu, charitra tsadavaḍu, Telugu anta canna rādu, ani vrāsādu, aite tsaduvu mānē; incā ḍabbu danduga yenducī? vidhyārthi: nānnā, y'ī uttarānni incōḍu yevarainā vrāsi heḍḍumāstaru santacam peṭṭāḍ ēmō canuccō*. Father: From your head master's report I see that your conduct is not good, arithmetic bad, you know no English, history neglected, Telugu worst of all. Better give up studying, it is only a waste of money. Schoolboy: Daddy, find out whether some one else did not write the report and put the head master's signature to it.

**telupuṭa**, to make known; causal of *teliyuṭa*.

**temaḍa**, phlegm.

**temma**, damp.

**tempari**, bold, rash man. *atanu mukham tsistē atāḍu khūnīlu chésē temparigā canapaḍḍāḍu*, to judge from his face he seemed a bold, murderous villain; *aṭuvanṭi tempariḍḍitō pōḷḍāḍitē nācē paruvu taccuv ani nēnu nōru mīsu conī v'urucunnānu*, thinking it beneath my dignity to quarrel with such a rash man, I held my tongue and did nothing.

**tempu**, boldness, rashness. The derivation is from *teguṭa*, to break.

**tempuṭa**, to break.

**ṭenca**, stone of a fruit.

**tenigintsuṭa**, to turn into Telugu.

**ṭennisu**, tennis. English. *peḍḍamanishi: samvatsaramlō yenni rītuvul' unmai? vidhyārthi: ṭennisu rītuvu, phuṭbālu rītuvulu renḍu*. Gentleman: How many seasons are there in the year? Student: Two, the tennis season and the football season.

**tentsuṭa**, to break, to snap off.

**-tentsuṭa**, affix meaning 'going'. Added in the form *dentsuṭa* to other verbs in the literary language. *aru-dentsuṭa, tsamudentsuṭa, ēgudentsuṭa*,

and so on simply mean 'to go', or, shall we say, 'to repair' or 'to proceed'? One rule of the literary language is never to use common words like 'to go' or 'to do'; you say to proceed or to perform.

**Tenugu**, Telugu; the older form of the word.

**teppa**, raft. *yēru dḍṭi teppa tagala vēsin aṭṭu*, like burning the raft after crossing the stream; *teppateralagā*, at full speed; *cuppateppalagā*, abundantly.

**teppintsuṭa**, to send for, to get; causal of *tetstsuṭa*.

**tera**, curtain, screen. *talli: nāṭacam yeṭlā v'unnadi? bāluḍu: tsālā bāg' unnadi, dipālu, teralu adbhutangā v'uinavi. talli: mī nānna anta bāg' unḍa lēd annāru; madhya madhya mātramē bāg unnaḍ annāré. bāluḍu: nizamē, anducanē cābōlu, madhya madhya nānna baitācu pōyi, santōshistū lōpalaci vachchēḍḍu*. Mother: How was the play? Boy: Excellent, the lights and curtains were wonderful. Mother: Your father did not find it so good, he said it was only good at intervals. Boy: Yes and I suppose it was because he went out at the intervals and came back happy.

**teragu**, way, manner; also *teravu*.

**teraluṭa**, to boil over; also *terluṭa*.

**teratsāpa**, sail of a ship; from *tera*, screen, and *tsāpa*, mat.

**teratsuṭa**, to open, to unfasten. *nōru teravacundā* is without opening one's mouth.

**teravu**, way, manner; also *teragu*.

**terluṭa**, to boil over; also *teraluṭa*.

**tetstsuṭa**, to bring, to earn. *cheṭṭu coṭṭi, paici tetstsu conn aṭṭu*, like cutting a tree and bringing it down on one's own head; *nāluḍ, nāluḍ, debbālu vipucu tēcē*, tongue, tongue, do not bring blows on my back; *vāḷḷa ḍabbu vāḷḷu pādu chēsu cuntū v'unnāru gāni mimmalan ēmi temm anaḍam lēdu*, they waste their own money and don't ask you to contribute anything; *lēni mōham tetstsu peṭṭu conī*, affecting a love he did not feel; *tē lēni ayyacu tinḍi menḍu*, the less a man earns the more he claims to eat.

**té**, bring; imperative of *tetstsuṭa*. *te-ginchi dānam chēstānu, té rā, piḍiceḍu annam ann aṭṭu*, I will be bold to make a gift, bring hither a handful of rice, sirrah. The negative of *té* is *tēca*, don't bring.

**tēcu**, teak tree.

**tēḍa**, difference.

**tēdi**, date (in the month).

**tējassu**, lustre. Skt. *nā tandri Sūrya bhagavānulu; ataḍu pradōshacālamuna Brahma svarīpuḍunnu, madhyāhna-muna Śiva svarīpuḍunnu, sāyancālamu Viṣṇu svarīpuḍunnu autāḍu; dīanni tējassu yēm anucunnādu?* my father is the blessed Sun; in the morning he takes Brahma's form, in the afternoon, Śiva's, in the evening Viṣṇu's; how does his lustre strike you?

**tēlagilluṭa**, to rise to the top.

**tēlagoṭṭuṭa**, to set afloat; from *tēluṭa*, to float, and *coṭṭuṭa*, to strike.

**tēlavēyūṭa**, to open (the eyes) wide. *tēlica*, easy; from *tēluṭa*, to float.

**tēlīntsūṭa**, to cause to float, to achieve. *lālinchi tēlinchi*, fondling and caressing.

**tēlīpōvuṭa**, to come out safe. *Bhīmarādu Pantulu gāri maradali vyavahāramulō yēmō upadravamu vatstsun annucunnādu, tudac ēmiyu lēcunḍā iṭṭē tēlīpōyinadē*, we thought there was some danger in that matter of Bhīma Row Pantulu's sister-in-law; as it turned out she got off scot free.

**tēlu**, scorpion. *pāpishṭi tēlu yeccaḍa nunchi vachchinadō cāni, tsatuccuna chiṭṭicina vēl aṇṭa poḍichindī*, a blasted scorpion springing suddenly from nowhere stung my little finger; *tēlu puṭṭi tsalīpurugu ain aṭṭu*, like a black ant born of a scorpion (this is an uncomplimentary expression); *tēlu cuṭṭanamū istē tellavāṛlu aṇṭa poḍichind' aṭṭa*, they say that when supremacy was given to the scorpion it stung till morn; *tēllalō conḍi pāmūlō paḍaga*, the sting in scorpions, the hood in snakes (the greatest villain of the lot); *cuṭṭina tēlu gunavanturālu, cūsin amma cucca munda*, the scorpion that stung is a good-natured woman, the woman who blurted is a dirty bitch.

**tēlupāruṭa**, to arise, to be born.

**tēluṭa**, to float, to come out, to result. *yē samudramulō paḍa vēsinā tēlumu*, it will float in any sea (i.e. always come up smiling); *ā paḍava conchemu lōtu niḷḷalōn aind tēlutsunnadi*, that ship draws very little water.

**tēma**, damp.

**tēne**, honey. *tēne māṭalu*, honeyed words; *tēne v'unnā tsōṭa y'igalu pōg autavi*, flies will collect where there is honey; *tēnela gūḍu* is a hive; *tēne-paṭṭu*, honeycomb.

**tēnētiga**, **tēniga**, bee. *tēnētiga sum cāramu chēyuts unnadi*, the bee hums.

**tenīllu**, **tēnīru**, tea (the brew). English.

**tēntsūṭa**, to belch. Belching is not considered disgusting, but a sign that you have enjoyed your food and a matter of congratulation. The conduct of a European judge who had his court cleared and fumigated when a vakil belched in it was not approved.

**tēnupu**, a belch; also *tēpu*.

**tēpa**, time. *oca tēpa*, once; *tēpatēpacu rūṭā*, a rupee each time.

**tēpu**, a belch; also *tēnupu*.

**tēra**, gratis. *tēra gurramu, tangēḍu barice*, a switch for the borrowed horse (you don't spare him).

**tēra**, clearness.

**tērapāratsūtsuṭa**, to stare. *tellapōyi nācēsi guḷlagūba lāgu tērapāratsūchi*, turning pale and staring at me like an owl.

**tēri**, **tērina**, fully.

**tēruṭa**, to become clear, to escape, to recover. *tēruconuṭa*, in the middle mood, is to recover from illness.

**tērutsuṭa**, to clarify, to console.

**tētagā**, clearly.

**tētaparatsuṭa**, to make clear, to explain.

**tēyācu**, tea-leaf, from English 'tea' and *acu*, leaf.

**ṭhānā**, police station. Hindustani.

**ṭhānādāruḍu**, station-house officer.

**ṭicānā**, trace, resource. *ṭinḍi ṭicānā lecunḍā*, without food or shelter; *sāḍā ṭicānā lēdu*, there is no trace of him anywhere.

**ticēṭṭu**, ticket. English. *Lacshmayya: mī ṭōpi nācu aḍḍangā v'unnadi. miḍu*

*rūpāyal ichchi ticceṭṭu conṇānu; mī tōpi tistēne gāni nācu nāṭacam canipintsādu. Vencayya: nēnu iravai rūpāyalu peṭṭi nimṇanē y'i tōpi conṇānu; dānīci andarū tsūda vaddā?* Smith: Your hat is in my light. I have paid Rs. 3 for my ticket. If you don't remove your hat, I can't see the play. Jones: I paid Rs. 20 for that hat only yesterday; should not every one look at it?

**tilacamu**, beauty-spot, acme. *naditilacamu*, the prettiest of rivers.

**tilalu**, gingelly (an oil-seed crop), sesamum. Skt. 'The Telugu is *nuvulu*. *tildāch pāpa hard*, sesamum removes sin (if given as a gift to a brahmin). (*ch* as in 'loch').

**timingilamu**, a fabulous great fish, Leviathan.

**timiramu**, darkness. Skt. Used in books.

**timmiri**, numb. *cālu timmirigā v'un-nadi*, my leg has gone numb.

**tiṇḍi**, food. *cāṭici cāḷu tsātsuconi, tiṇḍici cheyyi tsāchēvādu*, when his legs were stretched towards the tomb, his hand was still stretched towards food (greedy to the last breath); *tiṇḍici chēṭu, nēlacu baruvu*, a waste of good food, a burden on the earth; *tiṇḍici Timmarāzu, paṇici Pōtarāzu*, the Monkey King at food, the Buffalo King at work (he eats till he sweats and works till he freezes); *tē lēni ayyacu tiṇḍi menḍu*, the man who earns nothing eats all the more.

**tiṇḍipanda, tiṇḍipōtu**, glutton.

**tiṇḍipintsuṭa**, to give to eat. *dēvud ittsunē gāni tiṇḍipintsunā?* God gives us our daily bread but He does not put it into our mouths.

**tinnagā**, straight, properly. *munḍalu tiṇḍi tīni, tinnagā unḍa lēca, caṇḍa cāvaramma cannu cānaca y'ilāguna cāni paṇulu chēyuduru*, widows who live on the fat of the land will grow randy, and wanton, and forsake the narrow path. *vidhyārīhi: ayyā, nā nōṭubuccu mīda mīru rāsīnā ēmiṭō telaiya lēd aṇḍi. tīcharu: nī dastūri tinnagā teliyādam lēd aṇi rāsānu*. Student: Sir, I can't read what you have written in my note-book.

Teacher: I wrote that your handwriting is not legible.

**tinuṭa**, to eat. *debbalu tinuṭa*, to eat blows, is a common expression for to get a beating; *lantsālu tinuṭa*, to take bribes; *gaḍḍi tinuṭa*, to eat grass, means to make a beast of oneself; *annamutintāra, gaḍḍi tintāra?* are you men or beasts? *vāṇḍin anna tinaca mānundā?* will the cook not eat? *caḍupu nindā tintē, vāṇḍi nindā jvaramu*, a bellyful of food means a bodyful of fever; *tintē cadala lēnu, tinaca pōtē medala lēnu*, if I eat I can't move, if I don't eat I can't stir; *tintē gāni ruchi teliyadu, digitē gāni lōtu teliyadu*, you can't tell the taste without eating or the depth without getting in; *tinna cucca lēni pōtē, camma cucca cāḷu viraga cōṭṭin aṭṭu*, like the man who broke the legs of the dog that happened to be there when he could not find the dog that had eaten the food (the innocent suffering for the guilty); *tsaddi timm'amma magani y'cāl eru-gadu*, the woman who has had her cold rice does not realize her husband's hunger; *tānu yenta aind tina galan ani Lacshmayya pāndem vēsenu, Lacshmayya conta tīni tsāḷinchenu. Vencayya: antā tina lēd ēm? pāndemlō ḡḡi pōyindu. Lacshmayya: pōdduna nēnu paṭissha chēsīn appudu bāḡānē tintīni, ippudu yendu chētanō dāli mandaginḥindi*. Smith made a bet he could eat any amount; after he had eaten something he gave up. Jones: Why haven't you eaten it all? You have lost your bet. Smith: This morning when you tested me I ate well; now for some reason or other my appetite is reduced. *vindu bhōjanamīlō oca bāḷudu tsāḷḍ tintj unḍenu. peddamanihi: inca tina bōcu, ajirṇam chēstundi; inta chimma caḍupulō anta annam yeṭḷā patṭindi? bāḷudu: nā poṭṭa baṭṭici canapāḍēṭ anta chinṇadi cāḍ aṇḍi*, a boy ate a great deal at a feast. Gentleman: Don't eat any more, you will get indigestion; how did you get so much food into so small a belly? Boy: My stomach isn't so small as it looks from outside; *lantsam pantsam tinādam udyōga dharmam*, to take bribes is an



official duty; *connavāḍē timavāḍu*, he who buys eats (he who pays the piper calls the tune); *tinna y'inti vāḍalu yennēvāḍu*, counting the beams in the house in which you have eaten. This refers to a story of a man who made a false claim to a house and showed knowledge of every detail of it in court.

**tippalu**, difficulties. *tippala paḍuṭa*, to be in difficulties; *tippalu peṭṭuṭa*, to throw difficulties in the way.

**tippivēyuta**, to turn (active), to reject. The usual word for to reject a petition, turn down a request.

**tippuṭa**, to turn, to whirl, to send back; also *trippuṭa*, causative of *tiruguṭa*. *ill ecci corivi tippin aṭṭu*, like the man who climbed the roof and whirled a fire-brand about (misdirected energy); *banṭrōṭulumu v'iricē tippuṭi v'unṇaru*, they send the peons back empty-handed.

**tiragabāṭu**, rebellion; from *tiruguṭa*, to turn; also *tirugabāṭu*, *tirugabaḍi*.

**tiragali**, hand-mill; also *tirugali*.

**tiragapaḍuṭa**, to rebel; also *tirugupaḍuṭa*.

**tirascarintsuṭa**, to scorn. Skt.

**tirascāramu**, scorn. Skt.

**tirigi**, again; from *tiruguṭa*, to turn.

**tirigitirigi**, round and round.

**tiru-**, prefix meaning 'holy'. Tamil, from Skt. *śrī*. *tirucolanu*, a sacred tank; *Tirupati*, the sacred town.

**tirugabaḍi**, **tirugabāṭu**, mutiny. *mīcu paṁ ḍpaca pōyin aṭṭ aitē tirugubāṭu nēram cinda śicsha autundi*, if you don't stop work it will be mutiny and will be punished as such; *siṭṭāyilu doratanamu vāri mida tirugabaḍi*, the Sepoy mutiny; also *tiragabāṭu*.

**tirugali**, hand-mill; also *tiragali*.

**tirugavēyuta**, to turn over.

**tirugu**, **tirugudala**, **tirugudu**, a turn; in the plural *tiruguḷḷu*, difficulties. *vyāḍhi tirugudalaḡ v'unṇadi*, the illness is on the turn; *brahmāstrāṇici tirugu lēdu*, there is no turning the thunderbolt.

**tirugubōṭu**, a rambler, vagrant.

**tirugudupuvvu**, sun-flower; the flower that turns towards the sun. (The Italians also call the flower the sun-

turner, *girasole*, whence the English Jerusalem artichoke.)

**tirugupaḍuṭa**, to rebel. *vāḍu yaza-māni mida tiruga baḍḍāḍu*, he flew in the face of his master; also *tiragapaḍuṭa*.

**tiruguṭa**, to turn, to rove. *vāṁici oḷḷu tirigindi*, his body turned, means he got giddy or sick; *ā māṭa nā nōḷḷo tiragadu*, I can't get my tongue round that word; *nāluca tiragadu*, my tongue does not turn, means I have a difficulty in speaking, e.g. Telugu; *sāc-ṣhūni tiraga tiyuta* is to tamper with a witness; *hūṇḍi tirigipōyindi*, the bill was dishonoured; *tiraga marigina cālu*, *tiṭṭa marigina nōru*, *v'uracunḍavu*, wandering feet and reviling tongue will not stop quiet; *tala tiruguts unṇadi*, my head swims.

**Tirupati**, famous place of pilgrimage.

*Tirupati pōḡāne Turaca dāsari aumḍ*, will a pilgrimage to 'Tirupati turn a Muhammedan into a Dasari? *Tirupati mangalavāḍu*, the Tirupati barber, is proverbial, because he is the only one there and a very haughty man. The temple is at Tirumalai, a hill above Tirupati, six miles away. *tiru-* is corrupt for Skt. *śrī*, holy.

**tiryajantuvu**, animal (including birds and snakes). Skt. (Having the face down, unlike man.)

**tiṭhi**, date (lunar). Skt.

**titti**, bellows, bag. *colimi tittulu*, blacksmith's bellows.

**tiṭṭu**, word of abuse. *aḍḍamaina tiṭṭu tiṭṭinḍu*, he cursed me all he knew; *talanoṭṭi chēta bāḍha paḍuts unḡaḡa upacāramunacai mand iyya vachchēna peḍḍa māṁuṣhyūni baṭimāluḡo valasi-nadi pōḡa*, *nishcāranamugḡ tiṭṭa modalu peṭṭinār ēmi?* (Wife to jealous husband): Instead of going down on your knees before a kind gentleman who came to give me medicine and take away my headache, you have gone out of your way to insult him; *tiṭṭi tsachinavāḍu lēḍu*, *divinchi braticinavāḍu lēḍu*, cursing never killed any one, blessings never brought any one to life; *tiṭṭitē ḡālici pōṭavi*, *tinte lōga pōṭavi*, abuse is scattered in the wind, food goes inside; *peṭṭitē tinḍaru gami*, *tiṭṭite paḡevāru lēru*, if you hand over

food people will take it from you, but if you hand out abuse no one will take it from you. *ocaḍu: d̥fisu panulacu bādhyata galavār evaru? Gumāstā: nācu bāgā teliyaḍ anḍi; yēdāina lōpam vāstē mātram nannē andarū tiṭṭutāru.* Smith: Who is responsible for the business of this office? Clerk: All I know is that if anything goes wrong they all blame me.

**tivāsi**, carpet. Hindustani. *ōrt, peddamamushyulu vachchindru, vēgiramu tivāsi tīsucu rā*, ho there, some gentlemen have come, bring a carpet quickly (for them to sit on).

**tiyya, tiyyani**, sweet. *tiyyani rōgamulu, cammani mandulu v'unnāḍ?* are there sweet illnesses and delicious medicines?

**tiyyadanamu**, sweetness. *angita vi-shamu, munnālucanu tiyyadanamu*, poison in the palate, sweetness on the tip of the tongue (the cajoleries of an enemy).

**tićālu**, vaccination.

**tićāluvéyūṭa**, to vaccinate.

**tićharu**, teacher. English.

**tićshnamu**, heat. Skt. *tićshnamulaina sūrya ciraṇamulu*, the scorching rays of the sun.

**tīga**, creeper, tendril. *tigecu cāya baruvā?* is the gourd too heavy for the creeper?

**tīpi, tīpu**, sweet, sweetness, love. *praṇāla mīda tīpi*, love of life; *cheruca tīpi ani viḷḷatō namala vatstsund?* should you chew the sugar-cane to the root, just because it is sweet? (greediness); *yevari prāṇamu vārici tīpu*, life is sweet.

**tīpu**, anguish. *yennō vrandlu cōsinānu gāni, nā vranam anta tīpu lēd ann aṭṭu*, like the surgeon who said 'of all the boils I have cut, my own was the most painful'.

**tīramu**, shore, bank. *Gōddāvari tīramu*, the bank of the Godavari.

**tīrā**, finally. *tīrā chellinchemu*, he paid the last instalment; *tīrā peḷḷi siddham ayyēṭ appaṭci*, when the wedding was at last ready.

**tīrchivēyūṭa**, to defray, to pay off.

**tīrica**, leisure. *tīrica chīcaca*, not finding leisure.

**tīrina**, finished, settled; part. of *tīruṭa*.

**tīrmānāmu**, decision. *oca cacshi vimarṣa mīda tīrmānam cheyyādam nyāyam cādu*, it is not just to decide after hearing only one side.

**tīrpu**, decision, especially of a court. *Lacshmayya, Vencayya iddaru annadammulu. tanḍri villu vrāsi tsachchi pōyenu. villu pracāram d̥sti pantsu cōdānici pōḷḷāta vachchenu; annadammul iddaru Mallayamu madhyavartigā peṭṭu coniri.* Mallayya: *nā tīrpu idi, Lacshmayyacu d̥stini cherisagangā pantsadānici adhicāram ichchānu.* Lacshmayya: *nyāyam cheṣṭru.* Mallayya: *tana y'ishṭam vachchina bhāgam tānu tīsu cōdānici Vencayyacu adhicāram ichchindnu.* Vencayya: *nyāyam cheṣṭru.* Lacshmayya and Vencayya were two brothers; their father died leaving a will; a dispute arose about the division of the property under the will; the two brothers appointed Mallayya as arbitrator. Mallayya: My decision is that Lakshmayya divides the property into two equal parts. Lakshmayya: A Daniel come to judgement. Mallayya: And that Venkayya chooses whichever of the two parts he prefers. Venkayya: A Daniel come to judgement.

**tīrpucheppuṭa, tīrpuvéyūṭa**, to adjudicate.

**tīrthamu**, water, sacred water, a sanctuary, salvation. Skt. *tīrḍici vachchindva, tīrthanacu vachchindva?* have you come to see the sanctuary or to get food (as a pilgrim or a beggar); *ṣankhulō pōstē tīrthamu, pen-culō pōstē nīḷlu*, in a conch holy water, in a pot fresh water.

**tīrthayātra**, pilgrimage.

**tīrthīcarintsuṭa**, to sanctify.

**tīrtsuṭa**, to finish, to settle, to satisfy, to assuage, to set right, to discharge (a debt). *archēvārē gāni, tīrchēvōḍru lēru*, there are comforters indeed but no one who entirely consoles us; *cārica tīrtsu cōca*, not being able to satisfy a desire. *ocaḍu: itarulu pād autū v'unṭe tsūstū v'ūrucōvādam mānava dharmam cādu. incōḍu: dharmam cāca pōte bhī bhāram anta mīru tīrustārā?* *ocaḍu:*

*tīrtsa galigindā, tīrtsa lēca pōyina, sādhyamaina anta maṭṭucu prayatnam cheyyaḍam manac andaracū vidhi.* Smith: To look on while others are being ruined is not my idea of duty. Jones: Though it is not your idea of duty are you going to take the whole burden of the world on yourself? Smith: Whether we can set the whole world right or whether we can't, it is the duty of all of us to try to as far as possible. *bhārya: yevaraina bādha paḍut untē miru vāḷla cashṭam yeppu-qainā tīrchārā? bharta: tīrtsac ēm? ninnu penḍli chēsu conī nī cashṭālanu tīrtsa lēda?* Wife: Have you ever assuaged another's ills? Husband: My dear, what did I do when I married you? *Lacshmayya: nī māṭa niluṭu conḍavē. Vencayya: yēm māṭa? Lacshmayya: paḍi rūpāyalu bādul istē, nī rūṇam yennāṭici tīrtsu cō lēd ani venuca anḍu, ipṭāṭici tīrtsacunḍne unḍi, māṭa chellintsu cunṭ umḍuvu.* Smith: You are a man of your word. Jones: How so? Smith: When I lent you ten rupees you said you would never be able to clear your debt to me; you have not cleared it yet; you have kept your word. *cōpamu tīrtsuṭa,* to wreak one's anger; *dāhamu tīrtsuṭa,* to quench one's thirst; *vāni paṇi tīrchināru,* they settled his hash.

**tīrubaḍi**, leisure. *nēnu tīrubaḍigḍ v'unn appuḍu,* when I am at leisure.

**tīruṭa**, to be finished, to result, to be assuaged, to be satisfied, to be settled (of a debt). *caḍuṭu vāstē canē tīra valenu,* after you have conceived you must end by bringing forth; *tānivi tīra māṭlāḍināḍu,* he went on talking till he was satisfied (he had his say out); *nācu tīraḍu,* it won't suit me; *pāpa phalamun anubhavimpaca tīruṇḍ?* will one's sins not find one out? *muttsaṭa tīruṭa,* to satisfy one's desire; *nī pūrā-crūta carmam anubhavimpaca tīraḍu,* you will not escape the results of the actions of former lives; *bāci tīripōtundi,* the debt will be settled; *rācunṭē tīraḍu,* you must positively come; *vēḷlaca tīraḍu,* I can't possibly stay away.

**tīrvājāsti**, water-rate charge. Hindu-stani. A revenue term for the water-

rate levied when a wet crop is grown on dry land.

**tisiconipōvuṭa**, to take. *tisiconipō* or *tiscupō* is 'take' in the imperative.

**tisiconivatstsūṭa**, to bring. *tisconirā* or *tiscrā* is 'bring' in the imperative.

**tisiconuṭa**, to take away. *ṭīcharu: nī cōṭuci yenṇi guṇḍil unmai. bāluḍu: aiḍu. ṭīcharu: nēnu nāḷugu tisu cunṭē yēm autundi? bāluḍu: mā nānna tan-tāḍu.* Teacher: How many buttons are there on your coat? Boy: Five. Teacher: Take one away and what do we get? Boy: Kicks from my father. *appu y'ichchinavāḍu bāgu cōrumu, tiscōmnavāḍu cheḍa cōrumu,* creditors wish you well, debtors wish you ill.

**tisipōvuṭa**, to dry up, to fall away. *oḷḷu tisiṭōyindi,* he has fallen away in flesh; *yēru tisiṭōyindi,* the river has gone down.

**tisiveyūṭa**, to take away, to send away; *tisei* is take away; the auxiliary may also be reduplicated and the word become *tisēsei*; *naucarlanu tisi vēsi-nāḍu,* he discharged the servants; to discharge a debt is *tīrtsuṭa*; a gun, *cāḷtsuṭa*; duties, *nīrvirtintsuṭa*; urine, *viḍutsuṭa. atāni prārthana tisi veyya lēca,* not being able to refuse his prayer.

**tisiyunduṭa**, to be open. *talupu tisi unnadi,* the door is open.

**tīṭa**, itch. *tīṭa paṭṭinavāḍu gōcucun-tāḍu,* if you have an itch you will scratch.

**tīvramu**, hot, keen, dire. Skt. *tīvra cōpam*, deep anger; *tīvra vēdana*, snifarting pain; *asatyamuna canṭē tīvramainadi incocāṭi lēdu,* there is nothing more terrible than untruth; *Brāhmala cōpam Viṣṇu Dēvuni charamu canṭenu tīvram aindi,* the wrath of Brahmins is more to be feared than Viṣṇu's disk.

**tīyani**, sweet.

**tīyani**, not open, shut; negative participle of *tīyūṭa*.

**tīyintsuṭa**, to get removed; causal of *tīyūṭa*.

**tīyūṭa**, to remove, to open, to subtract, to subside, to pull, to dig, to be removed, to draw back. One of the

most useful words in the language (transitive and intransitive). *tanavḍru lōtucu tīturu, cānivḍru caḍacu tīturu*, his own people will pull him down, his enemies will draw him to the bank; *tiyyagā tiyyagā rāgamu*, practise and practise and you will learn how to sing; *yēru tīsindi*, the flood subsided. *Lacshmayya: cōṭu venuca muḷḷu guttsu conenu; yevarainā tistār ēmōn' ani oca mailu naḍichenu; chivaracu ocaḍu canipinchenu*. *Lacshmayya: ayyā, nā cōṭu venuca muḷḷu guttsu cunnai; conchēm tisi peṭṭanḍi; dīni cōsam mailu dūram vachchānu*. *ocaḍu: adi sarē gāni, cōṭu tisi vēste nuvvē tisu cunē-vāḍivigā?* Lacshmayya got some thorns into his coat behind, and walked a mile looking for some one to pull them out for him, and at last saw some one. *Lacshmayya: Sir. I have got thorns into my coat behind, would you mind pulling them out? Stranger: All right, but why didn't you take your coat off and pull them out yourself? calupu tiyāni maḍi, Dēvuḍu lēni guḍi*, an unweeded field is like a temple without the god; *nuyyi tiyuta*, to sink a well; *sāne tiyuta*, to whet; *pālu tiyuta*, to milk; *gōḷḷu tiyuta*, to cut your nails; *tālamu tiyuta*, to unlock; *vācili tiyuta*, to open the front door; *viḍi tiyuta*, to draw apart; *jvaramu tīsindi*, the fever has gone down; *venuca tiyuta*, to draw back.

**tocca**, rind, peel. Corrupt Skt. for *tvaccu*.

**toccuḍibandī**, bicycle; from *toccuṭa*, to tread, and *bandī*, vehicle; but *saicilu* is commoner.

**toccuṭa**, to tread. *tōca toccina pāmu lāguma lēchināḍu*, he sprang up like a snake whose tail has been trodden on.

**toḍa**, thigh. *toḍapuṭuvu* is a Vaisya, because Vaisyas were born of the Creator's thigh.

**toḍigintsuconuṭa**, to wear, to put on. *nēnu gāzulu toḍigintsu cunṭe, adi gāzulu toḍigintsu cunṭundi, nēnu coppulō puṭuvulu peṭṭu cunṭe adi puṭuvulu peṭṭu cunṭundi, nēnu rangū chira caṭṭu cunṭe, adi caṭṭu cunṭundi*, if I put on glass bangles so does she, if I put flowers in my hair so does she, if I put on a

coloured sari so does she.; also *toḍuḡuṭa*.

**toḍuḡuṭa**, to wear, to put on; also *toḍigintsuconuṭa*. *yecuvva sogasugā canapaḍaḍānīci y'ivēla dīvide dūrvucō-vaḍamlo toḍuccōvaḍamlōnu ciḍā v'ummaḍi*, to make herself look nice she has combed her hair and dressed herself with particular care.

**tolacari**, beginning of the rainy season. *tolacari vāna*, the opening rain.

**tolacarintsuṭa**, to start raining (of a season).

**tolagintsuṭa**, to remove; causal of *tolagūṭa*, to recede.

**tolagūṭa**, to recede, to step aside. *talupu daggara nuṇḍi praccacu tolaguts un-ṇāḍu*, he steps aside from near the door; *venucacu tolaguts ummaḍu*, he recedes.

**tolliṭi**, former, first; also *tonṭi tolu*.

**tolutsuṭa**, to bore, to perforate, to carve; *coyya tolutsu purugu* is the death-watch insect which bores into wood.

**tombadi, tombhai**, ninety. *tombhai tommanḍuguru pōg ai tōlu chiraga poḍichindru*, ninety-nine joining together only inflicted a skin wound (a cowardly mob).

**tommanḍuguru**, nine persons.

**tommidava**, ninth.

**tōmmidi**, nine.

**tona**, pip. *panasa tonalu*, jack-fruit pips.

**tonacuṭa**, to spill. *niṇḍu cunḍa toṇa-cadu*, the full pot will not spill.

**tonḍa**, chameleon. *tonḍa mudiri v'ūsaravelli ain aṭṭu*, vice grows with age (an old chameleon is called *ūsaravelli*).

**tonḍamu**, elephant's trunk. Skt. *Brāhmanuni cheyyē yēnuga tonḍamū v'ūracunḍavu*, an elephant's trunk and a brahmin's hand are never still.

**tondara**, hurry, trouble; all hurrying is looked upon as vexation in the East. *prayānamai tondaranu marichī pōyīn-ḍu*, I forgot in the hurry of the journey.

**tondarapaḍaṭa**, to be in a hurry, to be in difficulties. *ocaḍu: dru bhāshalu maṭṭāḍut und ani chilucanu ammitivi. dīnici occa māṭ ai nāḍ rāḍu; yenta mōsam chēṣāḍu! incōḍu: tondara paḍa*

*bōc anḍi, midānints anḍi, yeppuḍu mirē māṭṭaḍut untē chilacacu śāvacāśam eccāḍidi?* Smith: You sold me this parrot saying it spoke six languages. Why, it does not speak at all. What a swindle! Jones: Don't be in such a hurry, be patient. When you are always talking yourself, what chance has the parrot?

**tondarapātu**, hurry, troublesomeness.

**tongitsūsuta**, to peep, to peer.

**tonguṭa**, to lie down, sleep. *tongunma suncari, tala mūṭa dīmpum ann aṭṭu*, like asking the sleeping toll-keeper to help you put down your head-load (let sleeping dogs lie); *mī vyavahāram anta tonguṇḍi*, your whole affair will be set at rest.

**tonnūru**, 900.

**tonṭi**, first, former; same as *tolliṭi*. *tonṭi mīrti*, the original shape.

**torra**, tree-hollow.

**toṭṭa**, cradle; also *toṭṭi*.

**totrupātu**, dismay.

**toṭṭi**, cistern, tub, tank-bed, cradle.

**-tō, -tōḍa**, ablative case ending, meaning 'with'. *nammu dayatō tśiḍu*, look on me with favour; *atanitō manavi chesinānu*, I represented it to him (to speak to is to speak with in Telugu).

**tōca**, tail. *ā pilla talli tōca*, that child is the shadow of its mother (always after her); *tōca troccina pāmu valē*, like a snake whose tail has been trodden on (very cross); *iḍugō puli antē aḍugō tōca ann aṭṭu*, like the man who said here is the tiger's tail when the other man said here is the tiger (capping a story); *tōca tentsu cunī pāri pōvuṭa*, to run away with your tail between your legs; *nēnu yeccāḍacu vēṭite accāḍic allā tōca lāgu venṭa tirugutū v'untāḍo ēmi?* why do you follow me about like my shadow? *inca vāḍu tōca ādīmpāḍu*, he won't wag his tail any more (will keep quiet).

**tōcatsucca**, comet. The star with the tail (*tōca*).

**ṭōcubēramu**, wholesale; retail is *chillarabēramu*; retail shop, *chillara dukhānam*.

**tōḍaguṭa**, to be with you. *iśvaruḍu mīcu tōḍagunū gāca*, God be with you.

**-tōḍanē**, affix meaning 'as soon as'.

*vāru vachchinatōḍanē*, as soon as they came.

**tōḍaputtiṇavāḍu**, brother. One born together with you.

**tōḍēlu**, wolf. *gorre yēḍistē tōḍēlucu vichāramā?* will the sheep's cries move the wolf? *jīṭamu batyamu lē-cunḍā tōḍēlu mēcalu cāstān ann aṭṭu*, like the wolf offering to guard the goats without pay or allowances; *tōḍēṭini gorrela cāya peṭṭin aṭṭu*, like putting the wolf to guard the sheep; *tōḍēlu cūyuts unnāḍi*, the wolf howls.

**tōḍi-**, prefix meaning 'joint', 'fellow'. *tōḍicōḍalu*, fellow daughter-in-law.

**tōḍpātu**, help, sympathy.

**tōḍu**, buttermilk used to curdle milk.

**-tōḍu**, affix meaning 'I swear by'. *nīṭōḍu*, I swear by you.

**tōḍu**, accompaniment, convoy. *rāṭsa pīnugu tōḍu lēcunḍā tśāvadu* king's corpse does not lack convoy (there is a superstition that when a king dies some one else dies to keep him company).

**tōḍupaḍuṭa**, to help, to sympathize.

**tōḍuṭa**, to draw up water, to bale.

**tōla**, goldsmith's weight, a little less than half an ounce. The rupee weighs one tōla and the gold mohur (Rs. 16) weighed one tōla. Rupees and gold mohurs were once hammered cubes of metal, not coins.

**tōlintsuṭa**, to have driven; causal of *tōluṭa*, to drive.

**tōlīvēyuta**, to drive away.

**tōlu**, skin, leather, complexion. *nalla tōlu*, a dark skin; *yerra tōlu*, a fair skin; *cheppulu tōḍugu connavānīci lōcam aṭṭā tōlūtō cappa paḍḍ aṭṭu tōstundi*, to the man who wears shoe-leather all the earth seems to be covered with leather (he does not feel the heat of the earth as the bare-footed do); *nā chēṭici tōl uḍināḍi*, I have skinned my hand; *goḍḍuvāḍu goḍḍuc ēḍchināḍu*, *tōluvāḍu tōluc ēḍchināḍu*, the cattle-dealer cried for the beast and the hide-dealer cried for the hide (it's an ill wind that blows no one any good). *sabhādhīpaṭi: i rōzu upanyāśam ichchē āyana Americā dēśasthūdu, āyana tōlu tellamīd' aīnā āyana hrīḍāyām mana valē nallamīdē*. Chairman: To-day's

lecturer is an American; though his skin is white his heart is as black as ours.

**tólucágítamu**, parchment.

**tóluṭa**, to drive, to drive away, to blow (of wind). *tana talupu tisi, porugintici peṭṭi, rátri antá cuccalu tólutú cūrtsun aṭṭu*, like the man who lent his neighbour his front door and spent the night driving dogs away (charity begins at home); *dongalu tólina goḍḍu yé révuna dātiná vacaté*, it is all the same what ford the stolen ox passed; *paiva tólité, prati phalintunu*, if the north-east monsoon blows cool, the cotton crop will be good.

**tóluváru**, leather strap.

**tómuṭa**, to rub, to clean, to scrape, to scold. *pani cheyyam ani tómi tómi, vepucu tintú v'umḍu*, he says we do no work and scrapes and roasts and eats us up.

**tópará** or **tópaḍá**, a horse's nose-bag. Hindustani.

**tópi**, hat.

**tópu**, grove.

**tóranamu**, festoon (of leaves). They hang these leaf festoons over the door or gate on festive occasions, at the travellers' bungalow when the Collector comes, and so on.

**tósivéyuṭa**, to push away, to dismiss, to reject. *Daivamutananamminavdrini tósi véyaḍu*, God will not reject those who trust in Him; *ná māṭa tósiveyyacu*, don't reject my advice.

**tósuconipóvuṭa**, to push into, to bite into. *ungaramu bigutu chéta caṇḍalónici tósu coní póyinadi*, the ring being tight has bitten into the flesh.

**tóta**, garden.

**tótacúralu**, garden vegetables (those of which the leaf is eaten; the others are *cáyacúralu* or *cúragáyalu*).

**tótanḍáli**, gardener.

**tótapani**, horticulture.

**tóti**, pariah, sweeper.

**tótsacundayunduṭa**, not to be able to think, to be at sea. *vānic eṭi tótsacundá y'umḍi*, he is at his wits' end.

**tótsuṭa**, to be thought, to seem, to occur to one. *Gópu: ivvḍa ná goḍugumu reṇḍó sthalamuló marachi póyin aṭṭugá tóstundi. Rámuḍu: oca véla modati*

*sthalamulóné marachi póyindv émo? Gópu: lédu, modati sthalamulóné nácu á goḍugu doricindi. Gopu: I think I must have lost my umbrella in that second place. Ramudu: Perhaps you lost it in the first place. Gopu: No, that's where I first picked up tīlat umbrella.*

**tóyuṭa**, to push; also *tróyuṭa*.

**tráguṭa**, to drink; more commonly *táguṭa*.

**trásu**, scales for weighing.

**trétayugamu**, the second or silver age. Skt. *crítayugam* is the golden age; *caliyugam* the present degenerate age.

**tri-**, three. Skt. *tridálamu*, the three times, morning, noon, and night. *Trinétruḍu*, the three-eyed God, Siva; *tricaranaśuddhigá*, in thought, word, and deed.

**trícónamu**, triangle. Skt.

**Trimúrti**, Three in One, the Hindu Trinity.

**trippuṭa**, to turn; same as *tippuṭa*.

**tróyuṭa**, to push; also *tóyuṭa*.

**trínacarintsuṭa**, to despise, not care two straws. Skt., from *trīnam*, straw. *nāvanṭi goppa y'inti biḍḍamu trínacarintsuṭam micu dharmam cādu*, it is not right for you to treat with contempt the scion of a noble stock like myself.

**trūnamu**, a straw. Skt. The Telugu is *gaḍḍi paraca. trūnapráyamu*, worthless; *trūnamu Méruva, Méruva trūnamu*, (a good man) looks upon the gift of a straw as the gift of Mount Meru, (a bad man) looks upon the gift of Mount Meru as the gift of a straw; *mīru chevulu coyyaḍam anté trūnapráyamugá v'umḍi*, I don't care two straws for your threat to cut my ears off; *nēmu prānamulanu trūnapráyamugá viḍḍuva galanu*, I could sacrifice my life with the utmost indifference.

**trunguṭa**, to be broken; also *tunguṭa*.

**trūnicáramu**, contempt. Skt., from *trūnam*, straw, and *cáram*, act.

**truntsuṭa**, to break (trans.), to break off, to break to pieces; also *tuntsuṭa*.

**truppu**, rust; more usually *tuppu*.

**trüptamu**, satisfied. Skt.

**trüpti**, satisfaction. Skt. *mā cshēma-mu vāri trüptilō*, our welfare is in their contentment, as Queen Victoria proclaimed.

**trüptigā**, satisfactorily. Skt.

**trüshna**, thirst. Skt. *svarāja trüshna*, the longing for home-rule.

**trütiyamu**, third. Skt. *mūḍō, mūḍava* in Telugu.

**tsabucu**, whip; also *tsaucu*.

**tsabucucheṭṭu**, casuarina tree; also *tsaucu*.

**tsacca**, nice, straight, pretty.

**tsaccachēyūṭa**, to repair.

**tsaccagā**, nicely. *Lacshmayya: mā ammayi tsaccagā sangitam pādutundi, cāvalistē vīna vatstsun am penḍlicoḍucutō cheppandī. Vencayya: penḍlicoḍucu chevuḍu, andu chēta mī ammayi pāḍinā atanu bhaya paḍaḍu.* Smith: My girl sings nicely; tell the proposed bridegroom he may hear her if he likes. Jones: The man is deaf; so even if she sings he won't be frightened.

**tsaccali**, arm-pit.

**tsaccani**, pretty. *conchem mukham mudurugā v'unnā y'ime y'ippaticini tsaccanidigānē v'unnadi*, though she is somewhat mature of feature she is still quite pretty.

**tsaccaparutsuṭa**, to put straight.

**tsaccapēṭṭu**, to set right, to finish. *dipamu v'undagānē tsacca peṭṭu cō valasinadi*, put things straight while the lamp is there (make hay while the sun shines).

**tsaccatanamu**, beauty. *dāni tsaccatanamu varintsadānī Brahmac aindacyam cādu*, she is of indescribable beauty.

**tsaccāpōvūṭa**, to go straight away, to make off. *nēnu ṣṭimaru vaddacu vellēṭ appāṭici vacca tamāshā zarigindī; ticceṭṭu putstsu com, a tamāshā tsūchi malli vaddām am, y'itte avatalici vellēṭ appāṭici, ṣṭimaruwāllu ṣṭimaru tisu com tsaccā pōyināru; riveriyi v'udyōgachhula cōsam canipeṭṭu com v'unṭi, nā nimitam yenducu canipeṭṭu com unnāru cārō vāḷḷa pari nēnu rēpu paṭṭistānu*, when I went to the steamer a show started; I took my ticket and said I would see the show

and come back; but when I got back the steamer people had taken the steamer away and made off; when they wait for revenue officials, they would not wait for me and I will settle their hash for them to-morrow.

**tsaccāvatsuṭa**, to come straight.

**tsaccera**, sugar.

**tsacciliginta**, tickling. *tsacciliginta peṭṭuṭa*, to tickle.

**tsaccuchēyūṭa**, to chop up. *nī talacāya renḍu tsacculu chēstānu*, I will split your head in two.

**tsachchipōvūṭa**, to die. *tanḍri: nēnu tsachchi pōyina tarvāta nuvu yēm chēstānu? coḍucu: mī nāyana pōyina tarvāta nuvu yēm chēstānu nēnu adē chēstānu. tanḍri: aitē nuvu bāgu paḍavu.* Father: What will you do when I die? Son: What you did when your father died. Father: Then you won't do well.

**tsadara**, a small mat to sit on.

**tsadaramu**, square. Skt. *tsadaraṇu maḷḷu*, square miles.

**tsadarangamu**, chess. Skt., from *tsadaram*, square, and *rangam*, battlefield. Check is *shaha*, the king is *rāzu*, the queen *mantri*, the castle *yēnuga*, the bishop *ṣaṭaṭam*, the knight *gurramu*, the pawn *baṇṭu*. Chessmen are *balamu*, force.

**tsaddannamu**, **tsaddi**, **tsalḍi**, cold rice; from *tsalidi*, cold thing. *cheppinabuddhi, caṭṭina tsaddi mīlavadu*, advice and cold rice will not keep; *tsaddi y'annamu tinn amma magani y'daal erugadu*, the full belly does not believe in hunger.

**tsaḍivintsuṭa**, to get something read; causal of *tsaduṭuṭa*, to read; specially used of the recital of the presents at a wedding; hence *tsaḍivimpulu*, wedding presents.

**tsadunu**, level.

**tsadunuchēyūṭa**, to level.

**tsaduvāri**, student.

**tsaduvu**, learning, education, lecture. *tsālu, tsālu, nī tsaduvu tsāḷintsu*, enough, enough, stop your lecture.

**tsaduvucheppuṭa**, to teach.

**tsaduvuconuṭa**, to study. *oca tsaduvuconna Sōmayazulu*, a Somayaji who has studied, an educated Somayaji.

**tsaduvuṭa**, to read. *tsadivēdi Ramdy-anamu, paḍa coṭṭēdi dēvasthālālu*, what he reads is the Ramayanam, what he knocks down temples; *tsaduva vēstē v'unma mati pōyindi*, set to learn he lost the little sense he had before. *majistrētu: nuvuvu vantena mida ati tondaragā mōṭaru pōn istunnān ani chhārji vachchindi. accaḍa gaṇṭacu paḍi maiḷla canna yeccuvagā pō cudad ani noṭisu caṭṭāru, tsadava lēdā? draivaru: ayyā, nēnu 30 maiḷlu tsop-puna baṇḍi naduput unṭe, noṭisu yeḷḷā tsadava galan aṇḍi?* Magistrate: You are charged with excessive speed over a bridge. There is a notice up not to drive more than 10 miles an hour. Didn't you read it? Driver: How could I read the notice when I was going 30 miles an hour?

**tsalava**, coolness, bleaching. Clothes newly washed or bleached are also called *tsalava*.

**tsaldi**, cold rice; also *tsalidi*, *tsaddi*, *tsaddannamu*. It is the usual breakfast, cold food left over from the night before.

**tsali**, cold. *nācu tsali paṭṭinadi*, I felt a chill.

**tsalicalāmu**, the cold weather, winter.

**tsalichīma**, black ant; also *tsalla-chīma*; it means the cold-ant and is so called because it is not so fierce as the red ant (cold means kind, friendly in Telugu). *pulī caḍupuna tsalichīma puṭṭunā?* the black ant wasn't born a tiger cub.

**tsalijvaramu**, ague.

**tsalimiḍi**, rice with flour and sugar.

**tsalivēndramu**, **tsalipandilī**, water pandal. These are opened in the hot weather on roads by private charity or the local boards. *tsalipanditi cunḍalacu āṭṭlu poḍichin aṭṭlu*, like making holes in the pots in a water pandal (a dirty trick).

**tsalla**, curds and water. *tsallacu pōyi munta dātsaḍam yenducu?* why hide your pot when you have come for curds? (why beat about the bush?).

**tsallagā**, coolly, gently, healthily. *mī amma caḍupu tsallagā*, may your mother's womb be cool! is a common

expression of felicitation. (India being a hot country, coolness is pleasant, friendly, blessed.)

**tsallani**, cool, kind. *tsallani prabhuvu*, a kind master.

**tsallapaduṭa**, to cool off.

**tsallapātu**, coolness. *tsallapātuvēḷa* is the cool of the evening. *tsallapātuvēḷa tsalla gālilō hāyagā śhicāru bailudēru-tāmu*, we will set out for a comfortable stroll when the fresh breeze comes out in the evening.

**tsallārtsuṭa**, to cool (active). *nīvu cōpam tsallartsucō valenu*, cool down, please.

**tsallārūṭa**, to cool down. *vēḍi tsallārītē*, when it has cooled down; *annamū cīralū tsallārīpōvaḍam*, rice and curry getting cold; *vāḍu cāgi tsallārīna pālu*, he has sown his wild oats.

**tsalluṭa**, to sprinkle, to sow. *dunnaca tsallitē, cōyyaca paṇḍinadi*, sow without ploughing and you will be saved the trouble of reaping.

**tsaluva**, cold, bleaching, one's washing; also *tsalava*.

**tsaluvachēyūṭa**, to bleach.

**tsampintsuṭa**, to have some one killed; causative of *tsampuṭa*.

**tsampuṭa**, to kill; causative of *tsats-suṭa*, to die. The auxiliary, *vēyūṭa*, is commonly added, even in reduplicated form; kill the snake is *pāmmu tsamp ēs ēi. ocarini y'iddarini tsampitēne cāni, vaidyudu cāḍu*, a doctor is no doctor till he has killed one or two; *yevvarō ṭillanu cāni, tsampivēsi rātri vēḷa mana gummamunac edurugā vīdhilō pāravēsindru*, the dead body of a new-born child was exposed in the street opposite my front door last night.

**tsamuru**, oil. *dīpāla cantrācṭaru vadda nelacu y'intani māmūlu puttsucōvaḍamē cācunḍa, y'inti cā valasina tsamur antā vāḍi daggira puttsu cunṭāru*, they not only get a monthly commission from the lighting contractor but all the oil they require for household use.

**tsanavu**, familiarity; also *tsanuvu. tsanavari*, familiar, favourite.

**tsanca**, arm-pit. *tsanca mīṭalō peṭṭu conna yābhāi rūpayalu*, the fifty rupees



in the bundle under my arm-pit; *yéru yéd ámaḍa v'undagané, chra vippi tsanca peṭṭu cori póyin aṭṭu*, like the woman who took off her cloth and put it under her arm when she was still seven leagues from the river (Indian women strip or raise their one cloth to go through a river); *tsancacarra* is a crutch.

**tsandamu**, way, manner. *nirupédacu permidhi tsandamuna*, like treasure-trove to a pauper.

**tsandá**, contribution, subscription. Hindustani.

**tsandádáruḍu**, subscriber.

**tsandávéyuta**, to subscribe. *tsandálu vési caṭṭindi adi andari haccunnu*, a building constructed by public subscription belongs to the public.

**tsandugá peṭṭe**, trunk, chest. Hindustani.

**tsanipóvuṭa**, to die; also *tsachchipóvuṭa*. This word is from *tsanuṭa*, to go.

**tsannillu**, cold water; contraction of *tsali nillu*.

**tsannu**, breast. *tsannupálu* is human milk; *tállacu talamu tsanḍu, mécalacu méḍanu tsanḍu*, palms have teats (*spadices*) on their heads, goats have teats (wattles) on their necks.

**tsannucona, tsannumona, tsannumuccu**, nipple.

**tsanṭipilla**, suckling.

**tsanuṭa**, to go. Used in books for *póvuṭa* and *velluṭa*, often in the compound form *tsanudentsuṭa*. Also used in the sense of to be right or proper; *tsanadu*, it is not right.

**tsanuvu**, familiarity. *tsanuvugá póvuṭa* is to frequent; *inṭa tsanuvugá tiruguts umnáḍu*, he is at home in the house; *magaváḍu danitó tsanuvugá máṭṭaḍutu*, a man talking familiarly with her. Also *tsanavu*.

**tsappani**, insipid. *tsappani pathyamu*, plain diet; *tsappani nillu*, insipid water.

**tsappaṭa**, slap, clap. *tsappaṭlu coṭṭuṭa* is to clap one's hands. Also *tsappaṭlu tsaratsuṭa*.

**tsappidi**, insipid, flat, snub. *tsappidi muccu* is a snub nose, *tsappidi pirudula chinmadi*, a thin-flanked girl.

**tsappuḍu**, noise. *tsappuḍu cácuṇḍa*

*mellagá pravéšinchináḍu*, he entered quietly without making any noise; *yevvaró lópalici vatstsuts umnáḍu, váci-tiló cheppula tsappuḍ aguts umnadi*, there is some one coming, I hear a footstep on the threshold.

**tsaratsuṭa**, to clap, to strike. *tsappaṭlu tsaratsuṭa*, to clap one's hands; *ché yetti tsarava póyin aṭṭugá midici vellu*, attacking with raised hand ready to strike.

**tsari**, precipice.

**tsarupu**, a slap, clout. *iṭuvanti matimáḷina máṭalu yeppuḍi anacundá netti mīda vacca tsarupu tsarutuná* ? shall I give you a clout on the head to stop you talking such nonsense?

**tsaṭáluna**, suddenly.

**tsaticila, tsatigila**, flat (of the human body). *tsaticila cúrtsóvadam* is to sit with your legs stretched out flat and not tucked under you; *tsaticila paḍuṭa* is to fall flat.

**tsaṭramu**, frame; also *tsaṭṭamu*. *i paṭamulacu tsāṭramulu veyya lédu*, these pictures have not been framed.

**tsaṭráyi**, rock; from *tsaṭṭu*, rocky, and *rāyi*, stone.

**tsatsutsuṭa**, to die. Usually, with the auxiliary, *tsachchipóvuṭa*. *atta tsaté cóḍalu yéḍchin aṭṭu*, like the daughter-in-law crying at her mother-in-law's death (hypocrisy); *ichévdāmi tsústé tsachchévdáḍaina létsunu*, at the sight of one who gives men will rise from the dead; *tsachchinaváḍu yédisté ráḍu*, the dead won't come back for crying.

**tsaṭṭamu**, frame, law. We also talk of laws being framed. *punugu tsāṭṭamu*, civet bag or gland.

**tsaṭṭi**, earthenware dish (chatty).

**tsaṭṭu**, rocky. *tsaṭṭu mannu* is hard earth.

**tsaṭṭutananu**, stubbornness, a rock-like temperament.

**tsauca**, cheap. *Lacshmayya: nēnu nina tsauca cáfi hoṭalucu póyindnu. Ven-cayya: andu valla lábham caligindá? Lacshmayya: accaḍa cáfi andcé y'ich-chāru, gārelu andu náḷugu ichchāru, anni tsauca, vachchéṭ appuḍu yevaridó cotta goḍugu cūḍa tśucu vachchāmu*. Smith: I went to a cheap coffee hotel yesterday. Jones: Did you save

much? Smith: The coffee was an anna, the buns four an anna, everything cheap, and, moreover, I got away with some one's new umbrella.

**tsauci**, customs or toll shed.

**tsaucu**, whip; also *tsabucu*.

**tsaucu**, casuarina; also *tsabucu*.

**tsauḍu**, salt land. Land in the Madras Presidency is often rendered uncultivable by excess of salt. *vāna niḷḷu régaṭi néla paḍi manchi niḷḷu aunu*, *tsaviṭi néla paḍi y'uppu niḷḷu aunu gaddā!* when rain falls on clay it will be drinkable water, when it falls on salt land it will be salt water.

**tsavatitalli**, stepmother; more usually *savatitalli*.

**tsavi**, taste.

**tsaviṭi**, fourth lunar day. *tsaviti nāḍu*.

**tsaviṭi néla**, salt land. *tsaviṭi* is the oblique case of *tsauḍu*.

**tsavucu**, cheap; a way of spelling *tsauca*.

**tsācalavāḍu**, man of the washerman caste; the feminine is *tsācaladi*. *tel-laḡā purvu lāgu tsācalidi v'utici techchina baṭṭa caṭṭu conī*, wearing a cloth fresh as a flower from the wash.

**tsācali**, washerman, dhoby. *uticēvā-nici gāni tsācali v'utacaḍu*, the dhoby won't beat the clothes except for the man who drubs him (*utucuṭa*, to wash clothes, consists chiefly in beating clothes on a stone); *mangali pāta*, *tsācali cotta*, choose an old barber and a new dhoby (you want vigour in a dhoby whose work is trying to break stones with clothes, and experience in a barber).

**tsācīrēvu**, the place near the river or tank where dhoobies wash clothes.

**tsāḍḍu**, slanders. *tsāḍḍilacōru* is a slanderer.

**tsāla**, **tsālā**, much, many. *Lacshmayya: mic iṭṭuḍu nimmaḷamḡā v'unnaḍā?* *Vencayya: nāc'ēmi?* *Lacshmayya: inta munducu mīru tsālā sēpu muligārē?* *Vencayya: nēnu sangita paṭacuḍin aṇḍi*. Smith: Feeling better? Jones: There is nothing the matter with me. Smith: You were groaning for a long time. Jones: I am a singer by profession. *Lacshmayya: cempula aḍḍige tisina tarvāta nī peḷḷam yeṭṭa v'unnaḍi?* *Vencayya: tsālā santōshin-*

*chindi, reṇḍu nelalu dācā tsāla aṇacu-vagā v'unḍinadi*. *Lacshmayya: ā pimmaṇānō?* *Vencayya: pimmaṇa yep-paṭi manishi aindi*. Smith: How was it with your wife after you bought her the ruby locket? Jones: She was very pleased; for two months she was very submissive. Smith: And after that? Jones: She became the same as before.

**tsālaca**, **tsālanu**, not able; negative forms of *tsāluṭa*, to suffice. *telisicō tsālaca pōyiri*, they were not able to understand; *ana tsālanu*, I can't say.

**tsālavaracu**, at great length. *caleṭa-rutō nī vishayamulō tsāla varacu cheppinānu*, I pleaded your cause at great length with the Collector.

**tsālintsuṭa**, to stop; causative of *tsāluṭa*, to suffice. *nī adhica prasangam tsālintsu*, enough of your impertinence; *sabha tsālintānu*, let us dissolve the meeting; *nī tsālintsu*, stop your lecture.

**tsālu**, sufficiency; also imperative of *tsāluṭa*, to be enough.

**tsālu**, row, furrow, trace, stream, features, ploughing. *ī tsāluna*, in this manner; *talli tsālu pōlica*, resemblance to his mother in his features; *tsālu-puḡā*, in a line; *talli tsālu pillacu tapput unnaḍā?* will the child lose its mother's track? *paṭṭici paḍi tsālḷu*, *āmudacu āru*, cotton wants ten ploughings, castor wants six.

**tsāluṇu**, it is enough, that will do; the negative is *tsālādu*, not enough. *bharta: cāḍi cheyyadnacu iravai mar-gālu v'unnai*. *bhārya: nāc enducu chepputāru ā sangati?* *bharta: vāṭilō muvvu vaccaṭē nētsucunnā nācu tsā-lunu*. Husband: There are twenty ways of making coffee. Wife: Why do you tell me that? Husband: If you will learn one of them that will be enough for me.

**tsāluṭa**, to suffice. *tāḍu tsālaca pōtē, muyyi piḍṭsum ann aṭṭu*, like the man who ordered the well to be filled up when the rope was found to be too short; *pritiṭō peṭṭinadi piḍiceḍē tsāluṇu*, a dinner of herbs where love is. In the negative *tsāluṭa* means usually not to be able, but not always. *gnyāpā-camu tsālādu*, I don't remember;

*buddhi tsdladu nlcu*, you have no sense; *jítamu vyayamulacu tsáli tsdlaca*, the salary sufficing and not sufficing (just covering expenses). The Italians have the same idiom, *si e no che basta*, yes and no whether it is enough.

**tsámalu**, one of the common millets (*panicum mitraceum*). *dómulu padité tsámalu pandumu*, if mosquitoes swarm the tsama millet will yield well.

**tsámanatsáya**, light complexion. It is a light brown or straw colour; the other complexions of Indians are *nallani*, black, and *yerrani*, red to yellow.

**tsápa**, mat, sail. If you have no chairs, you fetch a mat for visitors to sit on. *tahāṣiludāru gāru mana y'inṭici vachchedam'amādrū; mēnu intacu munupu iccāda vēsiconi cūrtsunna pedda tsāpa yēm ainādē?* Mr. Tahsildar said, 'We are coming to your house.' Where is the big mat which was spread here and on which we were sitting just now?

**tsāpacoyya**, mast. *yē gālici ā tsāpa yettin aṭṭu*, setting your sail according to the wind.

**tsāpu**, a length, e.g. of cloth.

**tsāpuṭa**, to extend. *vaidyuḍu cheyyi tsistāru, mī cheyyi vacca mātu tsāpandi*, the doctor will feel your pulse, hold your hand out.

**tsāra**, stripe, streak. *tsārāla chira*, a striped sari; a tiger's stripes are *tsārālū*.

**tsāṭimpu**, proclamation.

**tsāṭintsuṭa**, to proclaim.

**tsātsuṭa**, to stretch (transitive), to stretch out. *cheyyi tsātsuṭa*, to stretch out the hand; *cheyyi tsāchi puttisucomi*, stretching out the hand and taking; *cāṭici cāḷlu tsātsucomuṭa*, to stretch your legs to the grave is an expression for an old or dying person; *cāṭici cāḷlu tsātsucomi, tīnṭici cheyyi tsāchévāḍu*, he stretched his legs to the grave and stretched out his hand for food (greedy till death).

**tsātu**, screen, covering. *d conḍa tsātu ainādi*, that hill intercepted the view.

**tsāṭucu**, aside. *tsāṭucu pilichi*, calling a person aside.

**tsāṭuna**, covertly, behind. *peṭṭe tsāṭuna doricindi*, it was found behind the box.

**tsāṭuṭa**, to proclaim.

**tsāvidi**, lodge, hall; also *chāvidi*, now

used generally of the village headman's office where he sits to collect the taxes and where officials put up when they go to the village. *cachēri-tsāvidi* is the room in which a well-to-do person receives; *tsāvaṭi māṭalu* is town-talk.

**tsāvu**, death. *veluca tsāvvucu pilli mūr-chha pōvund?* will a cat faint at a mouse's death? *nācu tsāvugḍ v'unnadi*, I feel like death.

**tsāvubidda**, still-born child; also *cadupulō tsachchina bidda*.

**tsāya**, hue, complexion, direction, grain of wood. *tsāmanatsāya*, light complexion; *nā chēti tsāyanu vellu*, go where I am pointing; *cōyyatsāya*, the grain of wood.

**tsāyavēyuṭa**, to colour, to dye.

**tsh-**. The following words have already been given under *csh-*, that being the usual transliteration. But the pronunciation, even of pandits, is *tsh-*. They are all Sanskrit words. The Tamil pronunciation is also *tsh-*.

**tshama**, patience. Skt.

**tshamāpana**, forgiveness. Skt. *nācu bahu vichārangḍ v'unnadi, nēnu tshamāpana vēḍucuntānu*, I am very sorry, I beg pardon; *nēnu chēsina aparādhām cheppināṭṭ aité nēnu ventānē nī cāḷla mīda paḍi tshamāpana cōrucuntānu*, if you will tell me what I have done wrong I will at once fall at your feet and beg pardon.

**tshamintsuṭa**, to pardon. Skt. *tshamintsa valenu*, please forgive me.

**tshanamu**, instant. Skt. *nēnu vellī sahāyam tisuconi tshanamlō vastānu*, I will go to fetch help and be back in an instant.

**tshatamu**, wound. Skt. Used in books for *gāyamu*.

**Tshatriya**, the Kshatriya or warrior caste. Skt., from verb for 'to strike'.

**tshauramu**, shaving; also spelt *tshavaramu*; the ordinary words for shaving are *pami chēyuṭa, goruguṭa*, but this also is common, especially in a figurative sense. *nīvu andarini svajandnī chēristē nī taruvāda vachchinavāḍu vāḷḷ andarici tshavarāḷu chēstāḍu*, if you put in all your caste-men the man who comes after you will shave them all.

**ṭshayarógamu**, consumption. Skt., from *ṭshayamu*, wasting away.

**ṭshámamu**, famine. Skt. *caruvu* is the Telugu word.

**ṭshánti**, patience. Skt.

**ṭsháramu**, salt. Skt. A book word for *uppu*.

**ṭshátramu**, Kshatriya's duty. Skt. **ṭshémamu**, health, happiness. Skt.; ordinary word in inquiring after health, &c. *yógaṭshémamulu vichárin-tsufa* is to make such usual inquiries.

**ṭshétraganítamu**, geometry. Skt.

**ṭshétramu**, place of pilgrimage. Skt.

**ṭshétramu**, field. Skt. *ṭshétram erigi vittanam*, *pátram erigi dánamu*, sow seed to suit the field, give charity to the deserving.

**ṭshínamu**, decline, decay. Skt. *ṭshína daṣaló n'unmámu*, we are on a downhill course; *dyushtṣhínamu*, the decline of age; *dhana ṭshínamu*, decrease of wealth.

**ṭshínintsuṭa**, to waste away. Skt. *benga peṭṭucóni adi d dínamu canna d dínam ṭshíninchi déham antá pálipóyi*, in her distress she wasted away day by day and grew pale.

**ṭshíra**, milk. Skt. Book word for *pálu*.

**ṭshóbha**, grief, trouble. Skt. One of the numerous words for grief; the shade of meaning is 'agitation'. *san-ṭshóbhamu*, agitation; *chittatṣhóbhamu*, trouble of mind; *jailuló yenta ṭshóbha paḍḍádu*, what distress he felt in jail! *ṭshóbhapetṭuṭa* is to distress, to trouble; *chinnadánmi nannu nishcáranangá y'ílágu ṭshóbha peṭṭadam canté crúra crútyam locamló yédi v'unḍádu*, there is nothing more cruel in the world than to oppress a poor girl like me in this way.

**ṭshóbhintsuṭa**, to be distressed. Skt.

**ṭshudha**, hunger. Skt. Book word for *dacali*, used in compounds such as *ṭshudbádha*, pains of hunger.

**ṭshudra**, petty, low, trifling. Skt. *manam ṭshudrálu pátigá paṭṭa rádu*, we should not pay attention to trifles.

**tsocca**, **tsoccali**, shirt, coat, tunic. *ṭsh-charu*: *pillulacu tsáli yetla veyyacundá unṭundi*? *av émainá tsoccali coḍu cunṭavá*? *baṭṭa cappu cunṭavá*? *báluḍu*: *yémandi, pillimi tsúda léda*? Teacher:

How do cats protect themselves against cold? Do they wear coats or wrap themselves in clothes? Boy: Have you never seen a cat?

**tsoppa**, millet straw; rice straw is called dry grass, *yenda gaḍḍi*.

**tsoppintsuṭa**, to insert, to force in.

**tsoppuna**, according to, at the rate of. *áru riṭpáyala tsoppuna*, at the rate of Rs. 6; *munupaṭi alavádu tsoppuna*, according to the previous custom.

**tsora**, shark.

**tsorapaḍuṭa**, to enter. *dongalu lópala tsora paḍi nannu nimushamló dótsu cuni pó vatṭsumu*, thieves may force an entrance and rob me in an instant.

**tsorava**, entrance, familiarity, forwardness. *nénu tsorava chési vacca muddu peṭṭu cunṭánu*, I will be so forward as to snatch a kiss; *anna tsoravé gáni acshara tsorava lédu*, well fed, ill taught.

**tsoravachéyuṭa**, to take courage (to do something).

**tsotṭsuṭa**, to enter, to enter upon (an undertaking), to begin. *acdryamunacu tsotṭsuṭa*, to enter upon a path of sin; *cāya tsotṭsuṭa*, to begin to shine; *ṣaraṇu tsotṭsuṭa*, to take refuge.

**tsotṭa**, dint; also *soṭṭa*, *noccu*.

**-tsó**, affix meaning 'if' or 'when', from *tsótu*, place. *tanayulu léniṭsó*, in case there are no sons.

**tsóllu**, one of the millets, commonly called *ragi* (*panicum paludosum*).

**tsótu**, place. *cherucu v'unḍé tsóṭici chimulu támé vastavi*, ants come of themselves to where there is sugar-cane; *téne v'unna tsóta*, y'igalu póḡ autavi, flies collect where there is honey. *báluḍu*: *amma, ná chelli svargamló nunchi cindici vachchindá*? *talli*: *aunu, náyana*. *báluḍu*: *anta manchi tsóṭulo nunchi iccāḍacu yenducu vachchindá*? Boy: Mother, did my little sister come down from heaven? Mother: Yes, dear. Boy: Why did she leave such a good place to come here?

**tsucca**, drop, star, round caste-mark worn on the forehead (*tsucca boṭṭu*); omen. *turacalu coṭṭagá tsuccac edurá*? do you bother about omens when the Muhammedan is on the war-path?

**tsuccáni**, helm.

**tsulacanáǵá, tsuláǵǵá**, easily, lightly. *tsuláǵǵá tsútsuṭa* is to despise.

**tsulacani**, light, easy.

**tsundi!** look here! from *tsútsuṭa*, to see.

**tsundu**, scurf.

**tsuntsu**, projection, ledge, balcony in architecture. *tsuntsu múti véyuta*, to pout.

**tsunyi**, fizzing; onomatopoeic. *bha-cshyamulu uḍucu nētilō vēstē tsunyi maṇṭunnavi*, if you put cakes in boiling ghee they will fizz.

**tsurucu**, active, smart, energetic, diligent. *á tahāṣṣiluddru tsurucugá pani chēstáru*, that Tahsildar is an energetic officer; *manam andarú pani tsurucugá cheyya valenu*, we must all work diligently. *Ráma: Chennapaṭṇamlō tsurucaina vartacuḍu occarú canipintsaru. Gōpu: aṭṭāṇṭvāḍḷu jaṭṭulō unṭár aṇḍi, cāvalistē accaḍa tsúda vatstunu.* Smith: There seem to be no smart merchants in Madras. Jones: Yes there are, but they are in jail; if you want to you can see them there.

**tsuṭṭa**, cigar, any roll; from *tsuṭṭuta*, to roll. *tsápa tsuṭṭa*, a rolled-up mat. To smoke a cigar is *táguṭa* (to drink it). *tsuṭṭa táguṭavá*, try a cheroot. *mējistrīṭu: firiyáḍini muddá cotṭut unṭe tsúcháva? sacshi: tsúṣān aṇḍi. mējistrīṭu: cottacuṇḍá nuvru yēmi cheyya lédá? sacshi: cheyya léd aṇḍi. mējistrīṭu: yendu chēta? sacshi: nēnu tsuṭṭa táguṭ umān aṇḍi.* Magistrate: You saw the accused beating the complainant? Witness: Yes, Sir. Magistrate: Did you do anything to stop him? Witness: No, Sir. Magistrate: Why not? Witness: I was smoking a cigar.

**tsuṭṭamu**, relationship, relations. *tsúḍa tsuṭṭamu, mocca daivamu lédu*, no relations to visit, no God to worship (utterly destitute, on his beam ends, down and out). *Lacshmayya: Malayya nicu tsuṭṭam éna? Vencayya: dūrapu tsuṭṭamu. Lacshmayya: tsáld dūramé? Vencayya: dūramé, ná náyanacu paḍimandī coḍuculu, Mallayya andaricanná peddáváḍu, nēnu ákharu vāḍini.* John: Is Tom any relation to you? Bill: A distant relation. John: Very distant? Bill: Yes, my father

has ten sons; Tom is the eldest and I am the last.

**tsuṭṭaricamu**, relationship.

**tsuṭṭálu**, relatives. *caliginavānīcī andarú tsuṭṭále*, all are relations to the man of property. *bhārya: mana am-māyini penḍli chēsu cunēvāḍu yeḷḍāṇṭi vāḍu? bharta: anucūlamaina vāḍe. bhārya: tsāduvu gāni ḍabbu gāni léd aṭē. bharta: léca pōyind parvā lédu, atanīcī yevāru tsuṭṭálu léru lé, mana ammāyī sukha paḍutundi.* Wife: What sort of a man is the son-in-law you have chosen? Husband: Quite suitable. Wife: They say he has neither education nor money. Husband: If he hasn't it doesn't matter, he has no relations at all; our girl will be happy.

**tsuṭṭu**, anything round. *talatsuṭṭu* is a turban, *gōrutsuṭṭu* a whitlow.

**tsuṭṭu**, around, round about. *tsuṭṭu dāri*, a roundabout way.

**tsuṭṭuconuṭa**, to coil. *cāḷḷanu tsuṭṭu-conna pámu caravaca mānund?* will a snake coiled round your legs not bite? (or a dependant not wangle?).

**tsuṭṭupaṭṭa**, neighbourhood. *t tsuṭṭupaṭṭa tsáld y'āḷḷu dorucutavi*, there are many houses in this neighbourhood; *á conḍa mīdan eccitē, tsuṭṭupaṭṭa tsáld dūramu báḍa canipints unnadi*, that hill commands an extensive view.

**tsuṭṭupaṭṭaváru**, neighbours. *mī cé-calatō y't tsuṭṭupaṭṭavāḷḷac andarici mēḷucuva vachchīndi*, your yells have woken up all the neighbours.

**tsuṭṭuta**, to roll, to surround, to go round, to knot. *páḍa tsuṭṭuta* is to roll up a turban; *dōva tsuṭṭu conī velluts unnadi*, the road winds round.

**tsuvaca, tsuvva**, withe, fishing-rod.

**tsuvve**, of course, you see; short for *tsúḍave*, you see.

**tsúda**, to see. A form of *tsútsuṭa*, to see.

**tsúḍu**, glance; from *tsútsuṭa*; to see; also *tsúpu*.

**tsúlu**, conception. *dlu lédu, tsúlu lédu, coḍucu péru Sómalingam*, no wife, no conception, but he has given his son the name of Somalingam (counting your chickens before they are hatched)

**tsúpintsuṭa**, to show; causal of *tsútsuṭa*, to see; also *tsúpuṭa*.

**tsúpu**, sight, look, glance; also *tsúḍu*.

*mi abhipráyamu mi maṭala caṇṭé y'ippudu mi tsúpulé nácu bága cheputú v'unnavi*, your looks tell me your opinion better than your words; *tsúpu méra díramló*, within eyeshot; *cindi tsúpulu*, downcast looks.

**tsúpuḍuvélu**, forefinger.

**tsúputa**, to show; also *tsúpintsuṭa*. *cóti caḍam tsúpin aṭṭu*, like showing a looking-glass to a monkey (persistently offering what is disliked).

**tsúra**, dust, soot. *poḡatsúra*, soot.

**tsúru**, eaves. *yénugu dáhamucu tsúru nillá?* will the droppings from the eaves quench the thirst of an elephant? *nén ento ní mída préma chéta dévat archanaṇi ani y'int inṭa tirigi nityamumu manchi puṇṇu techchi y'ichchinamu*, *prati dīnamu inṭi muntsúru penḍeló peṭṭiṭé cáni*, *yocca náḍ aind muttsaṭa tira nénu tsútsuts unḡaḡa coppuló mudutsu cócu*, I go about from house to house all out of love of you collecting nosegays for the Gods, so I say, and give them you, and then you stick them up on a rafter in the eaves and never think of sating the yearning of my eyes by twining posies in your hair; *cdlu paṭṭu comi lágité tsúru paṭṭu comi velḍḍéḡadu*, haul him out by the legs and he will cling to the eaves (difficult to shake off, a limpet).

**tsútsuṭa**, to see, to perceive, to look. It is used of all the senses. *ruchi tsútsuṭa* is to taste, and *vasana tsútsuṭa* is to smell, but by itself it means 'to see'. *ichchévaṇṇi tsústé tsúchchéḡaḍ aind lé-tsumu*, even a dying man will get up at the sight of a person who has something to give. *májistréṭu: moṭáru bas-sulu coṭṭucunṇ appuḍu nuṇṇu tsúchḡaḍ?* *sácshi: tsúchán aṇḍi. májistréṭu: cára-ṇam émi. sácshi: bassulu renḡu occa manishi yecchintsu cóḡaṇiṇi póti paddai, andu chéta coṭṭuconṇi páḍ ainai*. Magistrate: Did you see the collision of the motor buses? Witness: Yes, sir. Magistrate: What was the cause? Witness: The two buses were competing for one passenger and collided and got smashed up. *naṭuḍu: nénu rázu vésham véšina náḍu andarú ná vaipé tsuḡáru. snéhituḍu: tsúsi yémi chéḡáru? naṭuḍu: rállu véšináru*. Ac-

tor: When I acted the king every one looked my way. Friend: What did they do next? Actor: They threw stones. *tamaru tsúḡa valen ani nácu anéca dīnamula nundī abhilḡhagá unḡenu*, I have been wanting to see Your Honour for a long time past.

**tuccu**, rubbish, trash, dirt. *i páta tuccu pustacam*, this dirty old book.

**tuchchhamu**, vile. Skt.

**tuda**, end, tip.

**tudacu**, finally; in the reduplicated form, *tuṭṭatudacu*, at the very end.

**tudamuṭṭa**, to reach the end, to finish. *iccaditó ná prayanaṇu tuda muṭṭindi*, I have reached the end of my journey.

**tudiléni**, endless.

**tuḍupu**, erasure.

**tuḍutsuṭa**, to wipe away, to erase, to sweep.

**tuladúḡuṭa**, to be heavy, to weigh against. *svadharmamu viḍichi sampadalató tuladúḡuṭa caṇṭé svadharmamu n'and unḍi tinḍici léca maranamun onḍuṭa śrēyascaram*, weighing duty against wealth it is better to sacrifice even your food to duty and to die; *tula* is Skt. for balance. *tulabhāramu* is the ceremony of weighing themselves against gold of the old Rajas. They weighed themselves in complete panoply and the gold was then coined and distributed among brahmins. A stone weighing-balance for this ceremony still exists at Hampi (Vijayamagaram, the ancient Andhra capital).

**tulam**, weight of one rupee. Usually called *tóla*.

**tulasi**, basil. This is a sacred plant in India, and a pot of basil will be found in many houses. *tulasi vanamuló gan-zai mocca molichin aṭṭu*, like a hemp plant in a basil garden (black sheep in the flock).

**-tulyamu**, affix meaning 'equal'; from Skt. *tula*, balance. *svargatulyamu*, heavenly; *prḇṇatulyamuḡa*, as dear as life.

**tumma**, the babul tree (*Acacia arabica*).

**tummeda**, black bee. The poets compare braided black hair to clusters of black bees.

**tummu**, sneeze. *ḡvalintacu amada-*

*mul umṛāru gāni tummuṭu tammud aind lēdu*, yawning is one of a family, a sneeze has not even a younger brother (one yawn draws another after it).

**tummūṭa**, to sneeze. *tummitē poyyē muccu yennḍḍḷu v'unḍunu?* how long will a nose last than can't stand sneezing?

**tumpara**, **tuppara**, splutter, drizzle. *vāḍu maḍḍutē tumparlu paḍutavi*, he splutters in speaking; *tumpara paḍuts umnadi*, it is drizzling.

**tumpiḷḷu**, a shower.

**tunaca**, **tundu**, piece, bit; e.g. a piece of wood, crumb of bread. *rottelaḍāni cantē*, *tunacalaḍḍu ghanuḍu*, the crumb-beggar scores over the loaf-beggar (gets more in the end).

**tunguṭa**, to get broken; also *trunguṭa*.

**tuntari**, scoundrel.

**tunṭi**, hip. *tunṭinoppi*, hip-pain, is lumbago.

**tuntsuṭa**, to break, to pluck up. *vāḷḷa prayatnam molacalōne tunchi veyya valenu*, we must pluck up their attempt from the roots; also *truntsuṭa*.

**tupāci**, gun. *tupāci caltsuṭa*, to fire a gun; *tupāci mandu*, gunpowder; *tupāci caḍupuna firangi puttin'aṭṭu*, a canon born of a musket; the butt-end of a gun is *tupāci maḍama*, the barrel of a gun *tupāci goṭṭamu*.

**tupānu**, storm, cyclone. Hindustani.

**tuppa**, bush.

**tuppara**, drop, drizzle; same as *tumpara*.

**tuppu**, rust.

**tuppuna**, sound of spitting; onomatopoeic.

**Turaca**, Turk; so Muhammedan in general. *Tirapaticipōgānē Turaca Dāsari aund?* will going to Tirupati turn a Muhammedan into a Dasari? *Turaca vidhilo sanyāsi bhicsha*, a Sanyasi's alms in the Muhammedan street (he won't get any); *Turacalu lēni v'ūḷḷo Dūḍēcalavaḍu Sayyadu Miyyā*, in a village where there are no other Muhammedans a Dūḍēcala (mongrel Muhammedan) will call himself Saiyed Miyya.

**turangamu**, horse. Skt. Used in books.

**turruna**, quickly, suddenly; onomatopoeic.

**turupu**, troop, trump (at cards). English. A club is *caḷḍavaru*, a spade *ispētu*, a diamond *daimanu*, a heart *arakku*; all corruptions of the English words.

**tuṭṭatudacu**, last of all, reduplicated form of *tudacu*.

**tuṭṭe**, cluster. *tēnetuṭṭe*, swarm of bees.

**tuvālu**, towel. English.

**tuvva**, sandy soil. *tuvvana vēsina yeruvu*, *bāpanici pōsina neyyi*, *tuvva* hungers for manure as a brahmin for ghee.

**tūguṭa**, to weigh (intransitive).

**tūlamu**, down. *hamsatūlamu*, eider-down.

**tūlanāḍuṭa**, to revile.

**tūli**, brush, paint-brush. Nail-, hair-, and tooth-brushes, being foreign articles, are *brush*, pronounced *borusu*.

**tūluṭa**, to reel. *spriha tappipōyinadi*, *vollu tūlutu v'umnadi*, *caḷḷu tirugutū v'umnavi*, hope fails, I reel, I am dizzy.

**tūmu**, a grain measure of about fifteen bushels.

**tūmu**, sluice.

**tūnica**, weighing.

**tūnicarāḷḷu**, stones for weighing. These large stones are still used even in factories.

**tūnicavēyūṭa**, to weigh.

**tūniga**, dragon-fly.

**tūri**, time. *oca tūri*, once.

**tūrpu**, east. *tūrpuvāḷḷu* to the people of Godavari are those of Viyagapatam and Ganjam, especially coolies who come from the east for the harvest.

**tūrupārapaṭṭuṭa**, to winnow. *gḍli vachchin appuḍu gāḍā tūrpāra paṭṭucō valenu*, winnow when the wind comes; *tūm eḍu vaḍḷu tūrpāra paṭṭēt appaṭici yēdumu vaḍḷu yelucalu tūm pōymavi*, while he was winnowing one toom, the rats ate five.

**tūṭā**, cartridge.

**tūtsuṭa**, to weigh (transitive). "

**tūṭu**, hole. *tsalipandiṭi cundalacu tūṭlu poḍichin aṭṭu*, like making holes in the water-pots in a water-shed (a dirty trick).

**tvaragā**, quickly.

**tyajintsuṭa**, to abandon.

**tyāgamu**, renunciation. Used chiefly in compounds. *prānatyāgamu*, renunciation of life, suicide.

# U

**ubbasamu**, asthma. *dyanacu v'ubbasabu daggu*, he has an asthmatic cough.

**ubbu**, swelling, haughtiness.

**ubbuta**, to swell. *adi nācu doricind ani vānīci caḍup ubbutu unnādi*, he is envious (his stomach swells) at my getting that job.

**ubhayamu**, both. Skt. *ubhaya bhraśhātuvam v' Uppara Sanyāsivam*, both ways a ruin as Digger and Saint (low-caste people should not set up as Sanyasis).

**ubusu**, chat, amusement; also *ūsu*.

**ubusuputtsuṭa**, to loiter, to trifle.

**uccagā**, sultry, close (of the weather); short for *udacagā*, from *uḍucuṭa*, to boil.

**ucciribicciri**, close, suffocating. *ucciribicciri ai dagguṭu yenta sēp dyāsa paḍenu*, he choked and coughed and was uncomfortable for a long time.

**uccu**, steel. *uccu rōshamu*, great anger.

*uccumutō cheyya baḍina y'andamagu peṭṭe*, a handsome steel trunk.

**uccutige**, steel wire.

**uchcharintsuṭa**, to pronounce. Skt.

**uchchārana**, pronunciation. Skt.

**uchchi**, crown of the head.

**uchchishṭamu**, spittle, leavings. Skt. Used in books for *yengili*.

**uchitamam**, proper, gratis. Skt. *uchitavāstrādulanu dharinchi*, properly dressed and equipped.

**uchitamugā**, gratis, properly.

**ucti**, expression. Skt. *cutsitōctigala*, ironical.

**ud-**, Skt. prefix connected with English 'out'; also *un-* and *ut-* in composition.

**udacamu**, water. Skt. *hastōdacamu*, water for the hands; *ūsara nēlālō vēsina pairu udacamu lēni cheruvucu samāṇamu*, a salt-land crop is like a tank without water.

**udagramu**, mighty. Skt. Used in books.

**udarumu**, belly. Skt. Used in books. *udarapōshanamu*, belly-filling.

**udata**, squirrel; also *uḍuta*. *uḍata bhacti* is proverbial because the squirrel helped Rama to build Adam's bridge and Rama stroked it, and hence

the squirrel's white marks; but another proverb regards the squirrel as meddlesome: *uḍatac ēlārā v'ūllō pētānamu?* what has the squirrel to do with running the village?

**udayamu**, morning. Skt. *rēp udayāna*, to-morrow in the morning.

**udāharanamam**, example. Skt.

**udāharintsuṭa**, to instance. Skt. *cāvatiste pramāna vachandlu v'uddharistānu*, if necessary I will quote Scripture texts.

**udāramu**, liberality. Skt.

**udāri**, **udāruḍu**, a liberal man. Skt. *udāralacu lōcam antayu cūṭumbamē*, liberal men make the whole world their family; *lēni v'udāri cantē caligina monḍi mēlu*, it is better to deal with stingy rich people than with lavish paupers.

**udbhavintsuṭa**, to be born, to arise. Skt.

**uddēsamu**, intention. Skt.

**uddēšintsuṭa**, intend. Skt. *vaca cāryam cheyya valen ani v'uddēšintsucunṭe*, thinking of doing something.

**uddharintsuṭa**, to establish, to restore. Skt. *matamu uddharinchi*, restoring religion; *ā maha puruṣhūḍu lōcamu v'uddharintsadānīci tsistū v'unṇāru*, that great man is attending to the restoration of the world.

**uddhāranamam**, restoration. Skt. *jirna matōddhāranam cheyya vālemu*, we must restore decayed religion.

**uḍicintsuṭa**, to boil (transitive); causative of *uḍucuṭa*. Also *uḍucapeṭṭuṭa*.

**udrēcamu**, excess, passion. Skt. *āyana munupāṭi valenē sangittam antē chevi cōsu cunṭu v'ummāḍā? y'ippuḍ ā v'udrēcam yēmainā tagginadā? lēḍḍ?* is he as mad on your music as he used to be, or has his passion for it declined at all? *nēnu vēṇṇanē vachchi, yōga dṛiṣṭitō tsichēṭ appāṭici ā v'udrēcam antā pōyi, mīmushamlō śānta paḍi pōyinaḍu*, I came at once and fixed him with a yogi look and the excitement immediately left him and he quieted down.

**udrēcintsuṭa**, to increase.

**uḍucuṭa**, to boil; also to boil with rage



or envy. *uḍucupótu*, an envious wretch; *d pappu uḍucadu*, that porridge won't boil (that will cut no ice).

**uḍuguṭa**, to cease. *cāmam uḍiginavādu*, a man past sexual desire.

**uḍuguṭa**, to wash (clothes). Also *utucuṭa*. **uḍumu**, the iguana lizard. *uḍumucu renḍu nālicalu*, said of a double-tongued man; *uḍumu pōyindā, cheyyi vastē tsāluṁ*, let the iguana get away, you are lucky if it does not take your hand with it.

**uḍupu**, a dress, suit.

**uḍuta**, squirrel; same as *uḍata*.

**uḍvāsamu**, expulsion. Skt.

**uḍyanamu**, attempt, project. Skt.

**uḍyānamu**, park. Skt.; also *uḍyānavanam*. *phala vrīcshamulu v'anna v'udyanavanam*, a park containing fruit-trees.

**uḍyōgamu**, office, post in the public service. Skt. *lantsam pantsam tināḍam uḍyōga dharmam*, to take bribes and perquisites is the privilege of office; *uḍyōgam puruṣha laṣhanamu*, office makes the man.

**uḍyōgasthuḍu**, official.

**uggamu**, carrying cord. *nēti chembu uggamu vēsi paṭṭuconi*, with a cord to carry his pot of ghee.

**uggu**, castor oil and mother's milk given to babies. *chinn appaṭi nunchi v'uggu pālātō*, from one's infancy; *bharta: pillavāḍici rōzu cūri cūri yē-ḍustū v'undagā nōṭici mirapacāya rāsi yeccuva annam peṭutāu; andu chēta v'ūḍara poṭṭa periginādi. bhārya: nēnu annam yeccuva peṭṭadam chēta v'ūāara poṭṭa cā lēdu. mīru jāti vaidyam nammi, v'uggu prati rōzu peṭṭan iyyaca pōvaḍam chētāni, chinn appaṭi nunchi annam peṭṭan iyyaca, pālālō nīḷu calisi pōyintsāḍam chētāni, y'i v'ūḍara poṭṭa vachchindi*. Husband: When the child yells you smear its lips with chilly and give it too much rice, and so it has a swollen belly. Wife: The swollen belly does not come from too much rice, but from your not believing in our traditional physic, stopping the uggū, not allowing rice to be given from the beginning, and insisting on milk and water.

**ulavalu**, horse-gram. *dolichos biflor*,

the pulse we feed horses on in India; we boil it and it is then called *guggillu*; *ulavalu* is the crop or the seed; a plural form like all words for crops and grains in Telugu. *gurrānici guggillacu sēru v'ulavalu tsāluṁ*, two pounds of gram will be enough for the horse's mash; *vachchēt appuḍu ulava, poyyēt appuḍu nuvvulu*, when you take up land sow horse-gram; when you give it up, gingelly. This and similar proverbs refer to the value of horse-gram in improving land. It adds nitrogen to the soil.

**uli**, chisel.

**ulicipaḍuṭa**, to start up. *tsappuḍu vimi v'ulicipadi*, starting up at a noise.

**ullamu**, heart. *hrūdayam* is commoner.

**ullanghanamu**, contempt. Skt. *śāṣa-nōllanghanamu*, contempt of law, is the newspaper word for civil disobedience. **ullanghintsuṭa**, to despise; *āgnyan ullanghintsuṭa*, to disregard an order.

**ullāsamu**, joy. Skt. *cuntic ullāsam y'm-ṭici mōsam*, to annoy is the cripple's joy.

**ulli**, garlic; also *vellulli*; *nīrulli* is onion. *ulli muṭṭānidi vāsana rādu*, if you had not touched the garlic you would not have smelt; *ulli v'unṭē Malli vanta-laccē*, garlic makes up for bad cooking; *talli lēni pilla, ulli lēni cūra*, a motherless child and onionless curry; *ulli padi tallulu peṭṭu*, a pinch of garlic is worth a pound of mothers; *ulligaddacu panniru pōsi campu mānadu*, garlic will stink even if you pour rose-water on it.

**ulucuṭa**, to start up.

**ulūcamu**, owl. Skt. (owl is from the same root.) *guḍlagūba* is the common word.

**ummadi**, joint. *ummadigān unḍē*, held jointly; *ummadi bhūsvāmi*, joint landholder; *ummadi gorre puchchi tsachchindi*, the joint sheep died of rot.

**ummi**, **umminīru**, spittle.

**ummivéyuṭa**, to spit. *vellacittalā parunḍi v'ummi vēstē mukham mīda paḍutunḍi*, if you spit when you lie on your back, your spittle will fall on your face (of people who spit against God, atheists; the Italians have the same proverb: *chi sputa in su, lo sputo gli torna su la faccia*, if a man spit upwards his spittle will fall back on his face).

**uncintsuṭa**, to try.

**uṇḍa**, ball. *miṭhāi uṇḍalu*, sweet balls.  
**uṇḍāḷḷu**, round cakes offered to the Gods.

**uṇḍuṭa**, to be, to remain, to stay. *nēnu accaḍa paḍi dīnamul unṇānu*, I remained there ten days; *uṇḍan'ī*, let it be; *mī tanḍri bāgā unṇāḍā?* is your father well? *rēpu dāca uṇḍāḍā?* will they stay till to-morrow? As in many other languages 'to have' is expressed by 'to be' with the dative, *nācu bhārya unṇādi*, I have a wife.

**uṅgarāmu**, ring. *uṅgarapu vēlu* is the fourth finger; *uṅgarapu ventṛucalu*, curly hair; *uṅgarḍā chētiṭō muṭṭitē noppi v'uṇḍadu*, a rap from a ringed finger causes no pain.

**uṇici**, existence. *Bhagavantuni y'uṇici*, the existence of God. From *uṇḍuṭa*, to be.

**uṇicipaṭṭu**, dwelling, from *uṇḍuṭa*, to be.

**unmattāmu**, madness. Skt. *strīlu cāmamu jēyimpā lēr anna sangati unmattā pralāpamugān unṇādi*, it is mad drivel to say women cannot conquer their lust.

**unmūlamu**, from the root. Skt., from *mūlam*, root. *unmūlam chēyūṭa* is to root up, to eradicate; also *unmūlintsuṭa*.

**unna**, true; partipic of *uṇḍuṭa*, to be. *unna māṭa anṭē v'ulic ēsu conī vastundi*, truth startles; *unna māṭa cheppitē v'ūru achchi rādu*, if he tells the truth he will not prosper in the village.

**unṇādi**, that which you have; from *uṇḍuṭa* with implied dative. *lēṇidānīci pōtē*, y'unṇad ūḍinadi, seeking for what you haven't got, you lose what you have.

**unnata**, high. Skt. *unnata āsanānu*, a high seat; *unnata padāmu*, high station.

**unnatṭaitē**, if it be.

**unnaṭṭi**, situate.

**unni**, wool.

**unṭē**, if there is or are. *unṭē v'ūru, pōtē pādu*, if there are people it is a village, if they go, a desert.

**untsuconuṭa**, to keep; causative middle of *uṇḍuṭa*, in all senses, e.g. to keep a woman. *ocaḍu: anni cālālu manavi cāvu*, vāna cālānīci conchem untu cō vāli. *incōḍu: nēnu untu cunṇānu*. *ocaḍu: yēm untu conṇāvu?* *incōḍu: goḍugu*. Smith: All times are

not good times, we must keep something for a rainy day. Jones: I have kept something. Smith: What? Jones: My umbrella. *naucaru: mēcu naucaru cā valen ani yēvarō cheppitē vachchānu*. *peddamanishi: mā y'inṭlō paṇi anta māvāḷḷē chēsu conṭārē*. *naucaru: aṭḷā aitē nēnu tappacunḍā iccaḍa v'unḍānu untuconḍi*. Servant: I heard you wanted a servant. Gentleman: We do all our housework ourselves. Servant: Then I will certainly stay here, keep me.

**untsuṭa**, to place, to keep, to let be; causative of *uṇḍuṭa*, to be. *ī māṭalu aṭṭē untu*, leave off saying that; *tamaru dāya untu valasinadi*, keep favour.

**upa-**, Skt. prefix equivalent to 'and' connected with English 'up', 'above', 'over', German *auf*, *über*, *oben*, Greek *hypo*, Latin *super*; the Skt. *upari* is also used in Telugu in the sense of 'over and above'.

**upabalamaina**, auxiliary. Skt.

**upabhōgamu**, enjoyment. Skt.

**upacarintsuṭa**, do good to. Skt.

**upacāramu**, benefit, service. Skt.

*apacāric aind v'upacāramu chēyā valēnu*, only do good even to those who have injured you; *upacāramunacu pōtē apacāramu venṭanē vachchinadi*, evil was at once returned for my good; *tala noppi chēta bādha paḍuts undagā*, *upacāramunacai mānā iyya vachchina peddamanishini batimālu cō valasinadi pōgā*, *nishcāranamugā tiṭṭa modalu pēṭinār ēmi*, (Wife to jealous husband) Instead of going on your knees to a kind gentleman who came to give me medicine and take away my headache, you have gone out of your way to insult him; *vāḍ upacāra buddhi gala-vāḍu*, he is an obliging man.

**upacharintsuṭa**, to befriend, to wait on. Skt.

**upachāramu**, kindness, service. Skt. *nēnu vachchina bāṭasārlacu chēṣē v'upachāramlō yēmi lōpam chēyanu*, I will not neglect my duty of hospitality to travellers.

**upacramintsuṭa**, to start on. Skt. *vādamunacu upacramintsuṭa*, to start on an argument.

**upacriṭi**, aid, kindness. Skt. *nēnu*

*chēsina i satcāramu mīr onarchina upa-  
crūtīci taginadi cādu*, my hospitality  
does not sufficiently compensate your  
kindness.

**upadēsamu**, teaching. Skt.

**upadēśintsuṭa**, to teach. Skt. *mēm  
upadēśinchina mahā mantram*, the  
great charm we have taught.

**upadravamu**, trouble, danger. Skt.  
*yémō upadravamu vatstsun anuconnā-  
mu*, we thought some danger was  
coming.

**upahāramu**, complimentary present.  
Skt.

**upamānamu**, comparison. Skt. *oca-  
du: nādi yeppuḍu navvu mogamē;  
lōpala yēmi v'umna, paici i niḷlu yēldu  
śāntigā v'umāvō, nēnu ilāgē v'unṭānu.  
incōdu (tanalō): itani v'upamandlu  
vinṭē nācu guṇḍelu pagulutū v'umnavi.*  
Bully: I always have a smile on my face.  
I am like still waters hiding dangers  
beneath. Coward (aside): His smiles  
make my heart tremble with fear.

**upamintsuṭa**, to compare. Skt.

**upanayanamu**, the ceremony of in-  
vesting a high-caste boy with the  
initiatory thread. *māgha māsamilō mā  
pillavādic upanayanam tala peṭṭindnu;  
vādāci yēd ēḷlu vachchinavi; vādugu  
y'īdu dāṭi pōyinadi ganuca vēgiram  
upanayanam cheyyaca tappadu*, we  
propose to invest our boy with the  
thread in Magha; he is seven, and as  
the thread age is past we cannot post-  
pone the ceremony. Also *vādugu*.

**upanyāsacuḍu**, lecturer. Skt.

**upanyāsamu**, lecture. Skt. *sabādhi-  
pati: i rōzu upanyāsam icché dyana  
Americā dēśasthuḍu, dyana tōlu telli-  
nad aind, āyana hrūdayam mana valē  
nallamidē*, the gentleman who will de-  
liver to-day's lecture is an American  
citizen; though his skin is white, his  
heart is as black as ours.

**upapati**, paramour. Skt.

**upari**, over and above. Skt. *upari-  
raitu*, a tenant at will.

**upasamanamu**, alleviation. Skt.

**upasamharintsuṭa**, to get rid of,  
withdraw. Skt. Used, e.g., of with-  
drawing a resolution at a meeting.

**upasamhāramu**, getting rid of, with-  
drawal. Skt.

**upaśamintsuṭa**, to relieve, alleviate.

**upasanghamu**, sub-committee. Skt.

**upaśānti**, relief. Skt.

**upavasintsuṭa**, to fast. Skt.

**upavāsamu**, a fast, fasting. Skt.  
*teddu nāci v'upavāsamulu mānpin aṭṭu*,  
like licking the ladle by way of stop-  
ping the fast.

**upavidhi**, by-law. Skt. A technical  
term invented by the Telugu trans-  
lator to Government.

**upayōgamu**, use. Skt.

**upayōgintsuṭa**, to use. Skt. *tennisu  
djalō banti dīagāmi talacāyacu tagileni.  
dīagādu: banti tagili nā talacāyi boppi  
caṭṭindi, iḷḷa dāṭam anyāyam. prē-  
cshacuḍu: acram ēm und ayyā? indā-  
ciṭi nunchi tsūst umnānu, mīru dātun  
appuḍu talacāya upayōgintsanē lēdu.*  
At tennis a player was hit on the head  
by a ball and claimed a let. Onlooker:  
No let, I have been watching your  
play, you don't use your head at all.

**upādhyāyudu**, teacher. Skt. *upā-  
dhyāyudu yēmi chēstunnād antē abad-  
dhālu vrāsi diddu conjunnād annād  
aṭa*, when asked what the teacher was  
doing he said he was correcting his  
own misstatements.

**upāsacuḍu**, worshipper. Skt. *Iṣvarō-  
pāsaculu*, worshippers of Isvara.

**upāsana**, worship. Skt.

**upāsintsuṭa**, to worship. Skt.

**upāyamu**, means, device. Skt. There  
are four devices in politics: *sāmamu*,  
gentle means; *dānamu*, bribing; *bhē-  
damu*, sowing dissension; *dandamu*,  
punishment. *upāyamu yeragani vānni  
v'ūḷḷō v'unḍan ivva cūḍadu*, the man  
who knows no devices should be  
turned out of the village.

**upēcsa**, neglect, contempt. Skt.

**upēcshintsuṭa**, to neglect, to despise.  
Skt.

**-upētamu**, suffix meaning 'joined  
with'. Skt.

**upōdghātamu**, preface, introduction.  
Skt.

**uppani**, salt; adj. of *uppu*. *uppani  
māta cheppi, tsappani māta cheppi*, by  
fair means or foul (saying a salt word  
or saying an insipid word).

**uppara**, the uppara caste. They do  
earthwork, make tanks, dig wells.

*upparavāḍu*, man of the uppara caste; feminine *upparidi*; *ubhaya bhrash-tutvam*, *v'upparasanyāsītva*, doubly useless like a well-digger turned friar (Jack of all trades and master of none).

**upponguṭa**, to swell, especially with joy. **uppu**, salt. *appu lēca pōtē v'uppu ganji mēlu*, it is better to live on rice water and salt than to be in debt; *tappu lēni vānni v'uppuḷō veyyura annāḍ aṭa*, put the blameless man into the salt (department). (The Salt Department are supposed to treat their officers badly.) *uppu tinnavāḍu niḷḷu tāguttāḍu*, if you eat salt you will drink water.

**uppuṇāy**, pickle; *ūracāyala* is commoner.

**uppumāḍi**, salt pan.

**uppurēvu**, salt factory.

**uppuṭēru**, salt stream (there is a well-known *uppuṭēru* in the Godavari District).

**uri**, noose.

**uricolpuṭa**, to incite. *atanitō pōḷḷā-ḍāḍānīci nannu nīvu yenducu v'uricol-pindū?* why did you egg me on to fight him?

**urimrānu**, **uristambhālu**, gallows, from *uri*, noose, and *mrānu*, wood, or *stambhamu*, post.

**uritiyūṭa**, to hang (a man). *nannu uritistāru, nīcu nācu cūḍā reṇḍ ēsi v'ūrītālḷu canthānīci bigiyāḍānīci siddhangā v'ummavi*, they will hang me, there are two ropes ready for your neck and mine.

**uriyūṭa**, to ooze, to leak.

**urlagaḍḍa**, potato; also *sīma dūmpa*.

**urrūtālūḡuṭa**, to totter; reduplicated form of *ūḡuṭa*.

**urucuṭu**, to run, not common; *pāru-geṭṭuṭa* is the common word. *urucu v'urucum anē nā savatē cāni, tōḍu v'uricē nā savati yocatēyumu lēdū*, my fellows all say run, run, but not one will run with me (on to the funeral pyre at a suttee); *cōmati pīrici, cōṭṭitē v'urici*, a Komati is a skunk; hit him and he'll bunk.

**urumu**, thunder.

**urumuṭa**, to thunder. *urumuts unnadi*, it is thundering; *urimi tsūtsuṭa*, to look thunder (look daggers).

**ushnamu**, heat. Skt. Especially of a hot day, hot weather. Also *ūshnamu*.

**usi**, hiss; onomatopoeic; also *bussu*. *cuccalanu nā mida usi colpindū*, he set the dogs on to me.

**usuru**, life, breath, a sigh. *ḍḍāḍānī usuru tagalaca pōḍu*, a woman's sigh will not fail to strike; *usuru v'untē v'uppu ammuṇi brataca vatstsuntū*, while you draw breath you can live at least by selling salt.

**usurupōsuconuṭa**, to cause sighs, to afflict. *ḍḍavāḷḷa cūḷō dummū pōsi, vāḷḷa v'usuru pōsu cūntē micu jayam cādu*, you will not win if you afflict women by pouring dust into their food (as the dancing-girls said when the Madras Government resumed their inams).

**usūrumanuṭa**, to say alas. *vānni ndlugu tiṭṭi, vāḍici vāḍijivānīci v'usūrum antū*, giving him a piece of my mind and making him wish himself dead.

**utaca**, pivot. *talupu utaca mīda ḍḍuts unnadi*, the door turns on a pivot.

**utcrūshtamu**, excellent. Skt.

**utpalamu**, blue lotus. Skt.

**utpatti**, production. Skt.

**utpātamu**, prodigy, catastrophe (as an earthquake). Skt.

**utsahintsuṭa**, to attempt. Skt.

**utsavamu**, festival. Skt. *nētrōtsava-mu*, a feast for the eyes; *i sāyancālam v'ūḷḷō v'utsavam zarugutundi*, there is a festival on in the town to-night; *rānigāri shashṭi sarvatsara rājyapālānōtsavamū*, the Queen's diamond jubilee (*shashṭi* is Skt. for 'sixty'; *rājya*, kingdom; *pālānamu*, ruling; *utsavam*, festival).

**utsāhamu**, perseverance, energy, merriment, joy. *nēn iṭṭupuḍu utsāha sthitiḷō unna pacshamuna*, if I were now in a merry mood; *manāḍi manchi pami cādu, ganuca v'utsāham lēcundā v'unnadi*, we are doing wrong and so have no zest for the work; *santōsham pōyindī, v'utsāham pōyindī*, I have lost my peace of mind and joy in life.

**uttsa**, urine. *uttsapōyūṭa*, to make water.

**uttsu**, noose. *i v'uttsu y'itami chētu-lacu vēsi biginchindam antē, y'itadu manacu chiccim aṭṭē*, if we fasten this noose round his hands and pull tight he will be in our power.

**utta**, empty, simple. *uttagurramu*, a

riderless horse; *utta chevi canna*, *tá-tácu chevi mélu*, an ear with a palm-leaf in it (instead of an ear-ring) is better than an ear with nothing in it; *utta chétulu mūra vésin aṭṭu*, like measuring empty hands (idle dreams); *utta godḍuc arupul eccuva*, the empty cow lows loudest (much cry and little wool); *utta godḍu* is the barren cow, *utta gurramu* the riderless horse.

**uttamamu**, best. Skt. *rājottamuḍu*, best of rajas; also reduplicated *uttamottamamu* (*uttamu* plus *uttamu*), superlatively best.

**uttappuḍu**, generally (on simple occasions). *uttappuḍu léca pōyina māne gāni*, *itarul inṭici vacchin appuḍaina biggaragā mājadāca*, *nā yedāla inta bhacti tsūpi*, *paṭipūja chéyutsum aṭṭu paicaina naṭintsutsu rávé*, never mind what you say when we are alone; when a stranger comes please don't raise your voice, please show me some sort of dutifulness, and please make believe at least that you are a devoted wife.

**uttara**, the twelfth lunar mansion. Skt. *uttara tsūchi yettu rá gampa*, when you see the sun in *uttara*, take up your basket to sow. (It is supposed to rain when the sun is in *uttara*.)

**uttara**, following after. Skt. *uttara bhāgamu*, the next part; *uttara Rāmāyanamu*, the sequel to the 'Ramayana'; *uttara śācshi*, attestor; *uttara cshana-mu*, the next moment; *uttaracshana-muna*, immediately.

**uttaracriyalu**, obsequies. Skt.

**uttarajanmamamu**, the next life. Skt.

**uttaramu**, the north. Skt. *Lacshmayya*: *uttara dēsam antā tirigindū gaddā*, *Himavat parvatāmi tsūsādvā?* *Vencayya*: *tsūda lēdu*, *yendu chētac antē accadā mītsuntē mana chimmata-nam baiṭa paḍutundi*. Smith: You have travelled all over the north, have you seen the Himalayas? Jones: No, I did not want to feel my littleness.

**uttaramu**, letter. Skt. *yazamāni*: *uttarālu pōstulō vēśādvā?* *naucaru*: *vē-śān andi*, *aité mir oca porabāṭu chēšaru*; *and chīti aṇṭinsa valasina dānici*, *and chīti aṇṭinchāru*. *yazamāni*: *aité nuvu yēm*

*chēšāvu?* *naucaru*: *adresulu coṭṭ ēsi oca dānidi incō dāni mīda vṛśānu*. Mistress: Did you post the letters? Servant: Yes, but you had made a mistake; you put a one-anna stamp on a letter that required two, and a two-anna stamp on a letter that required one. Mistress: What did you do? Servant: I crossed out the addresses and exchanged them.

**uttarapratyuttaramulu**, correspondence. *ippuḍu vānici nācu uttara pratyuttaramulu lēvu*, I have no correspondence with him now; from *uttaramu*, letter, and *prati*, exchange.

**uttarasācshi**, attesting witness; from *uttara*, subsequent, and *śācshi*, witness.

**uttarōttara**, ever after; reduplicated form of *uttara*, subsequent.

**uttaruvu**, answer, order. Skt. *uttaravitsutsu* is to give an order; *uttaruvu cheppuṭa* is to answer; *uttaruvitsutsu* also means to give leave to go; for in this country you terminate an interview by ordering your visitor off, and this he expects and won't go until you tell him to; it would not be polite.

**uṭṭi**, sling. *uṭṭi caṭṭucōni uḡulāḍuṭa*, to put up a sling and swing; *uṭṭichēda* is the cord on which a sling hangs (slings are often fastened to beams). *uṭṭi mīda venna v'undagā v'ūr ellā nēṭici dēvulāḍan ēla?* when there is butter in the beam-sling, why hunt all through the village for ghee? *ūramā tsuṭṭālu*, *v'uṭṭi caṭṭa tēvu lēdu*, the village is full of our relations but we have no place to hang up our sling; *nēṭi cunda nēla peṭṭi*, *vāṭṭi cunda v'uṭṭi mīda peṭṭēvādu*, putting the ghee-pot on the floor and the empty pot on the sling (absent-mindedness).

**uṭṭipaḍuṭa**, to start forth, be manifested, e.g. a passion.

**utucuṭa**, to wash, to beat; also *ṛduguṭa*. The washerman in India beats clothes. *uticē vāru gāni tsācali v'utacadu*, the washerman won't wash for any one who does not beat him.

**uvvilūruṭa**, to water at the mouth.

**uyyāla**, swinging cradle or bed. *uyyālālō pillāni v'unchi v'ūr alla veticin aṭṭu*, like putting a child in its cradle and searching for it all over the village.

# U

-ú, cumulative affix. There is no 'and' in Telugu and the usual way to express it is to lengthen the vowel (*a, i, o, u*) at the end of words. *siggu bīdi-yamī paruvū prastishā yēmi lēdu*, no shame or modesty or proper pride.

úca, husk (of rice).

úda, weeds. *varici vaca vānā, v'údacu vaca vānā* ? is it one rain for grain and another for weeds? (God sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust).

úda, sucker (of trees, especially the banyan).

úda, údara, swollen. *údacadupu, údara potṭa*, pot-belly.

úda-, údi, prefix meaning 'out', from *úḍuta*, to slip out. *údagotṭuta*, to loosen; *údapaduta*, to slip out; *údapóvuta*, to fall out; *údapicuta*, to root out; *údatṭiyuta*, to take off (clothes, &c.); *údapercuta*, to tear out; *nī grūḍlu úda pericedamu tsūḍu*, take care or I will tear your eyes out; *artha rūpāyi āyana chētilō peṭṭitēnē cāni nacalu úḍipadadu*, the copy won't come out unless you put half a rupee into the clerk's hand; *conḍānālcacu mandu vēstē, unna nālcu úḍi pōyin aṭṭu*, like your tongue falling out when you put medicine on your uvula (the remedy is worse than the disease).

údá, violet, or purple. Hindustani. *nā v'úddā chīra caṭṭucuni vastānu*, I will go and put on my violet cloth.

úḍugu, plant of the *alangium* species (*alangium Lamarckii* or *alangium decapetalum*). *úḍuga vittanamū vanṭi-vāḍu*, a man like an uduga seed, is a man who sticks to you like a leech; an udugu seed is supposed to reattach itself to the plant after it has fallen.

úḍupu, transplantation (of rice); *úḍupupolamu*, field in which transplanted rice is grown.

úḍuta, to slip, to be loosened. *nā māṭacu y'ēduru cheppitē, mūti paḷlu v'úḍē lāgu tanmutānu*, if they contradict me I will kick them till all the teeth in their mouths are loosened; *nā chētici tōl*

*úḍinadi*, I have skinned my hand; *lēnāḍāni pōtē y'unnad uḍinadi*, to over-reach oneself and let slip what one has got trying to get something else.

úḍuta, to blow (to play on flute, to blow on horn, &c.). *commulu v'ūdi, ḍappulu vāyinchī*, blowing on horns, beating drums.

úḍuta, to be swollen.

úḍutsuṭa, to sweep. *vidhulu uḍutsu-conuṭa*, to sweep the streets; *penṭal uḍutsu*, sweeping away dirt.

úḡintsuṭa, to swing (transitive).

úḡulāḍuta, úḡuṭa to swing (intransitive). *puli mīsamulu paṭṭu conī v'uyyāla v'ūḡin aṭṭu*, like swinging on a tiger's whiskers—a rash enterprise.

úha, thought, conjecture, idea. Skt. *nīru v'ūhalu mahā bāḡa chēstānu*, you guess well. *mānējāru: nuvū yē bānculō paṇi chēyaca pōyina, ār eṇḍla ambhavam unṇ aṭṭu darakhāstulō yenducu vrāḍāvu? gumāstā: mīru úha galavāru cā valen anṭē nēnu úhinchī vrāḍān anḍi*. Manager: When you have never worked in any bank, how did you come to write in your application of your six years' experience? Clerk: You advertised for men with ideas, so I wrote giving my idea.

úhimpabāḍina, presumptive; a term invented by our translation department to translate the legal term 'presumptive'.

úhintsuṭa, to think, to conjecture, to have an idea. Skt. *peddamanishi: nī pērēmi? nuvū yevāri pillavāḍivi? bāluḍu: mīru canuccō valen anṭē renḍu mārgal unnai. peddamanishi: yēmitṭivi? bāluḍu: mīru úhintsucōḍi lēca pōtē vichārintsandī*. Gentleman: What's your name? Who is your father? Boy: If you want to find out there are two ways. Gentleman: That is to say? Boy: You can guess or you can inquire.

únuṭa, to have, to take, to assume. *vēr' úni*, taking root.

**úpiri**, breath. *áme biḍḍanu úpiri tiragacuṇḍā chési tsampinadi*, she smothered the child; *úpiri paṭṭité boṛza ninḍuṇḍā* ? can you fill your belly by holding in your breath? (inadequate measures); *úpiricuṭṭu*, stitch in the side; *vānici nimna rātri piḍacala vachchi*, rommu aḍatsuconi pōyi, y'úpiri salupa lēdu, last night he had a nightmare and oppression on the chest and difficulty in breathing.

**úpirititti**, lung.

**úpuṭa**, to shake, to cause to swing; causative of *úguṭa*. *tala úpuṭa*, to shake one's head; *zuṭṭu paṭṭuconi gaṭṭigā úpi*, seizing his pigtail and shaking it hard.

**úra**, in the village. *úra cunṭu, aḍavi lēḍi*, lame in the village, an antelope in the jungle (a man who prefers shikar to work).

**úraca**, simply, only; also *úricé*. *nén úraca pariḥḍasamunac annānu, i māṭalu pāṭigā paṭṭa bōcu*, I only spoke in jest, you must not take it ill.

**úraḍilluṭa**, to be comforted, to be consoled.

**úraḍintsuṭa**, to comfort, to console; also *úrārsuṭa*.

**úraṭā**, rest, comfort. *manassucu conchem úraṭa caligi*, being somewhat consoled.

**úravéyuṭa**, to pickle.

**úrārsuṭa**, to console; also *úraḍintsuṭa*.

**úrdhvamu**, high. Skt. *úrdhva nīti lōcamu*, the higher moral sphere.

**úrégimpu**, procession, especially marriage procession.

**úrégintsuṭa**, to take in procession. *brāhmalaḷo chésé peḷḷiḷḷu yēmi peḷḷiḷḷu? vāṭi canṭé bommalā peḷḷiḷḷainā man-chivē. pālu tāgé pasi pillalanu, baṭṭa vippi vésucu tirigē pasi bālunni, pallacilo peṭṭi, ḍumyi ḍumyim ani bājālatō v'urēginchi, peḷḷi anṭāru*, what are brahmin marriages? Worse than dolls' marriages. Girls taken from the breast and unbreeched boys are put in palanquins and carried in procession to the tom-tomming of drums and they call that a marriage.

**úréguṭa**, to go in procession; from *úru*, village, *éguṭa*, to go.

**úricé**, gratis, simply, idly, only. *yazamānuḍu: nēnu selavulō v'unnappuḍu*

*yém chésāu? naucaru: úricé dlochistū cūrtsunnānu*. English master: What did you do while I was on leave? Indian servant: I simply sat and thought (but he might also answer, *úricé*, simply). *gumḍstā: ndcu ṭṭam tsālad anḍi. vartacuḍu: nīc iṭṭpuḍu yém istunnāmu? gumḍstā: yém iyyaḍam lēd anḍi, munduḡa paricsha chēstām anṭē, úricé paṇi chēst unḍān anḍi. vartacuḍu: aṭē vachché nela nunchi renḍintalu chēstāḷē*. Clerk: Sir, my pay is not enough. Merchant: What are we giving you? Clerk: Nothing, sir; you said you would try me first and I am working for nothing. Merchant: Very well, we must double your pay from next month.

**úru**, village, town. *i v'úrici d v'úr entō, d v'úrici i v'úr antē*, it is the same distance from village A to village B as from village B to village A (six of one and half a dozen of the other); *unṭē v'úru, pōté pāḍu*, with the people in it a village, without a desert; *úri mida nūru paḍḍā, cavanamu mida cāsu paḍaḍu*, though the village be assessed at Rs. 100, the karnam will not pay a penny of it; *úr antā tsuṭṭālu, v'uṭṭi caṭṭa tāvu lēdu*, the village is all relations, but I have no place to hang my sling; *prayānicuḍu: i v'úḷḷō occa dāc-ṭaru cūḍā lēdā? gramasthuḍu: lēd anḍi. prayānicuḍu: yevaricainā pramādamaina zabbu chésé yēmi chēstāḍu? grāmasthuḍu: aṭṭāṇṭivāḍu sahājamaina tsāvu tsastāḍu*. Traveller: Isn't there even one doctor in this village? Villager: No, sir. Traveller: If any one gets dangerously ill what does he do? Villager: He dies a natural death. *aḍavi paṇḍi chēnu méstē, úr paṇḍi chevi cōsin aṭṭu*, like cutting the village pig's ear when the jungle pig ate up the field (vicarious punishment).

**úrubinḍi**, a chutney made of fried grain and chillies.

**úrucāya, úrugāya**, pickle. *paṭṭsalū úrucāyalu annamulō ruchini puṭṭinchē vastuvulu*, chutneys and pickles are condiments that give relish to rice.

**úruconuṭa**, to keep quiet, to be silent. *iddaru pillalu pōḷḷāḍut unḍiri. peḍḍa-*

*manishi: úruconḍi, yenducu póḷḷāḍutāru? modāṭi pilla: nī cósamē. peddamanishi: ná cósam póḷḷāṭa yenducu? modāṭi pilla: micu gāḍidec unna telivi aindā lēd ari vāḍ antē, nēnu v'und amānu; andu chēta póḷḷāṭa vachchindi. Two boys were quarrelling. Gentleman: What are you boys fighting about? Stop fighting. First boy: We were fighting about you. Gentleman: How about me? First boy: He said you had not even the brains of an ass and I said you had, and we were fighting about that. dāṭṭaru: mī dāyana vishayamu nācu dā lēdu. bharta: nācu incā prānam unnadi, bhaya paḍa bōcu. bhārya: miru úruconḍi, dāṭṭaru gāru anni sangatulu telusunu, bhāram antā dāyana mīda vēstām. Doctor: There is no hope for your husband. Husband: While there is life there is hope. Wife: Hold your tongue, the doctor knows best; we will lay all the responsibility on him.*

**úruṭa**, to soak, to sink in (as ink into paper). *nór úruṭa*, to water at the mouth; *adi mīḥḍāyi v'unḍalu yēḷḍu mingutū v'unnādō, dānni tsustē ná nōru v'ūṭal úrutū v'unnadi*, watching her put down those balls of sweet makes my mouth water.

**úrupu**, breath, sigh. *nittúrpu* is a-big sigh.

**úsaranēla**, salt soil. *úsaranēlalō vēsina paṭru, udacamū lēni cheruvucu samānamu*, a salt-land crop is like a waterless tank.

**úsaravelli**, chameleon.

**úshmamu**, heat. Skt. Also *ushnamu*.

**úsu**, chat.

**úsulāḍuṭa**, to chit-chat.

**úta**, prop.

**úṭa**, sap, juice, spring, the common word for a spring of water.

**úṭacōla**, crutch; also *tsancacarra*.

**útsuṭa**, to shake, to cause to swing; causative of *úguṭa*, to swing. *tala v'útsutsu*, shaking his head.

## V

*v* with *y*, *ṭ* and *n* are euphonic letters inserted between words to prevent vowels clashing. As words in Telugu commonly end in a vowel *v*, *y*, or *n* is commonly inserted before all words beginning with a vowel. In the Roman script an apostrophe can be inserted, in the Telugu disyllabic script this is not done. Hence in Telugu characters *unduṭa*, to be, is almost always disguised as *vunduṭa*, *yunduṭa*, or *nunduṭa*, with much confusion of mind to the beginner; *oca*, one, is much more commonly *vaca*; *ōpica*, patience, becomes *vōpica*, and so on. This is one of the many reasons for which I prefer to write Telugu in Roman characters.

**vaca**, **vacaru**, **vacatē**, a person or people, the same thing, euphonic forms of *oca*, *ocarū*, *ocatē*. *atta vacar intī cōḷalē*, the mother-in-law was once a daughter-in-law in some one's

house; *vēsinadē vaca gantu, viriginadē vaca cālu*, a leap leapt, a leg lost (first venture a loss); *yēlinavārici rēyim-pagalu vacatē*, day and night are the same to God; *vaca paṭṭāna māna lēcunḍā v'unnāmu*, we cannot stop all at once. The *c* in *vaca* is reduplicated for emphasis (*vacca*), *vacca* also means 'a' as well as 'one'. *vaca pilla* is 'a child' as well as 'one child'.

**vacavēla**, perhaps; same as *ocavēla*.

**vacālatu**, **vacāltunāma**, power of attorney. Hindustani. *conchem cōṭṭu vyavahāram v'unḍagḍ micu vacdltunāma y'ēva valen ari vachchindānu*, having a little affair in court I have come to brief you.

**vacca**, one; emphatic form of *vaca*. *vacca piṭṭatō cheppa lēdu*, I didn't tell even the birds.

**vacca**, bit, especially a bit of areca nut. *gāḍida cōḍucu Rāhugāḍu dēva-talatō cūrtsonḍi amrūtam tāgināḍu*,



*ā sangati Sūryuḍi Chandruḍu vellī cheppēṭ appaṭici Śrī Vishnumūrtivḍru chācam dharinchi vāḍi tala reṇḍu vaccalū chēsi vēsināru*, that son of a donkey Rahu was drinking nectar with the Gods; the Sun and Moon reported it to Vishnu; Vishnu took his disk and cut Rahu's head in two. (This, of course, is the explanation of eclipses. Rahu has never forgiven the Sun and Moon and occasionally pursues them and tries to bite bits off them and if the Hindus did not religiously pray and fast and bathe when this happens he would very likely succeed. The Hindus have the great merit of saving us all from this disaster.)

**vaccánintsuṭa**, to relate. Skt.

**vachanam**, speech, word, dictum, prose. Skt. *hūna vachana prabandha-cāruḍu*, an English prose-writer. (The Telugus called us Huns long before we applied the opprobrious epithet to the Germans.)

**vachché, vachchedu**, next; from *vaitsuṭa*, to come. *vachchedu vḍramu*, next week; *vachché nelalō*, next month.

**vachchirāni**, half-formed, inarticulate (coming and not coming). *vachchirāni māṭalu ruchi, v'ūri v'ūrani v'ūrugāya ruchi*, sweet are the half-formed words of children, sweet are half-pickled vegetables.

**vachintsuṭa**, to say. Skt.

**vacīlu**, attorney. Hindustani.

**vacramu**, crooked; *vacroṭci (vacra ucti)* is an insinuation.

**vacshamu**, the chest, bosom. Skt. The common word is *rommu*.

**vaḍacattuṭa**, to strain, to filter.

**vaḍacuṭa**, to tremble. *venuca Kondatrāu Pantulugāru śirashtāḍḍri chēsin appuḍu garbhālālō pindālu āḍiri pōyēvi, vacca cēca vēstē v'ūllō vāḷḷ anta gaḍa gaḍa vaḍici baṭṭālālō alpamachānam chēsucunēvḍru*, when Kondatrao Pantulu was sheristadar the unborn babies quivered in the womb and there was not a dry dhoty in the town if he did but raise his voice.

**vaḍagallu**, hailstone. *daridruḍu tala caḍaga pōtē vaḍagallā vḍna vembaḍē*

*vachchindī*, when the poor man went to wash his head a hailstorm came upon him (it never rains but it pours); *vaḍagallu paḍutsumavi*, it is hailing.

**vaḍalintsuṭa**, to get rid of; causative of *vaḍaluṭa*.

**vaḍalipeṭṭuṭa**, to get loose.

**vaḍaltsuconuṭa**, to get free from. *ḍyanamu vaḍaltsuconmānu*, I have got rid of that gentleman.

**vaḍalu**, loose; also *vaḍulu*.

**vaḍaluṭa**, to get loose, to let go. *jvaramu vaḍali pōyinadi*, the fever went off; *caḷḷu vaḍaluṇḍi*, let go my legs, as the Collector says to petitioners who throw themselves at his feet and cling to his legs.

**vaḍambaḍica**, agreement. Same as *oḍambaḍica*.

**vaḍanam**, face. Skt. The common word is *mokhamu, mugamu*. *chandra-vadana* is moon-faced, but this refers to the brightness of the moon and not to its shape as with us.

**vaḍanti**, rumour. Skt. *nīvu biḍavāḍ aninṇi, bhuctici zaragaca y'iccaḍacu vachchindv aninṇi, vaḍanti vēstānu*, I will spread a rumour that you came here a starveling pauper.

**vaḍarubōṭu**, chatterbox. *vaḍarubōṭā, nī adhica prasangam tsalintu*, chatterbox, a truce to your impertinence; *nēnu vaḍarubōṭu n'ani nā yazamḍnur-ḍlu nammu yeppuḍu tiṭṭutu v'unṭundi*, my mistress is always twitting me with being a chatterbox.

**vaḍaruṭa**, to chatter. *idi tellavāri lēchinḍi modaluconī rātri paḍucō pōyin dāc v'ūricē vadurutu v'unḍaḍamē cāni pani yēmi cheyyadu*, she does nothing but chatter from the moment she gets up till she goes to bed and does no work at all.

**vaḍasāramu**, entirely.

**vadda**, at. *inṇi vadda*, at home; *nā vadda lēdu*, I haven't got it; also *oddu, vōḍdu*.

**vaḍḍana**, serving up. *vaḍḍana cheyya vaitsunu*, you may serve dinner.

**vaḍḍi**, interest. Corrupt Skt. for *vrūddhi*, increase; *vaḍḍici vaḍḍi*, compound interest; *vaḍḍi vyāpāram*, money lending; *atanici vaḍḍi māmi-vēstānu*, I will let him off the interest.

**vaḍḍintsuṭa**, to serve (food). *vaḍḍin-chēvāḍu tanavāḍ aité, caḍa bantini curtunna vaccaṭé*, so long as the waiter is your man it does not matter if you sit last in the row; *conchemu annamu vaḍḍistārd?* will you help me to some rice?

**vaddu**, don't want, don't; from *valayuṭa*, to be wanted. It is one way of saying 'no thank you'; *accara lédu* is another. *tondara cheyya vaddu*, don't worry me; *vinnavi anni viṣvasinta vaddu*, *viṣvasinchinavi anni veli puttsa vaddu*, don't believe all you hear or repeat all you believe.

**vaḍḍu**, bank, shore; same as *oḍḍu*. *ippudu y'iscūllallō tsaduvucunē mōṭa munda coḍuculu zuṭṭ aind taḍavacunḍa vaḍḍuna cūrtsonḍi snāṇḍu chēvēḍillamu midimiccili vecciristār ayyā*, nowadays, sir, the whoreson boys that study in the English schools will sit on the bank without even wetting their pigtails and laugh heartily at us doing our ceremonial washings in the river.

**vadha**, murder. Skt. The usual word is the Hindustani *khūni*.

**vadhintsuṭa**, to kill. Skt. A literary word, the usual word is *tsampuṭa*.

**vadhuvarulu**, bride and bridegroom. Skt.

**vadhuvu**, woman, bride. Skt.

**vadhyasthalamu**, place of death. Skt. *vadhyasthalamunacupōvu mārgamuna*, on his way to martyrdom.

**vadhyuḍu**, one condemned to death. Skt.

**vaḍi**, speed, time. *conta vaḍi*, a short time; *nāḍi bahu vaḍigā coṭṭuṇṇu v'unnadi*, the pulse is very rapid.

**vaḍicattuṭa**, to strain, to filter; same as *vaḍiyacattuṭa*.

**vadilipeṭṭuṭa**, to let go, to release, to abandon. *reṭṭu mī cumārūḍu peddāvdā ai mī cōḍālini vadilipeṭṭi bōgamdānni v'untucunī*, *y'inlō ḍābb antā pāḍu chēstū v'unṭē*, *adi tappitam aund cōḍō micu bāḍā telustundi*, if your son grows up and abandons his wife for a dancing-girl and wastes all the money in the house, you will very soon come to understand whether it is wrong or not.

**vadilipōvuṭa**, to get away.

**vadilivēyuṭa**, to abandon.

**vadine**, elder sister-in-law and so an older brother's wife or daughter of a mother's brother or of a father's sister if older than oneself.

**vaḍisela**, a sling (to throw stones). In books *oḍisela*.

**vaḍivēyuṭa**, to twist. *oca chētito misamu vaḍivēyutsu*, *reṇḍava chētito bozza nimuruconutsu*, *ṣṛi rāḍāḍaru pravēṣintsutsumndru*, my Lord Zamin-dar enters twisting his moustachios with one hand and stroking his stomach with the other.

**vaḍiyamu**, a savoury cake made of black gram and condiments.

**vaḍlavāḍu**, carpenter.

**vaḍlu**, rice in the husk, the rice crop; it is the plural of *vari*. Words for grains and crops are put in the plural in Telugu. *vaḍlu muttūm*, *pichchicalu ārtūm*, three tooms of paddy and six tooms of sparrows (loss keeping pace with gain).

**vaḍrangamu**, carpenter's trade.

**vaḍrangī**, carpenter.

**vaḍucūṭa**, to spin.

**vaḍugu**, the thread ceremony; more commonly *upanayanamu*.

**vaḍulu**, loose. *vaḍulu paṇḍlu*, loose teeth.

**vaḍyamu**, a savoury cake made of black gram, chillies, &c., same as *vaḍiyamu*.

**vaga**, grief.

**vagairā**, etcetera. Hindustani.

**vagaru**, astringent; also *ogaru*.

**vagarutsuṭa**, to pant; *vagarustū paru-gettuconuṭa*, to run panting.

**vahanamu**, vehicle. Skt.

**vahintsuṭa**, to bear, to carry. Skt. *nā mīda cārpanyamu vahistāḍu*, he bears ill-will against me; *conchem sēpu śāntam vahintsanḍi*, keep quiet for a little.

**vaibhavamu**, splendour. Skt., from *vibhavam*. *v'utsavam vaibhavamgā zarigindi*, the festival was conducted with splendour.

**vaicalyamu**, deficiency. Skt. *anga vaicalyamu*, being maimed; *chitta vaicalyamu*, deficiency in the heart or mind.

**Vaicunṭhamu**, Vishnu's paradise,

heaven. *nā chēti mātra, Vaicunṭha yātra*, my pill a pilgrimage to heaven (quack speaking). *arachētilō Vaicunṭham tsūputādu*, he offers heaven in the palm of his hand (another sort of quack, a sky-pilot).

**vaidhavyamu**, widowhood. Skt., from *vidhava*.

**vaidicamu**, vedic. Skt., from *vēda*.

**vaidicuḍu**, a brahmin versed in the Vedas, a clerical brahmin as opposed to a niyogi, secular brahmin (there is not much difference nowadays, the clericals prefer Government employment to spiritual ministrations).

**vaidūryamu**, lapis lazuli. *vajravai-ḍūryam*, diamond and lapis lazuli, are often coupled in descriptions as the height of brilliancy.

**vaidyamu**, art of medicine. Skt. root *vid*, to know.

**vaidyaśāla**, hospital. Skt., but every one says *āspatri*.

**vaidyūdu**, physician. Skt. *ocarini yāddarini tsampittēnē cāni vaidyūdu cādu*, a doctor is no doctor till he has killed one or two; *jantuvaidyūdu*, veterinary doctor; *pallavaidyūdu*, dentist.

**vaidyuta**, electrical. Skt., from *vid-yut*, lightning; *vaidyuta dipam*, electric lamp; *vaidyuta tantrulu*, electric wires.

**vaikhari**, manner, mien. Skt.

**vainamulu**, particulars; corrupt Skt. for *vivaranumulu*.

**vaiparityamu**, diversity. Skt.

**vaipu**, direction, side.

**vairamu**, enmity. Skt.

**vairāgi**, an ascetic. Skt.

**vairāgyamu**, asceticism. Skt.

**vairi**, an enemy. Skt.

**vaiśākhamu**, the second lunar month (about May). Skt.

**vaiśālyamu**, breadth. Skt.

**vaishamyamu**, inequality, enmity. Skt.

**vaishnavuḍu**, Vaishnavite, follower of Viṣṇu. Skt.

**vaiṣyūdu**, merchant (third) casteman. Skt.

**vaitṣuṭa**, to throw, connected with *vēyūṭa*.

**vaivāhicamu**, nuptial. Skt., from

*vivdhamu*, marriage. *vaivdhicamulu* are among the things which may proverbially be lied about; others are *prāna vittamāna bhangamu*, danger to life or property; in fact all is fair in love and war.

**vajramu**, diamond. Skt. *vajrapuṭ ungaramu*, diamond ring. *Lacshmayya: nā bhārya tsālā cāthinamaina manassu caladi. Vencayya: dvidenu santōsha peṭṭadam yeṭṭa? Lacshmayya: vajram istē manassu cōsucō pōtundi*. Smith: My wife is a very hard woman. Jones: How is she to be made happy? Smith: Diamond cut diamond; give her a present of a diamond; *vajravaiḍūryam*, diamond and lapis lazuli, are two gems often mentioned together, presumably because the words begin with the same syllable; symbolic of brilliancy.

**vajrāyudhamu**, Indra's thunderbolt. Skt., from *vajram*, adamant, and *āyudham*, weapon. Tṛstavat made it from the bones of Agastya.

**vala**, net, toils. *siri valalō paḍādu*, he fell into a woman's toils.

**valadu**, don't; longer form of *vaddu* and not so common.

**valana**, by means of; longer form of *valla* and not so common.

**valapu**, love, especially sexual love. *valapuverri*, madness of passion; *valapu siggu yerugadu*, lust knows no shame; *nī comārtēcu nā mīda valapu caliginadi*, your daughter has fallen in love with me.

**valapumandu**, aphrodisiac, love-philtre.

**valāsa**, emigration. *valasardjyamu*, colony.

**valasina**, wanted, necessary; from *valayuta*, also *cāvalasina*.

**valasinadi**, must. The longest form of the word; other forms are *vāleṇu*, *vāli*, *ālī*, *alā*, *valayunu*; you must come is usually *nīvu rāvāli*, but the other forms may also be used; *valasinadi* is more often past than present; *rā valasinadi*, you ought to have come; *cā valasinadi* means a thing required; *ivva valasinadi* a thing owed; *valasi vastundi*, ought to have.

**valatsuṭa**, to love; with dative. *nīcu*



Bezawada, the future capital of the Andhra State  
(*Photo. Klein and Peyerl, Mathias*)



*valachi*, loving you; *tā valachinadi Rambha*, *tā mugisinadi Ganga*, the woman he loves is a Venus; the river he bathes in is the Ganges (all his geese are swans).

**valayamu**, circle, boundary. Skt. *drūgvalayamu*, horizon (sight-boundary).

**valayūṭa**, to be wanted; exceedingly common in the forms *dli*, *alā*, *valenu*, *valasinadi*, *vāli*, which mean ought, must, should, and in the negative aorist *vaddu*, which means don't, don't want, no thank you.

**vale**, like. *cōti chēti pāmu vale*, like a snake in a monkey's paw (the monkey is afraid but won't let go).

**valenu**, must, ought, should. *yevari niḷḷalō vāru munaga valenu*, every one must bathe in his own water (bear his own cross), &c.; also *valasinadi*.

**valla**, convenience, possibility. *gūni-vādu paḍucunē valla gūnivānicē telusuni*, it is the hunchback who knows how he can most conveniently lie.

**valla**, by means of; in books *valana*.

**vallabha**, loved woman, mistress, wife.

**vallabhuḍu**, loved man, lover, husband.

**vallacādu**, **vallalēdu**, it is not possible, can't be done; from *valla*, possibility, and the appropriate negative. *accāḍici pō valla lēdu*, you can't go there; *adi valla cādu*, that is impossible; *idi lēcuntē gāni valla cādu*, I can't do without it; *nīvu vastē gāni valla cādu*, your presence is indispensable; *cheppucōca valla cādu*, you cannot but say it; *cucca vēshamu vēṣṭē moragacundā valla cādu*, if you disguise yourself as a dog you needs must bark (in for a penny in for a pound).

**vallacādu**, cemetery, place for burning or burying. The genitive, *vallacāḍi*, is used as an expletive. *vallacāḍi daggu nannu tsamputunnadi*, this damnable cough will be the death of me.

**vallacāni**, **vallamālina**, impracticable; from *valla*, possibility, and negative participles. *tyanacu vallamālina chevuḍu*, he is impossibly deaf.

**vallana**, **valle**, rote, repetition.

**vallanavēyūṭa**, **valle vēyūṭa**, to repeat by rote. *i vādam antā tarca pracaranālu vallinchiṇ aṭṭu vallana vēyyi*, learn this argument off by heart like a chapter in logic (philosophy is committed to memory in India; argument is not allowed).

**vallapaḍuṭa**, to be possible. *vāḷḷanu sādhintasāḍṇici valla paḍuṭu*, it is not possible to propitiate them.

**vallu**, body; a form of *oḍalu*, *vōllu*. *nācu vaḷḷ antā chemaṭa pōsindi*, I sweated all over the body; *mandu mēcu accara lēcundā lankhānālu chēṣṭē vacca debbanu paḍi rōzula nāṭici vaḷḷu nimmalamgā v'undunu*, take no pills or potions but only fast and in ten days you will be all right again at a blow; *vānici vaḷḷu telisinadi*, he came to himself; *i dīnamu nācu vaḷḷu sari lēdu*, I am out of sorts to-day. (The Telugus bring in the body where we refer simply to ourselves; they don't say 'I am ill'; they say 'my body is ill'.)

**valluṭa**, to love. *magaḍu vallan ammanu Māri valladu*, the goddess of pestilence will not love the woman unloved by her husband (the bad penny always comes back again); *dīni vallanivanici y'īlacivālō v'upputṣāḍadu*, a husband who does not love his wife will say there is not enough salt in the food.

**valutsuṭa**, to peel, flay; also *olutsuṭa*. *vāḍu bratici unḍagānē tōlu valchē vēsindru*, they flayed him alive.

**vamanamu**, vomiting. Skt. *vamanamu cācundā n'unduṭa gānu tāmbūlamu vēsucumḍānu*, I chewed betel to stay my stomach; more commonly *vānti* or *caccu*.

**vamṣamu**, family, lineage, race. Skt. *vamṣapḍramparyamugḍ*, from generation to generation; *vamṣavṛuṣhamu*, a family tree; *iṣḍa goppa vamṣamiō v'unndu*, he is of very good family.

**vamṣasthuḍu**, descendant. Skt. *goppa vamṣasthuḍu*, a man of a great family. (A large family is *pedda cuṭumbam*.)

**vanacuṭa**, to tremble; same as *vāḍacuṭa*. *vāḍu bhāryacu gaḍagaḍa vanacuṭāḍu*, he is all of a tremble before his wife (a hen-pecked husband); *nā*

*chétulu vanacutú v'unnavi*, my hands are trembling; *vazavaza vanucutsu*, trembling all over.

**vanamu**, forest, park, grove. Skt. *vanabhōjanamu*, a picnic; *udyavanamu*, a pleasure park; *chintavanamu*, a tamarind grove; *tā cheḍḍa cōti vanam ella cherachin aṭṭu*, like one bad monkey infecting the whole grove.

**vanaru**, grief.

**vanaruṭa**, to grieve.

**vanca**, stream, watercourse; *vancas* are torrents dry most of the year and full only when it rains hard.

**vanca**, side, quarter, towards.

**vanca**, crooked; also *vancara*.

**vanca**, bend, twist. *yēru yemmi vancalu pōyind samudramulonē paḍa valenu*, even the weariest river winds somewhere safe to sea.

**vanca**, excuse, exception. *yenta manchiḍ ainanu yēdō oca vanca peṭṭutāḍu*, he picks holes in everything however good it is; *vancalu peṭṭuṭa* also means to make excuses.

**vancara**, crooked; also *vanca*. *vancara meḍa*, a wry neck; *vancara mūti*, a wry mouth; *vancara tincaramḍa vaca v'uttaramu gōcindāḍu*, he scribbled a letter all upside down.

**vancāya**, brinjal, egg-plant (*Solanum melongena*). *yēlō vancāyalu cāstāvd antē, cāstavi ann aṭṭu*, like saying yēs when asked whether brinjals grow in rivers (time-serving).

**vanchacuḍu**, cheat. Skt.

**vanchana**, cheating. Skt.

**vanchituḍu**, person cheated. *buddhi-mantula valla buddhitulacu v'upacāram calugutundi ganuca, alpasankhyagala vanchacula valla adhicasankhyagala vanchitulacu v'upacāram calugutundi*, sensible people do good to senseless people and so good is done to the numberless cheated persons by the few cheats.

**vanda**, one hundred; also *mīru*. Both are common.

**vandanamu**, salutation, thanks. Skt.

**vandintsuṭa**, to praise. Skt.

**vandintsuṭa**, to have food cooked; causative of *vaṇḍuṭa*.

**vaṇḍuṭa**, to cook. *caḍuputō v'umma amma canaca mānund, vaṇḍin amma*

*tinaca mānund?* will the woman who has conceived not bring forth, will the woman who has cooked not eat?

**vangacheṭṭu**, the brinjal plant (*Solanum melongena*). *proddunē lēchi vanga cheṭṭacu nīḷu tōdipōyūm antāḍu*, he tells me to get up early and water the brinjals; *yeccaḍanainā bāvd ana vats-tsumu gāmi, vanga tōṭa vadda bāvd ana cūḍadu*, call me brother anywhere except in the brinjal garden (where it might cost me something).

**vangasamu**, race, breed. Skt. *paṣu jāti vangasamu bāgu cheyūṭa*, to improve the breed of cattle.

**vangatiyūṭa**, to pull down, to bend down. From *vanguṭa*, to bend, and *tiyūṭa*, to pull.

**vangavarugu**, dried brinjal.

**vanguṭa**, to bend (intransitive). *cheṭṭu ai vanganiḍi, mānu ai vangund?* if it won't bend as a sapling will it bend as a tree? *Dharmapurilō dongalinta pōtū, Dhārvāḍalō nunchi vānguconi pōyindā aṭa*, the thief crouched all the way from Dhavar when he was going to steal at Dharmapur (conscience makes cowards of us all); *vānici vrid-dhāpyamu chēta naḍumu vangi pōyindā*, he is bent double with age.

**vanita**, woman. Skt. *vaṁṣam erigi vanitanunnu, vanne yerigi paṣuvununu sampāḍintsā valenu*, choose your bride for breed, your cattle for beauty (a paradox for which there is something to be said).

**vanne**, hue, complexion, beauty. *mēca vanne puli*, a tiger in the hue of a goat (a wolf in sheep's clothing); *vannecatte*, a beauty; *vannecāḍu*, a beau, a handsome man.

**vanta**, vexation, regret, grief.

**vaṇṭa**, in or on the body. Oblique form of *vaḷḷu*.

**vaṇṭa**, cooking. *vaṇṭa brahmanuḍu*, a brahmin cook; a despised but necessary person since brahmins cannot eat food cooked by any one except a brahmin; *peṇṭa mīda vaṇṭa, maṇṭa mīda vaṇṭa*, cooking depends on the fire, cropping on manure.

**vaṇṭaḍu**, cook (male); also *cusini-vāḍu*, which is Portuguese.

**vanṭacatte**, cook (female).  
**vanṭacattelu**, **vanṭacherucu**, fire-wood for cooking.  
**vanṭagadi**, kitchen; also *vanṭayillu*, *vanṭaṣāla*.  
**vanṭapūṭillu**, restaurant; also *pūṭa-cūṭillu*; in Madras they say *annasa-tramu*; but this in the Circars would mean a choultry in which meals are supplied free of charge.  
**vanṭara**, alone; a form of *onṭari*. *vanṭaricḍu*, a man alone; *vanṭaricatte*, a lone woman.  
**vanṭayillu**, cook-house; also *vanṭillu*.  
**vantena**, a bridge.  
**vanṭi**, the genitive of *vallu*, body.  
**-vanṭi**, affix meaning 'like', oblique form of *valé*, like. *nā vanṭi*, like me; *Rāmuni vanṭi rāzu v'unṭé*, Hanuman-tuni *vanṭi baṇṭu appuḍé v'unṭḍu*, a king like Rama makes a servant like Hanuman (like master like man); *aṭuvanṭi*, such; *aṭuvanṭi* is added to nearly every adjective in public speeches to give the speaker time to think out his sentences.  
**vanṭillu**, cook-house, kitchen; short for *vanṭayillu*.  
**vantsuṭa**, to bend (transitive). *gūna vantsuconi cūrtsona vaddu*, sit up.  
**vantu**, share, turn. *vāri vant ai pōyi-nadi*, their turn is over; *sagham vantu*, a half share.  
**-vantuḍu**, affix meaning 'endowed with'. Skt. *dhairyavantuḍu*, brave; *vidyavantuḍu*, learned; *dhanavantuḍu*, rich.  
**vappacheppuṭa**, to hand over; a form of *oppucheppuṭa*.  
**vappaginta**, handing over; a form of *oppaginta*.  
**vappagintapeṭṭuṭa**, to hand over.  
**vappagintsuṭa**, to hand over. *iccadanē parunḍi répu mī y'illu vastuvuḷi vappagistānu*, I will sleep here and hand you over your house and things to-morrow.  
**vappuconuṭa**, to agree; form of *oppuconuṭa*. *ā chinṇadi nanṇu vivāham chēsu cōḍānē vappuconnadi*, that girl agreed to marry me.  
**vara**, scabbard; another form of *ora*. *oca varalō reṇḍu cattulu y'imaḍavu*, two swords won't go into one scab-

bard (there can't be two masters in one house).

**vara**, limit; used chiefly in the inflected forms *varalō*, *varacu*.

**varacamū**, rigorous imprisonment. *nīcu varacam vēsindā?* have you been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment?

**varacu**, till, by that time. *ā varacē pāri pōi y'unṇāru*, by that time they had run away; *idi varacu*, till now.

**varada**, flood. *varada vachchin apuḍu Gōḍḍvarilō snānam cheyyum anṭē buradā nill antāru*, (Europeans) call bathing in the Godavari when the floods come down bathing in muddy water. (Europeans of course have the strange idea that you bathe in order to get clean whereas bathing in the Godavari is a religious ceremony and washes your sins away.) *āḍḍyamū lēcanē Ṣetti varada pōdu*, without hope of gain the Chetti will not face the flood.

**varagalu**, a kind of millet.

**varahā**, the gold coin known as the pagoda, in which accounts were kept till 100 years ago; it was a small coin worth three and a half rupees; the derivation of the word is from *vardham*, Skt. boar; the coin had a boar (Vishnu) on it. Three and a half rupees was only the value of an account pagoda in terms of account rupees; there were many kinds of pagodas and rupees in circulation: the Ikkeri and Canteroy pagodas were among the most common in South India. *ḍabbucu vachchina cheyyē varahācu vastundi*, the hand that reaches for a pie will reach for a pagoda (*qui vole un œuf vole un bœuf*, who steals an egg will steal an ox).

**-varalō**, affix meaning 'within' from *vara*, limit. *idi varalō*, before this; *ivaralō*, meanwhile.

**varamu**, boon. Skt. *Dēvuḍu varam ichchinā pūjāri varam ivvaḍu*, though God grant the boon the priest refuses it.

**varasa**, row, series, relationship. *varasacu unṇādu*, he is related; *varasa tappuṭa*, to commit incest; *varasaj-varamu*, recurring fever. Also *varusa*.  
**varaṣulcamu**, bridegroom tax. Skt.



This is the depreciatory term for the dowry system, which differs from ours in that the money is paid not to the husband but to his father, who 'sells' his son to your daughter; prices vary with marketable educational qualifications; a B.A., B.L., is worth quite a lot of money; it is said that when a new Indian member of the I.C.S. lands at Bombay he finds a sheaf of telegrams offering girls with a lakh of rupees; on the other hand, if you marry your daughter to an old widower, he has to pay you; and this is called *canyaśulcamu*, sale of a virgin.

**varāhamu**, boar. Skt. The boar is one of the incarnations of Vishnu.

**varchassu**, lustre. Skt. *mukha varchassu*, radiance of face; *dme mukha varchassu* *ippaṭi cantē tētagā mari yep-puḍu n'unḍa lēdu*, she has never had a more brilliant complexion.

**vardhanamu**, increase, thriving.

**vardhilluta**, to prosper. Skt. *nī talli caḍupu tsallagā, nīvu veyy ēllu vardhillu valenu*, blessings on your mother's womb, may you live and prosper for a thousand years.

**vargamu**, class. Skt. *ca-vargamu*, the class of guttural letters; *āptavargamu*, a band of friends; *bandhuvargamu*, kith and kin; *tama pōshya vargamulō v'unḍnu ganuca*, as I am in the class of your protégés.

**vari**, rice; usually in the plural *vaḍlu*; it is the grain, rice in the husk; husked rice is *bīyam*. (The languages of the rice-growing countries make this distinction: the Italians say *riso* for *bīyam* and *risone* for *vaḍlu*, and Anglo-Indians supply the want of an English equivalent of *vaḍlu* by calling it *paddy*.) *varici vaca vānā, v'ūḍacu vaca vānā?* is it one rain for grain and another for weeds? (God sendeth the rain on the just and on the unjust); *tirigité vari polam, tirigaca pōtē aḍavi polam*, bestir yourself, you have a paddy field; idle, and you have a jungle.

**varigaddi**, straw; what cattle lie on in England and feed on in India. The Telugus, not knowing the difference, translate it 'hay'.

**varintsuṭa**, to choose, especially choose for spouse. Skt. *nizamaina prēma chētanē namu varinchināḍu*, he has proposed to me out of true love.

**varjintsuṭa**, to abandon. Skt.

**varjyamu**, evil hour, unlucky time. Skt.

**varnamu**, caste. Skt. The first meaning of the word is 'colour'; caste prejudice and caste distinction are in origin colour prejudice and distinction, and *varnāśramadharmā*, the duty of maintaining caste and religion, of which the Hindus are always prating, is the ideal of the Ku Klux Klan. The *ādhyicamu* or superiority of the brahmin lies in his colour, and logically the white man should be recognized by the brahmin as a being of a superior caste.

**varnamu**, description. Skt., especially literary description.

**varnasancaramu**, mixing of castes. Skt. This is a great sin and a great misfortune. *caliyugam aidu vēla sanvatsarāla cāvachchindi, ikha varnasancaram autundi*, the iron age of five thousand years has begun; the next thing will be confusion of castes; *nā vanṭi v'uttama purushula grahachāram chēta mana dēśānici mlēchcha prabhutvam vachchi, bottigē varnasancaram autū v'unḍadi*, to the misfortune of excellent persons like myself our country is afflicted by a Government of heathens and there is complete confusion of castes.

**varnāśramadharmamu**, caste and religious duty. Skt., from *varnam*, caste, *āśramam*, stage in the religious life, and *dharma*, duty. *cula vrūttilō pravēṣa peṭṭi varnāśramadharmam nilava peṭṭi mīcu pūnyam vastundi*, put him into his caste profession and you have the merit of upholding religion; *mivāḍu brāhmīlacu dannam peṭṭaḍu, gullōci vellāḍu, scūllōci velli vachchi baṭṭalu taḍisi snānam cheyyaḍu, sarigadd zandhyāl aindā taḍavaḍu, varada vachchin appuḍu Gōḍāvarilō snānam cheyyum antē burada niḷḷ antāḍu, gōmayam suchi cāḍ antāḍu; mīru v'upēśha chēstē brāhmanīcam bhrasht ai pōtundi, varnāśramadharmālu sammūlam naṣi-*

*stavi*, your son does not salute brahmins, he does not go to the temples, on returning from school he does not wet his clothes and bathe, nay, does not so much as wet his sacred thread; he says the Godavari is too muddy to bathe in when the floods come down; he says cow-dung is not clean; if you overlook this sort of thing brahminism will fall from its high estate, the decencies of caste, the order of the religious life will be destroyed from their foundation.

**varnintsuṭa**, to describe. Skt. *dāni tsaccatanam varnintsuṭānī Brahmac aind śacyam cādu*, Brahma himself could not describe her beauty.

**varshacālamu**, the rainy season.

**varshamu**, rain, year. Skt. *atithi: vindu tsālā bāgā zarigindi, nēnu yepuḍu marachi pōnu. yazamāni: aind mukhyamainavāḷḷu yevāḷḷi varsham valla rā lēd ari nācu tsālā vichāramgā v'undi*. Guest: The dinner went off very well. I shall never forget it. Hostess: Yes, but I am so sorry all the best people were taken away by the rain.

**varshintsuṭa**, to rain. *varshintsutsun-nadi*, it is raining.

**vartacamū**, trade. Skt.

**vartacanāva**, merchantman (ship). Skt.

**vartacuḍu**, merchant. Skt.

**vartamānamu**, information, word. Skt. *vartamānamu* is also the present tense (the information tense). *vartamānam pampitē vāḍu y'inti cāḍa canapaḍa lēdu*, we sent word to him but he was not at home; *bandi cōsam vartamānam pampintsuṭa*, to send for a bullock-cart.

**vartamānapatrica**, a newspaper. *Rāmuḍu: Rāmāyā vartamānapatricalō vāstuntāḍ aṭē. Gōpuḍu: yendu chēta? manchi cāgitḍu doracacana?* Smith: Jones is said to be writing on newspapers. Brown: Why? Can't he find good writing-paper?

**vartanamū**, conduct. Skt.

**vartintsuṭa**, to be, to act, to behave. Skt.

**varuḍu**, bridegroom. Skt. *pendlico-ḍucu* is the common word. *varaṣul-camū*, the price paid for a bridegroom

(a girl does not get engaged; a bridegroom is obtained for her); *nā pedda cumārtecu varuḍu cudirināḍu*, a bridegroom has been arranged for my eldest daughter.

**varugu**, dried vegetables, fruit, or fish. *vanga varugu*, dried brinjals; *māmiḍi varugu*, dry mango paste.

**varunamū**, water. Skt.

**Varunuḍu**, Varuna, the Hindu sky and rain god. Skt.; probably the same word as the Greek *Ouranos*, Uranus, heaven. *var* is the surrounding light. In the 'Mahabharata' Varuna is the God of the ocean, lakes, and water-courses. Now Hindus pray to Varuna for rain.

**varupuḍi rāyi**, touchstone; properly *orapuḍu rāyi*.

**varusa**, series, row. Skt. Also *varasa*. *meḷa varusa*, a flight of steps; *y'ituca varusa*, a course of bricks; *pustacāḷ anni balla mīda varusagā peṭṭu*, put all the books in a row on the table; *nā coḍuculu mugguru varusagā pōyināru*, my three sons died one after the other.

**varuvaḍi**, a copy set for one. *guruvu peṭṭina varuvaḍi*, the copy the teacher set.

**vaṣamū**, power, overcoming. Skt. *atani vaṣamulō unnadi*, it is in his power; *intini tana vaṣamū chēsucon-nāḍu*, he obtained possession of the house; *nā punyā vaṣamū*, by my merit; *adi nā vaṣān unnāḍā?* is that in my power? *adrūṣṭa vaṣam chēta nācu āviḍe v'unna tsōta telisindi*, I found out where she was by the power of fortune; *nā peddāl andarū Daiva vaṣam chēta cālam chēsindru*, by God's providence all my elders without exception died.

**vasantamū**, the spring. Skt. In full, *vasanta rūtuvu*, the spring season. *vasanta rūtuvu impu*, spring is pleasant. The Telugus have six seasons. The others are: *vēsavi*, summer; *varsham*, the rains; *ṣarattu*, the dews; *hēmantam*, the cold weather; *ṣiṣiram*, the chill weather.

**Vasantuḍu**, the God of spring.

**vaṣaparatsuconuṭa**, to get into one's power.

**vasati**, accommodation, convenience.

Skt. *niḥlavasati*, water convenience; *accaḍa niḥlavasati lēdu*, good water is not easily procurable there.

**vasatigrūhamu**, lodging-house. Skt. **vaśaushadhamu**, love-philtre. Skt., from *vaśamu*, power, and *aushadhamu*, medicine (a medicine that will give you power over another person). *vaśaushadham ichched ani y'oca vēru chētilō peṭṭi monnati bairāgividū nish-cāranamugā nālugu rūpdyalu yettuconi pōyinaḍu*, the other day a wandering friar said he would give me an aphrodisiac and made off with the four rupees I squandered on him.

**vasārā**, verandah, balcony. *gadi lēdu*, *sāvidi lēdu*, *vasārā lēdu*, *cūtsōdānīci aind sthalam lēdu*, there is no room, verandah, or balcony, or any place even to sit in.

**vaśicaranamu**, overcoming. Skt.

**vasintsuta**, to dwell. Skt.

**Vaśishtuḍu**, the sage Vasishtha, proverbially not to be moved from his word. *vāḍu cheppinadi Vaśishṭha vāc-yamu*, what he says is a dictum of Vasishtha's (peremptory).

**vastē**, if you come; from *vatstsuta*. *venaccu vēllitē tannu*, *mundu vastē pōtu*, if you go back you will be kicked, if you come on you will be hit (between the devil and the deep sea).

**vastramu**, cloth, dress. Skt. *caṭṭa vastramutō nannu techchindru*, they brought me along in the clothes I had on; *annavastrālu*, food and dress; *unnivastramu*, woollen cloth; *maharā-zulu tamaru vaca vastram daya chēy-istār ani*, *tama cīrti vīni vachchinānu*, (Beggar speaking) Hearing of Your Honour's fame I came along, thinking that Your Honour might deign to give me a cloth.

**vastupradarśanam**, exhibition. Skt., from *vastuvu*, article, and *pradarśana*, exhibition.

**vastupradarśanaśāla**, exhibition hall, museum. Skt., from *vastuvu*, article, *pradarśanam*, exhibition, and *śāla*, hall.

**vastu-rūpamugā**, in kind. Skt., from *vastuvu*, article, and *rūpamu*, form.

**vastuvu**, thing, article. Skt. *oca pra-caṭṭanalō y'iḷḷā v'unḍenu*: 'nā daggira

*aidu rūpdyala vastuvulu comuconēvāḷ-lacu cōtu tagilinchēdi ocaṭi*, *sigareṭṭu calchēdi incōṭi bahumānamgā istām*. 'Lakshmayya *aidu rūpdyala vastuvulacu arḍaru pampemu*. *vāṭitō pātu oca chila*, *oca nippupulla pampiri*. An advertisement ran: 'Customers who buy Rs. 5 worth of things will get as presents something to hang their coats on and something to light their cigarettes with.' Lakshmayya sent an order for five rupees and got one nail and one lucifer with the parcel.

**vasuvu**, gold. Skt. The common word is *bangāram*.

**vasūlu**, collection (of money, especially taxes). Hindustani.

**vasūluchēyuta**, to collect (money).

**vaśyamu**, overpowered by. Skt., from *vaśam*, power. *vinayam lōcavaśyamu*, *vidya rāja vaśyamu*, humility places the world in your power, learning places kings in your power (the meek shall inherit the earth); *pāmula man-tragāḍu tātsupāmumu vaśyam chēsu-cuntāḍu*, a snake-charmer will get a cobra into his power.

**vaṭamu**, banyan tree. Skt. The Telugu word is *marrichēṭṭu*.

**vaṭra**, round. Skt. The Telugu word is *gundrani*. *guḍi mingeḍāḍici guḷḷō Dēvuḍu vaṭravaḍiyam*, to the man who swallows the temple the temple idol is only a round bun.

**vatsutsuta**, to come. *nāto cūḍā vach-chināḍu*, he came with me; *vachchē nelalō*, next month (in the coming month); *aṭlu chēyutsu vachchinānu*, I have been doing so all along (Italian has the same idiom, *vengo facendo*); *iṭlu chēya valasi vachchindi*, it became necessary to do so; *idi nācu teliya vachchindi*, it came to our knowledge; *d bhāsha vānīci vatstsumu*, he knows that language; *t biyyamu nela dīnḷacu vachchinavi*, this rice lasted a month; *vānīci ēmi vachchinadi*? what became of him? *iyya manasu vachchindi*, I have a mind to give; *vānīci buddhi vachchinadi*, he learnt sense; *vānīci mīśālu vachchinavi*, his moustache has sprouted; *biḍḍacu pāḷlu vachchinavi*, the child has cut its teeth; *idi nā prā-namunacu vatstsumu*, this puts my life

in danger; *nōfici vachchin aṭṭu tiṭṭinādu*, he swore without restraint (whatever came to his mouth); *atani pēru nācu rā lēdu*, his name escapes me; *pāṭhamu vā-nici rā lēdu*, he hasn't learnt his lesson; *vachchēśāmu*, here we are (*vatstsuta* with auxiliary *vēyūṭa*). The negative of *vatstsuta* (*rā*) comes from another root, which also forms the verbal noun *rāvādamu*, coming, and the usual infinitive, *rā*. The third person singular of the aorist, *vatstsunu*, is the Telugu for 'may'. *rā vatstsunu* means 'you may come'. The word occurs very commonly in proverbs. The following are examples: *caḍupu vastē cane tira valenu*, the swollen womb must needs bring forth; *vachchina dōvanē pōtundi*, it will go the way it came (lightly come, lightly go); *vachchina vādu tsachchinā pōdu*, ill will ceases only with death (give a dog a bad name and hang him); *vachchinavārici varam istānu*, *rāivārici rāi istānu*, a boon to those who come, a stone to those who lag (come to do homage); *vachchirāni māṭalu ruchi*, *ūrī ūrāni ūrugāya ruchi*, sweet are the words that come and don't come (half-formed words of children), sweet is the taste of the half-pickled pickle; *vachchē cālamu canna vachchina cālam mēlu*, the time that has come is better than the time that is still to come (the good old times); *ḍabbucu vachchina cheyyē varahācu vastundi*, the same hand that reaches for a penny will reach for a pound (*qui vole un œuf vole un bœuf*, he who steals an egg will steal an ox). *ocaḍu: i āṭisu pāmulacu bādhyata gala-vār evaru? gumāstā: nācu bāgā teliyad āṇḍi*; *yēdāna lōpam vastē mātram nannē andarū tiṭṭutāru*. Client: Who is responsible for the work of this office? Clerk: I don't rightly know, sir; only when anything goes wrong every one abuses me. *mējistrētu: māḷli vachchavā? nā vadda ica midata rā vadd āni nēnu cheppa lēdā? donga: miru cheppār āni cheppānu gāmi vinacundā pōḷiswāḷḷu nannu arrestu chēsi tisuṇu vachchār āṇḍi*. Magistrate: Here again? Did I not tell you not to come before me again? Thief: I told

the police you said that, but they wouldn't listen, Your Honour, and arrested me and lugged me along. *bhārya: magavāḷlacu yēmainā chevilo cheppitē incō chevilo munchi vātatalici vastundi*. *bharta: āḍadānici yēmainā cheppitē reṇḍu chevulalōci pōyi nōḷō munchi baṭṭici vastundi*. Wife: Say anything to a man and it is in at one ear and out at the other. Husband: Say anything to a woman and it is in at both ears and out at her mouth. *upanyāsacuḍu: manushyulu cōṭuḷḷō nṭnchi vachchār āni siddhāntam undi, micu telusundā? sabhicuḍu: miru cōṭuḷḷō munchi vachchār ēmō gāmi mēmu mā v'ūḷḷō munchi vachchām āṇḍi*. Lecturer: There is a theory that men have come from the monkeys. Do you know it? Voice from the audience: You may have come from the monkeys, we have come from our village. *grūha-sthuḍu: bhārya v'untē yenta cashtam vachchinā marichi pō vatstsunu*. *brahmāchāri: brahmāchārici asalu cashtamē unḍadu gā*. Married man: If you have a wife, whatever troubles come you can forget them. Bachelor: A bachelor has no troubles. *ica Venugōpalarāu Gāru vachchina n'andarunu vachchin aṭṭē*, if Mr. Venugopal Rao comes too that will be about all the people we expect.

**vatti**, wick. *mainapu vatti*, a candle.

**vatti**, empty, simple, mere. *vatti māṭala valla pōṭṭalu pūḍutavā?* will empty words fill bellies? (many words will not fill a bushel; the Italian proverb is still closer: *il ventre non si sazia di parole*, words don't sate the belly); *vatti gōḍa*, a blind wall; *vatti cāḷḷalō*, barefoot; *vatti gālī*, a barren wind (wind without rain); *vattivādu*, a simpleton.

**vattipōvuṭa**, to go dry (of cows).

**vayasu**, **vayassu**, age, time of life. Skt. *vayasu vachchina chinnadi*, a grown girl; *padi padahāru samvatsarāla vayassulō v'unna peḷḷi cāni tōḍa-putṭina paḍutsu*, an unmarried sister of sixteen or so; *nāḍi vayassulō v'unna bāla vidhāvulu cāma bādhanu lōbaḍuṭa āschāryamā?* is it a wonder that young widows in the flower of their age

should respond to the goad of desire? (*naḍi vayasu* does not mean middle age but the prime of youth, *vayasu* being usually applied rather to the earlier than to the later periods of life); *ocaḍu: mī āḍisulō gumāstā paṇi khāli aind aṇi vinnānu, nāc iḍḍistārā? mānējāru: dīasyam aindī; valla cādu. ocaḍu: yevāricainā ichchārā? mānējāru: iyya lēdu; nuvū iravai sarva-tsārāla cinda darakhāstu peṭṭitē ichchē-vāḍin ēmō; nīcu vayasū mudirindī.* Applicant: I hear there is a vacancy in your office. Will you get it for me? Manager: Too late, nothing doing. Applicant: Have you given it to any one else? Manager: No. If you had applied twenty years ago you might perhaps have got it. You are a bit long in the tooth now. *tanāḍi: paṇicsha mārculu tsūtē andari pillala caṇṇē nuvū dkhārūna unṇu. bḍlūdu: vayasulō nēnē pedda.* Father: Judging by the examination marks you were last in everything. Boy: I stand first for age.

**vayyamu**, vain, useless.

**vāca**, stream. *varici vāca, doracu mīca*, what the stream is for rice, the troop is to the baron.

**vācābu**, experience. Hindustani.

**vācābu chēyūta**, to make inquiries.

**vāccu**, speech. Skt. Used chiefly in compounds. *vāc-chamatcāramu*, eloquence; *vāgdānamu*, promise (word-gift); *vācārāni*, the course of speech; *Vāgdēvi*, the Goddess of speech (Sarasvatī); *vāngmīlamu*, deposition; *vāgdhāṇi*, readiness of speech.

**vācili**, entrance, hall, yard. The genitive is *vācīti*. *ilūvācili*, house and home (lock, stock, and barrel); *vācīṇḍo cheppula tsappuḍ agutsumādi*, I hear the sound of clogs at the entrance; *donga vācīta māntānu vēsin aṭṭu*, like sleeping in the thief's yard (double-crossing him); *ilū vācili cūḍa ammu-conūta*, to sell up house and home.

**vāconūta**, to say, to relate; a literary word for *cheppūta*.

**vācsahayam**, recommendation (help by words). Skt. *maḷḷē miru laṇṭasūlu, laṇṭasūlu aṇṭāru; yēmi acāryacarānamu? manam svatantrāṅgā chēsēt apuḍu puttsucuntē tappitām gāni pāini*

*paṇi chēsēvāḍu Dora ain appuḍu vāc-sahāyam chēsi, lābham ponditē, yēmi tappu?* you are again saying bribe, bribe; when we were independent it was wrong to take anything, but when the superior is a European and you say a word to him and procure an advantage to the party, and make something out of it, what is there wrong in it? (the true cause of the lamented corruption of our Indian subordinates thus stands revealed).

**vācyamu**, sentence, dictum. Skt. *tahaṣṣiluddāru gāri vācyam Rāma vācyamu*, the tahsildar's word is as good as a promise from heaven; so also *Vaśiṣṭha vācyamu*, an irrevocable word. *ṭicharu: reṇḍu ālu polamḷo v'unnadi; i vācyamḷo yēm tappu un-nāḍo canuconḍi. bāluḍu: reṇḍilo ocaṭi yeddu ai v'unṭund aṇḍi.* Teacher: There is two cows in the field; find the mistake in that sentence. Boy: One of the two will be an ox, sir.

**vāḍa**, ship; a form of *ōḍa*.

**vāḍa**, row, street.

**vādamu**, argument. Skt. *mī vādāmulō vaṭṭi pippiyē cāni, sṛām ēmiyu lēdu*, there is no force in your argument (all refuse and no juice); *mī vādamu paḍi pōyindi*, your argument has failed.

**vādi**, plaintiff, prosecutor. *sācshi cāḷḷu paṭṭucōvādam caṇṇā, vādi cāḷḷu paṭṭucō vatstsumu*, fall at the prosecutor's feet rather than at the witness's.

**vādi**, sharpness (of tools, &c.). *catti vāḍḍa, calam vāḍḍa?* is the pen or the sword sharper? (the pen is mightier than the sword).

**vādintsuṭa**, to argue. Skt.

**vādu**, dispute. Skt. *vachchina vādu tsachchinā pōdu*, a dispute once started will cease only with death.

**vāḍu**, he.

**-vāḍu**, affix denoting 'man'. *gurrapu-vāḍu*, horseman (groom); *tsācalivāḍu*, washerman. *tētisinavāḍu*, the people who know; *māvāḍu*, my people.

**vāḍuca**, custom, use, practice. *pānilō vāḍuca paḍḍavāḍu*, skilled labourers; *vāḍucavāḍu*, customers; *vāḍucacu tētisuṭa*, to bring into use.

**vāḍucagā**, commonly.

**vāducaina**, habitual.  
**vāducapaḍuṭa**, to be accustomed.  
**vāduconuṭa**, to use.  
**vāduḍala**, use, practice.  
**vādupōvuṭa**, **vāduṭa**, to fade, to wither.  
**vādyamu**, any musical instrument, instrumental music. Skt.  
**vāgdattamu**, promise (word-giving). Skt.  
**vāgdānamu**, promise (word-gift). Skt.  
**vāgdhāra**, fluency, eloquence (word-flow). Skt.  
**vāgmūlamu**, deposition, witness's statement. Skt., from *vāc*, word, and *mūlam*, origin. Spelt *vāngmūlam* but pronounced as above.  
**vāgmūlamugā**, orally.  
**vāgrūpacamaina**, oral. Skt., from *vāc*, word, and *rūpacam*, form.  
**vāguṭā**, to babble. *Inglishu nālugu muccalu vāguṭādu*, he babbles a few words of English; *uricē vāgabōcu*, don't babble at random; *nīvu cāvalasin anta sēpu vāgu*, babble away as long as you like; *mīṅgulōci vachchi, nālugu muccalu vāgi, tsacca pōtāru*, they will come to the meeting, babble a few words, and go away.  
**vāhacuḍu**, bearer, carrier (especially of corpses). Skt.  
**vāhanamu**, vehicle (especially of the Gods). Skt. *yelucu anacū, Vighnēsvaraṇḍi vāhanam anu*, don't say mouse, say Vighnesvara's vehicle.  
**vāhyālī**, excursion. Skt.  
**vājmayamu**, composition. Skt., from *vāc*, speech, and *mayam*, composed.  
**vāla**, day; vulgar for *vēla*.  
**vālacamu**, deceit, pretences. *i vālacam tsūtē alluḍu vaṭṭi buddhihīnuḍu lāgu canapaḍuṭu v'unnādu*, seeing his pretences my son-in-law seems to be an absolute fool.  
**vāle**, **vāli**, must; forms of *valenu*.  
**vālla**, their.  
**vāllu**, they.  
**vāltuṭa**, to bend, to drop (transitive). *reppa vāltuṭa tsūtūṭa*, to stare (to look without dropping the eyelids); *vātri antā camulu vāltuṭa lēdu*, I did not get a wink of sleep all night.  
**vālu**, slope; but the slopes which we

make down canal banks for the passage of cattle are always called *slōpu*.  
**vāluṭa**, to bend down, to alight (especially of birds). *vāluḍu comma*, a branch that hangs down; *vāluṭproddu*, the morning or evening sun.  
**vāmi**, stack. *vāmidoḍḍi*, stackyard; *gaḍḍivāmi*, strawstack.  
**vāna**, rain. *varici vaca vāna, v'ūḍacu vaca vāna?* is there one rain for rice and one for weeds? (God sendeth rain on the just and the unjust); *vāna rācaḍa, prāna pōcaḍa, yevarici teliyādu*, no one can predict the coming of rain or the going of life; *yēnuṭōṭu mīda vāna curisin aṭṭu*, like rain falling on a buffalo (pathetic contentment).  
**vānacālamu**, the rainy season. *vānacālapu tsaduvu valla vidya rā nēraḍu*, knowledge will not come by studying only in the rains (only when you are kept indoors, desultory study); *ocaḍu: anni cāldlu manavi cāvu; vānacālanici conchem untucō valenu. incōḍu: nēnu untucumnānu. ocaḍu: yēm untucumnānu? incōḍu: goḍugu*. Doe: All times are not our own; we must keep something for a rainy season. Roe: I have. Doe: What? Roe: My umbrella.  
**vānchha**, desire. Skt.  
**vānchhitamu**, desired. Skt.  
**vānḍlu**, **vānḍru**, forms of *vāru*, they.  
**vāngmūlamu**, deposition; pronounced *vāgmūlamu*. Skt.  
**vāni**, his; genitive of *vādu*.  
**vānīyamu**, trade. Skt. *vānīya racshana paddhati* is the newspaper expression for protection; *vānīya svēchcha paddhati*, free trade.  
**vānni**, accusative of *vādu*, he. *carra lēni vānni gorre aind carustundi*, even a sheep will bite a man without a stick. Also *vānni*.  
**vānti**, vomiting. Skt. *vānti bhēdi* (vomiting and purging) is cholera, but people usually say *cāldārd* or *vishūchica*. *Lacshmayya sṭīmaru yecci nīdra pōyenu. tellavārīna tarvāta Lacshmayya: sṭīmarulō prayāncem chēstē nīdra paṭṭadu, vāntulu vellutav ani nammu bhayam peṭṭār andi; nāc ēmi ibbandi caluga lēdu. sṭīmaru adhīcdri: sṭīmaru incā rēvu vadilipēṭṭa lēdu; injānu cheṭṭipōtē bāgu chēstunḍru*.

Lakshmayya got on board a steamer and went to sleep. Next morning he said to a ship's officer: I was told I should not get a wink of sleep on board and should be sick; I have been perfectly all right. Ship's officer: The steamer has never left port; something went wrong with the engine and they are repairing it.

**vāntsufa**, to bend (transitive); also *vantsufa*.

**vāpasu**, returning, giving back. Hindustani.

**vāpasuchéyufa**, to return, to refund.

**vāramu**, **vāramu dinamulu**, a week. Skt. In composition, a day of the week. *sōmavāram*, Monday, &c.; *oca vāramu dinamula anantaramu mānava smṛiti vicrītam agun ani manacu telusunu*, we know that the human memory cannot be relied on for a week.

**vāranṭu**, warrant. English. *itadu vāranṭu mīda paṭṭucuma manishini vīdipinchindū*, he rescued a man arrested on warrant.

**vāra satvamu**, inheritance, hereditary right (e.g. the hereditary right of village officers).

**vārasu**, heir. Hindustani.

**vārdhacamu**, old age. Skt.; also *vārdhaca daṣa*, *vṛddhaivamu*, *vṛddhāp-yamu*. The Telugu is *musalitanamu*: *vārdhaca daṣalo vīvadhāmu chēsuconna-vārici pāṭl eccaḍanū i lāgunanē y' unḍumu*, such will always be the troubles of men who marry in old age.

**-vāri**, affix meaning 'according to'. Hindustani. *āśmāvāri*, man by man, individually; *tālūcāvāri*, by taluks.

**vāri**, their; genitive of *vāru*.

**vārici**, to them; dative of *vāru*. *yevaruvāru*, every; *yevari pai-guḍḍa vārici baruvē*, every man feels the weight of his own upper-cloth (has to bear his own cross).

**vārintsufa**, to ward off, to forbid, to prevent. Skt.

**vārta**, report. Skt.

**vārtamānamu**, news, intelligence, information. Skt. Also *vartamānamu*.

**vārtamāna patrica**, newspaper. Skt. Also *vartamāna patrica*.

**vārtsufa**, to drain off (as water from

rice); causative of *vāruta*. *pōyi mīda cīra vēsi ganji vārtsucumṇanu*, I put the curry on the fire and drained off the rice-water. *sandhyavārtsuṣa* is to say your prayers, because you let water through your fingers when you are saying them.

**vāru**, they; other forms are *vāḷḷu*, *vāṇḍru*, *vāṇḍlu*. *yevari vāru*, every. *yevari nīḷḷalō vāru munaga vale*, every one must bathe in his own water (bear his own troubles).

**vāru**, strap. *caḷḷepuvāru*, rein; *ṭangu-vāru*, girth.

**vāruṭa**, to flow off (as water from rice).

**vāruvamu**, steed; a literary word for horse; the common word is *gurram*.

**vāsamu**, residence. Skt. *dṛgdyāta vāsamu*, incognito; *vāni garbha vāsamulō puṭṭinavāḍu*, the son of his loins; *culam erigina tsuṭṭamu*, *sṭhalam erigina vāsamu*, marry where you know the family, build where you know the place; *saha-vāsamu*, dwelling with, usually means intercourse, intimacy.

**vāsamu**, rafter.

**vāsana**, smell. Skt. *ulli muṭṭanidi vāsana rādu*, if you had not touched garlic you would not have smelt; *annam pāsina vāsana coṭṭutsumḍi*, the food smells rancid; *vidya vāsana lēca*, without a tincture of learning.

**vāsanatsūtsufa**, to smell (transitive).

**vāsanavēyufa**, **vāsanacotṭufa**, to smell bad.

**vāsi**, inhabitant. Skt. *vanavāsi*, a hermit (forest-dweller); *grāmaḍḍulu*, villagers.

**vāsi**, fame. Skt. *vāsic eccuṭa*, to rise to celebrity.

**vāsintsufa**, to inhabit. Skt.

**vāstavamū**, truth. Skt. *mīru chepinad antā vāstavam*, all you say is true.

**vāstavica**, true. *matōṭpatti* (*ṭipatti*, origin) *vāstavica cartalu*, the real originators of the religion.

**vāstuvu**, house. Skt. *vāstu śastriya-mu*, architecture.

**vāta**, branding (especially of cattle), tiger's stripe. *pulim tsūchi nacca vāta peṭṭucon aṭṭu*, like a jackal wearing tiger's stripes (aping one's superiors).

**vāta**, in or by the mouth; from *vāyi*,

mouth. *Dévuḍu y'istádu gámi, vanḍi, várchi váta coṭṭuḍáda?* God gives us our daily bread, but He does not bake it for us or put it in our mouths (God helps those who help themselves, *chi s'aiuta Iddio l'aiuta*).

**vátamu**, air, wind. Skt. Used only in books and compounds like *vátarógam*, rheumatism (air in the joints); also *váyuvu*.

**vátavéyuṭa**, to brand, to cauterize. *corru yerragá cálcchi, váta vési, nippu cálutundó lédo tsipistámu*, I will heat a plough-share red-hot, brand him, and show him whether fire burns or not.

**váti, váṭici, váṭini**, irregular cases of *vádu*, he.

**váti**, oblique case of *avi*, those things.

**vátsalyamu**, parental love. Skt. *putravátsalyamu*, paternal affection; *ná y'andali vátsalyam chéta mīr úricé nanmu stuti chéstumndru*, you only praise me out of paternal affection.

**vátsuṭa**, to swell. The Shastras say that the face and legs swell with any emotion (love, pride, appetite). *mahá vaḷlu váchi*, swelling with pride; *cúṭici váchi unnádu*, he is ravenously hungry; *ocaḍu: mī mukham oca vaipuna yettugá v'unmadi*; *śástra pracáram tsisté mīcu mī pillala mīda préma yeccuva v'unmad anna mḍa. incódu: á sangati nácu teliyadu; má pillavódu ráyi vésté mukháṁci tagili váchi yettugá v'unnadi*. Doe: Your face is swollen on one side; according to Scripture that shows you have great love for your children. Roe: I don't know about that; as a matter of fact the swelling comes from my boy having hit me in the face with a stone.

**vávi**, consanguinity, legitimacy. *vávi varasá yémi lédu*, there is no observance of consanguinity; *á paḍutsumu penḍi áḍadamu vávi cádu*, a marriage within the prohibited degrees.

**vávitappu**, incest (consanguinity infraction).

**váyí**, mouth. There are two other words for mouth: *nóru* is commoner, *múti*, vulgar. *vátibhiyyamu*, the rice put in the mouths of the dead; *váticásu*, hush-money (money to stop the mouth); *mīru vachché varacu mácu*

*váta taḍi lédu*, our mouths were dry (with fear) till you came.

**váyida**, time for payment, adjournment; a common word in the courts. Hindustani.

**váyintsuṭa**, to beat (a drum). *maddela tinnagá váyintsu*, beat the drum properly; *commulu v'údi, ḍappulu váyinchí*, blowing the horns and beating the drums.

**váyuvu**, air, wind; also *vátamu*. Skt. *váyurmánamu* is the newspaper word for aeroplane. *váyuvumu paṭṭé mandu*, medicine for flatulency; *váyupathamu*, atmosphere (path of the air); *váyuvégi*, swift as the wind; *Váyudévuḍu*, the wind god; *vári ráca teliya paratsáḍṁci, vári vadda nunchi y'i parimálam grahinchi, mundugá Váyudévuḍu dútagá vachchi-nádu*, to inform us of their arrival the wind god has seized their perfumes and brought them to us as a messenger (fishermen approaching with cavities of dried fish); *agnici váyuvu saháyam ain aṭṭu*, fanning the flames (the fire god and the wind god are special friends according to Scripture, and this phrase alludes to their friendship; Wind coming to the aid of Fire); *ṭicharu: fizical jágrafi yémiṭi? báluḍu: bhámini gurinchi, váyuvumu gurinchi, samudráṁmi gurinchi, anéca sangatul unnavi*. Teacher: What is Physical Geography? Boy: It contains various things about the earth, the air, and the sea.

**veccasamu**, excess, disgust. *veccasamu*, disgusting words, obscenities.

**veccasapaḍuṭa**, to loathe.

**veccili**, hiccup. Skt. *hicca*.

**veccirintsuṭa**, to mock. Skt. *guḍḍu pillanu (códipillanu) veccirinchin aṭṭu*, like the egg making faces at the chicken (pulling the leg of a superior, insubordination).

**vecci-vecci**, noise of sobbing; onomatopoeic. *vecci-vecci yédisuṭa*, to sob.

**vechintsuṭa**, to spend.

**vedalpu**, breadth.

**veḍaluṭa**, to go; the original form of the common *velluṭa*. *veḍalucoṭṭuṭa*, to drive out; *veḍalipóvuṭa*, to go away (but *vellipóvuṭa* is commoner); *né veḍatá*, I will go, is what is actually said,



rather than *veḍalipótānu* or *vellipótānu*.

**vedatsalluṭa**, to scatter, to sow.

**vedhava**, widow; often used as a term of abuse (even of males and inanimate objects). Skt. *vidhava*. *Hinduvalaló pñici mlinavvādu anuṭacu vedhava anu māṭa paṇipāṇi ai pōyinadi*, widow has become a regular term of abuse among Hindus for any worthless person. They will say to a beggar: *chhi vedhava*, *avatalici pō*, get out, you swine; *vedhava sambhāvana*, a worthless gift.

**vedhavaricamu**, widowhood.

**veduru**, bamboo. *vedurugaḍa*, bamboo stick. The common big bamboo is called a *bongu*.

**vegaṭu**, nasty. Skt. *vicaṭuch*. *chevalacu vegaṭugā unnadi*, it sounds nasty.

**vēla**, price.

**velaga**, wood-apple (*feronia elephantum*). The fruit is *velaccāi*. *yēnugacu velaccāyalu loṭaḷaṭa*, wood-apples go down an elephant's throat slick-slick.

**velagala**, valuable. *velagala jivaratanamu vaccaṭe tsāḷunu*; *chilipi rāḷlu taṭṭeḍu v'unnā phalamu yēmi* ? of valuable gems one is enough; what profits a basketful of worthless stones?

**velalēni**, priceless.

**velavela**, pale.

**velayāli**, dancing-girl, courtesan; from *vēla*, price. (Cf. Lat. *meretrix*, which also refers to the earnings of the profession.)

**velayuṭa**, to appear. *rāṭi bāṇa mīda tsaccagā malachina Rāma pādāmulu velasi y'unnaru*, the imprint of Rama's feet appears clearly on the rock.

**veli**, outcasting. *mālō veli anē māṭa lēdu*, in our caste there is no such thing as excommunication.

**velicila**, supine; also *vellacila*.

**veligintsuṭa**, to light. *baluḍici talli nacshatrālu tsūpist undenu*; *nacshatram ocaṭi rāli paḍemu*. *talli: ad ēmāḷō teli-sindā?* *bāluḍu: Devūdu nippu-pulla veligintunūḍu*. A mother was showing the stars to her boy; a shooting star fell. Mother: Do you know what that was? Boy: God lighting a match.

**veliparatsuṭa**, **velipeṭṭuṭa**, **veliputtsuṭa**, to publish, to reveal, to

divulge. *vinnav anni viṣvasintsu vaddu*, *viṣvasinchinavi anni veliputtsu vaddu*, don't believe all you hear or divulge all you believe; also *vellaḍi chēyuṭa*, *vellaḍintsuṭa*.

**velivēyuṭa**, to outcaste, to excommunicate. *manam andarāmī chēri*, *villalō condarini culamlō nunchi velivēstē*, *andarū bāgu paḍutāru*, it will be a good thing for all of us if we all join and turn a few of them out of caste.

**veliyuṭa**, to stop (especially of rain). *vāna velisindi*, the shower is over.

**vella**, whiteness, white.

**vellacila**, **vellacittala**, supine, on your back. *vellacila parunḍi v'ummi vēstē mukham mīda paḍutundi*, lie on your back and spit at heaven and your spittle will fall back on your face (blasphemy recoils on the blasphemer). (The Italians have the same proverb: *chi sputa in su, lo sputo gli torna sul viso*, if you spit upwards your spittle falls back on your face.) *eccrintsa pōyi vellacila paḍḍāḍā aṭa*, going up to mock and falling on your back (the biter bit).

**velladi**, publicity.

**velladi chēyuṭa**, **vellaḍintsuṭa**, to publish, to disclose; also *veliparatsuṭa*, *velipeṭṭuṭa*, *veliputtsuṭa*.

**vellagoṭṭuṭa**, to drive out; from *velluṭa*, to go, and *coṭṭuṭa*, to beat.

**vellani**, white.

**vellasunna**, whitewash.

**vellavēyuṭa**, to whitewash.

**vellipōvuṭa**, to go away.

**vellivatstsuta**, to go and come, to come back. *vellivastānu*, I will come back (see you again), is the polite way of taking leave; *sarcasucu tanḍri coḍuculu vellivachchiri*. *tanḍri: cōṭulu, cuccalu, simhalu, pedda pululu cūḍā anta anucuvuḍa unṭē, nuovu nēnu cheppin aṭṭu vin accara lēḍā?* *coḍucu: vāṭi mādirigā nanmu cūḍā penchitē, aḷḷḍē vinṭānu*. Father and son were coming back from the circus. Father: When monkeys, dogs, lions, and tigers too, are so obedient shouldn't you obey me? Son: If you train me as they are trained, I shall obey like them.

**vellulli**, garlic (the white onion).

**velluṭa**, to go. *venaccu vellitē tanmu*,

*mundu vastē pōtu*, behind a kick, in front a stab (between the devil and the deep sea); *mānejaru: yeccadici vellut unndu? gumāstā: cshavaram chēyintu-cōdānīci. mānejaru: āfisu taimlō yenducu vell dīlē? tarvāta vellā rādā? gumāstā: āfisu taimlō nācu vēntrūcalu perugutuntai*. Manager: Where are you off to? Clerk: To get a shave. Manager: Why should you go in office hours? Can't you go after? Clerk: My beard grows in office hours. *pōvuṭa* also means 'to go', but it has other meanings as well.

**velluva**, flood.

**velugu**, fence. The last part of Tinnelly is the same word. *velugudāḍi*, 'fence; *veluguvēyūṭa*, to fence, to enclose.

**veluguṭa**, to shine. *oca prayānīcuḍu: manam dāṭi vachchina ūru pallet ūr aīnā dīpālu bāgā velugut unn aṭṭ ai. reṇḍō prayānīcuḍu: dīpālu cāv ayyā, ilḷu cālut unnai*. First wayfarer: Though the village we have just passed is a small one, the street lamps seem to be burning bright. Second wayfarer: That's not lamps, Sir. The houses are on fire.

**velupala**, outside.

**velupaṭi**, extrinsic, outside (adjective).

**veluturu**, light. *lūnṭaru paruvu cōsam gāni, veluturu cōsam lēdu*, (the municipal councillor) has a street lantern (opposite his house) for the glory of it, not for light.

**vembaḍi**, behind, through, around, with. *ūri vembaḍimi pettanamucu bailudērīnānu*, I started for a stroll round the town; *nā vembaḍi vacchīnādu*, he came with me; *ilḷa vembaḍi tirugutsunnāru*, they wander from village to village; *nā chēnu vembaḍi chēnu*, the field that runs with mine; *dāni vembaḍi pādyaṁu*, the next verse; *āyana pōyina vembaḍinē*, directly after he went away.

**vembaḍintsuṭa**, to follow.

**vendi**, silver. *Venḍiconḍa*, Kailasa (the silver mountain). Kuvera, god of wealth, lives there; at the entrance there is a golden gate and it is covered with lovely woods, rivers, lakes, and caves.

**venna**, butter. *venna mudda*, a pat of butter; *venna daggira untuconī nēticī tadumuconn aṭṭu*, looking for ghee when you have butter (too lazy to melt the butter yourself); *venna peṭṭitē minga lēdu, vēlu peṭṭitē carava lēdu*, give him butter he can't swallow it, give him your finger he can't bite it (of demureness: butter won't melt in his mouth). (The French *Saint-nitouche*.) *venmalō vēntruca tisin aṭṭu*, taking a hair out of butter (nothing easier, as easy as shelling peas).

**vennela**, moonlight; from *veluguṭa*, to shine, and *nēla*, moon. *vennela*, light of the moon, and *veṇḍa*, light or heat of the sun, are used in Telugu where we talk of the moon or the sun. They do not speak of a scorching sun or of a bright moon, but of scorching sun-heat and bright moonlight. Sun and moon to them are rather gods than lights. *āḍavi cāchina vennela*, the moon shining in the jungle, is a common expression for wasted efforts; *chīcaṭi conṇḍḷu, vennela conṇḍḷu*, the dark days are succeeded by the moonlight days, means much the same as our 'tis a long lane that has no turning'.

**vennemuca**, backbone, spine; from *vennu*, back, and *emuca*, bone.

**vennu**, back. *vīpu* is commoner.

**vennu**, ear of corn; also *canci*. *mannu vellacunḍā dunnitē, vennu vellacunḍā paṇḍunu*, if the ploughman does not throw up the soil well, the crop will throw out no ears.

**vennupūsa**, vertebra of the backbone; from *vennu*, back, and *pūsa*, bead, joint.

**venṭa**, with, behind, following.

**venṭabaḍuṭa**, to follow; from *venṭa*, behind, and *paḍuṭa*, to fall, to be.

**ventanē**, at once. *āyananu ventanē dayya cheyyum ani cheppu*, tell (the visitor) to step in at once. *Lacshmayya: saravatsaram cindaṭa tisuconna bācīni ventanē iyyum ani ninnu dkhari sārī āḍugutunnānu, ica āḍaganu. Rāmayya: ica mīda āḍagan ann anducu nācu tsāla santōsham*. Doe: I am asking you for the last time for the money you promised last year to pay back at once. Roe: I am pleased to hear you

won't ask again. *yazamāni: nēnu tsālā māṭalu māṭlādanu; oca vēlu cadilistē nuvuvu venṭanē rā vāle. coita naucaru: nēnu tsālā māṭalu māṭlādan anḍi; nēnu talacāi dāistē rān ani mīru anuconḍi.* Mistress: I am a woman of few words; if I move my finger that means you must come at once. New servant: I am a man of few words, madam; if I shake my head that means I shan't come. *ocaḍu: mā cēsu yēm aind anḍi? vacilu: nyḍyam gelichindi. ocaḍu: aité venṭanē appilu cheyyandi.* Client: What has happened in our case? Lawyer: Justice has been done. Client: Then appeal at once.

**venṭa peṭṭuconuṭa**, to take with one. *peḍḍa mīcanu venṭa peṭṭuconī vastū v'unndru*, they are coming with a big crowd behind them.

**venṭruca**, hair. *venṭruca mātram*, I don't care a hang; *vennalō venṭruca tisin aṭṭu*, like removing a hair from butter (nothing easier).

**venuca**, after, behind. It also means 'before' (behind in time); the time before is *venucaṭi sari*; *venucaṭi sanga-tulu* means both former particulars and subsequent particulars. But 'behind' is the root meaning, and *venucaṭi caḷlu* can only mean 'hind legs'. *ḍinini nā venuca nā coḍuculu anubhavistāru*, my sons will enjoy this after me; *mundu venuca tsīchi vīdhi dāta valenu*, look before and behind when you cross the road; *mundu venuca tsītsucundā*, not knowing which way to turn; *mundarici vastē goyyi*, *venaccu pōtē nuyyi*, pit in front, well behind (Scylla and Charybdis); *venaccu vellitē tannu*, *mundu vastē pōṭu*, kick behind, stab in front (between the devil and the deep sea); *nā cōṭu venuca muḷlu guttsucunmai*, thorns have got into my coat behind.

**venucala**, behind; also *venucāla*.

**venucaṭiyuṭa**, to draw back, to hold back. *rūpāyila cōsam venuca tistē*, if you hold back because of the money.

**venucāla**, behind; also *venucala*. *nēnu mītō vastānu*, *venucāla mā banduvulu cūḍā vastāru*, I will come with you; our relations too are coming behind.

**veragu**, amazement.

**veragupaḍuṭa**, to be amazed, to be bewildered.

**verasi**, total. *verasi nūru rūpāyilu*, total one hundred rupees; *ikha panasa tonalacu nālug andlu, araṭi paḷlacu nālug andlu, verasi yenimid andlu rā valenu*, there are still four annas to come for jack-fruit pips and four annas for plantains, total eight annas.

**veratsuṭa**, to be afraid. *nā nōṭici vera-chi*, afraid of what I may say; *lōcānī verachi*, afraid of what the world may say.

**verri**, madness, mad, silly. *verri veyyi vidhālu*, there are a thousand forms of madness; *verri paḍutsu*, a silly girl; *vēlamverri*, auction madness (silly extravagance); *verri tala noppi*, a maddening headache; *verrivāḍu*, a madcap; *yevari verri vārici ānandamu*, every fool rejoices in his folly (fools laugh at their own sport). The French proverb is nearer; *à chaque fou plaît sa marotte*, every madman likes his hobby).

**verribāgulu**, fool, simpleton. *musalaina verribāgula vāḍu lāgu canapaḍuṭi v'unndāḍu*, the old man looks a bit mad.

**verritanamu**, madness.

**verrivāḍu**, madman. *verrivāḍi chēti rḍyi*, a stone in a madman's hand (put not a naked sword in a madman's hand).

**verriyāspaṭri**, lunatic asylum (*āspaṭri* is the English 'hospital').

**vetacuṭa**, to search; also *vetucuṭa*.

**vettsamu**, expense. Corrupt Skt. for *visarjanam*. *jambandilō v'udyōgas-thūlu vettsāla nimittam cōmaṭlacu vrasē chīṭlu chitramgā v'untavi*; *yevarec d vastuvulu cā valenō yeccaḍa pēru v'unḍadu*; *yevarec i chīṭlu vrasīndrō d cōmaṭi pēru v'unḍadu*; *sari gadd cinda cāvalasīnavāri dascāt aint v'unḍadu*, the orders officials write at jamabandi for their expenses are really quaint; they don't show for whom the things are wanted nor the name of the trader from whom they are ordered; they don't even bear the signature of the official who orders.

**vettsani**, **vettsa**, hot.

**vetstsapeṭṭuṭa**, to heat up.

**vettsapeṭṭuṭa**, to spend; from *vettsamu*, expense.

**veṭṭi**, unpaid labour. Corrupt Skt. for *viśiṭṭi*. The unpaid labour of the hill-tribes in the Agencies is called *veṭṭi*. *veṭṭi chāciri*, unpaid drudgery.

**veṭṭivādu**, the lowest of the village menials, once a public slave; later he was given land for subsistence; now he is a paid servant of the Government; he is usually a pariah.

**vetucuṭa**, to look for. *adi yenta veticinā canapaḍadu*, I have hunted high and low for it but can't find it; *vetucupōyina tiga cāllacu tsuṭṭuconnaṭṭu*, he found the creeper he was looking for twined round his legs (looking for what is in front of your nose).

**veyēla**? why a thousand (words), in short; a common expression in newspapers when the writer can't think of any more arguments against British rule or whatever he is arguing about.

**veyi**, **veyyi**, a thousand; the plural is *vēlu*. The word is also written *vēyi*. *oca abaddhamu cammaḍānacu veyyi abaddhālu cā valenu*, a thousand lies are wanted to cover one (one lie makes many; in French *qui dit un mensonge en dit cent*, who tells one lie tells a hundred; in Italian, *una bugia tira l'altra*, one lie draws another after it). *verri veyyi vidhālu*, madness takes a thousand forms; *veyyi dūlu galavārici vacaṭi tannuconī pōtē yēmiṭi*? if you have a thousand cows, it does not matter if one kicks (the rich man hasn't all his eggs in one basket).

**veyyuṭa**, an auxiliary verb; *veyyūta* is the commoner form.

**vēcuva**, dawn.

**Vēdamu**, **Vēda**, the Veda or Hindu Bible. Skt., from root *vid*, to know. *Vissanna cheppinadi Vēda*, what Visanna says is gospel.

**vēdana**, pain; also *vēdhamu*. Skt.

**vēda śāstrīyamu**, the philosophical part of the Veda.

**vēda vācyamu**, Scripture text. *guruvu nippu tsallagā v'unṭund antē tacshanam Vēda vācyam lāgu namma valenu*, if your religious teacher says fire is cold you must at once believe it as gospel truth.

**vēdāntamu**, the Upanishads, which expound the Veda. *vēdāntam upadē-ṣintsuṭa*, to expound the Upanishads; *vēdāntamu* is also in particular the Advaita system.

**vēdānti**, expounder of the Upanishads or of the Advaita system.

**vēdha**, a learned man. Skt.

**vēdhamu**, pain; also *vēdana*. Skt.

**vēdhintsuṭa**, to torment. Skt.

**vēdi**, **vēdica**, platform. *vivdhavēdica*, the platform on which bride and bridegroom sit at a marriage.

**vēdi**, heat, hot. *vēnniḷlu* is the usual term for hot water. *vēḍilōnē cāryam sōgintsā valenu*, strike while the iron is hot.

**vēdimi**, heat.

**vēduca**, display, show, joy. *nindā vēducagā undevaru*, they were very merry; *nindā vēducagā zarigindi*, it went off with much pomp.

**vēducapaḍuṭa**, to be happy.

**vēduconuṭa**, to beg, to entreat, to solicit; in fact, what petitioners do.

**vēgamu**, speed. Skt.

**vēgiramu**, quick. Skt. But *vēgiramugā* being too long, what is actually said is *bēgi*. In books they write it at full length. *tahāṣṭiludrugāru mī y'inṭici vachchi mimmu pilutsucunī ramm annāru*, *vēgiramugā randi*, the tahsildar is waiting at your house and told me to call you; come quickly, sir.

**vēgirapaḍuṭa**, to be in a hurry.

**vēgirapātu**, haste.

**vēgu**, **vēguvādu**, **vēgulavādu**, spy. *jāgratagā v'unḍa valenu*; *itāḍu mana zāda tiyyadānīci paṇpinchīna vēguvād ai v'unḍa vatstumu*, we must be on our guard; he may be a spy sent on our track.

**vēguṭa**, to be fried; often used metaphorically, when it means to endure or to suffer.

**vēla**, time, day. Skt. Vulgarly *vēla*. *ī vēla* or *ivēla*, to-day; *ocavēla*, *vacavēla*, perhaps; *ganṭa vēla*, one hour's time; *adi mācu ivēla pātham*, that is our lesson for to-day.

**vēlacu**, in time. *Hinduvalalō idi y'oca durāchāram viśārāṅgā v'unnaḍi*; *yēpuḍu vēlacu rāru*, the bad habit of

never being in time is widespread among Hindus.

**vélamu**, auction. Hindustani. Vulgarly *yalam*. *vélamverri*, auction madness (extravagance); *váni sottunacu vélamu vachchinadi*, his property was brought to the hammer.

**vélamu paḍuṭa**, *velamu véyuṭa*, to sell by auction.

**vélavéyuṭa**, to hang (transitive).

**vélacólamu**, ridicule. *i y'Englishu tsaduvucunévdallacu mamalni tsústé vélacólani v'unṇundi*, we are a laughing-stock to these people who have learnt English; *úricé miru vélacólani anṇuru*? is it only your joke?

**véláduṭa**, to hang, to dangle (intransitive). *vellipomm anté tsūru paṭtuconi véláḍin aṭṭu*, like hanging on to the eaves when told to go away (sticking like a leech).

**vélḷu**, roots, plural of *véru*; or fingers, plural of *vélu*.

**vélpu**, god (of the minor sort). *cóṭi vélpuḷu*, the 10,000,000 minor gods; *vélpuḍu*, the cow that grants all wishes.

**vélu**, thousands; plural of *veyyi*.

**vélu**, finger, toe; also *vrelu*, *boṭanavélu* is the thumb or great toe; *chiṭiciri vélu* the little finger or little toe. *reṇḍuvélu minchina*, two fingers better (than some one else); *vélu cósucomṇa sunnamu peṭṭaḍu*, he will not even give you a bit of lime for a cut finger (a heartless man); *ná vélu puttsuconi ná canné poḍichin aṭṭu*, using my own finger to poke me in the eye (turning the tables in an argument); *amarchinadānḷō attagāru vélu peṭṭinadi*, the mother-in-law put her finger into the dish the daughter-in-law had prepared (all the credit and none of the work); *véluvīdichina*, all but (separated by a finger); *manam andaramu daggara bandhuvulamu*; *mī talligāri mēnatta y'alluḍu mā mēnamagārici sāsahṭtugā véluvīdichina mēnatta coḍucu*, we are all near relations; your mother's aunt's son-in-law is my uncle's all but own aunt's son; *mā mēnamagāri saviti talliki vaca véluvīdichina pinatalli manamaḍimi antḍu*, he calls himself the grandson of my

maternal uncle's stepmother's all but younger aunt.

**véluta**, to hang (intransitive); also *vreluṭa*.

**vémchéyuṭa**, to visit, to deign to come, to condescend to go. Skt. Short for *vijayam chéyuṭa*. *mā intīci vém chéṣṭārdā*? will you honour me with a visit? Also *vichchéyuṭa*.

**vēni**, a channel. Skt. Used in books.

**vēnniḷlu**, hot water; from *vēdi*, hot, and *niḷlu*, water. *vēnniḷlacu tsannniḷlu*, *tsannniḷlacu vēnniḷlu*, add cold water to hot, hot to cold (to get it just right); *vēnniḷlacu, vēsangici yenta tsalava, nīcū nācū anta tsalava*, the coolness (friendship) between us is that of hot water or the hot weather (we hate one another like poison). Heat not being pleasant in India, friendship and love are in Telugu metaphor not ardour but coolness. Our warm friendship is their cool friendship; may your mother's womb be cool, and similar expressions, are blessings; may you be hot is a curse.

**vépa**, the margosa or neem tree. *bāpala tappinā vēpulu tappavu*, though the brahmin's word fail, the margosa will not (the flowering of margosas is supposed to mean that the harvest will not fail).

**vépuṭa**, to fry. *vēpuconi timuṭa*, to fry and eat is common in the sense of to harass or, as we say, to eat (he won't eat you); *tsaduvu lēn appuḍé paṭṭa paggamulu lēni strīlu tsaduvu cūḍa urna yedala bottigā nett ecci magalamu vēpuconi tinarā*? when without education our women put the bit between their teeth, if they are once educated, they will throw their husbands out-right and trample them beneath their feet (fry and eat them).

**véré**, apart, specially, more. *véré n'adagan accara lédu*, so much for that (I need not ask more questions; the problem does not merit discussion).

**véroca**, another.

**véru**, difference, other.

**véru**, root; plural *vélḷu*. *cherucu tipī ani vélḷatō namala vaitsundā*? because the sugar-cane is sweet, should you

munch it root and all? (of greedy people; greediness bursts the bag).

**vérupaḍuṭa**, **vérupóvuṭa**, to go apart, to differ.

**vérupātu**, separation, difference, enmity.

**vérupurugu**, worm at the root. *niti vṛicshānīci vérupurugu lāgu*, like a worm at the root of the tree of morality.

**vérusenagalu**, ground-nut. Used in the plural as usual with names of crops.

**véruvérugá**, separately, severally.

**vésangi**, **vésavicālamu**, summer, the weather inadequately known in South India as the HOT (April, May, June). One of the six *rīituvulu* or seasons lasting two months each. *vésavi* or *grishmam* comes between *vasantam*, spring, and *varsham*, the rains; it lasts till the rains break some time in June.

**vésaruṭa**, to be wearied, to be disgusted. *visigi vésari*, worn out.

**véshacāḍu**, actor; from *vésham*, disguise.

**véshamu**, costume, disguise. Skt. *Crīshna vésham véśināḍu*, he acted Krishna; *véshāl anni grāślācé*, all garbs (occupations) are for a living; *cucca véshamu vésté*, *moragacundā valla cādu*, disguise yourself as a dog and you needs must bark (in for a penny in for a pound).

**véśya**, dancing-girl, courtesan. Skt., from *véśamu*, brothel. *véśya móham*, venal love.

**véṭa**, the chase; *véṭacāḍu*, hunter; *véṭacucca*, hunting dog.

**véṭanamū**, wage. Skt. The ordinary words are *cūli* and *jītamū*.

**véṭapótu**, ram; also *poṭṭélu*.

**véṭāḍuṭa**, to hunt.

**véṭámū**, let us do, throw, &c.; a common form of *véstámū*, from *véyuṭa*. *pāchicalu tiscrá*, *vacca āṭa véṭámū*, bring the dice and we will play a game.

**vétsuṭa**, to fry; metaphorically, to harass, to torment.

**véṭta**, scholar. Skt., from root *vid*, to know. *itaḍu mahā śāstravetta lāgunané v'umṇādu*, he seems to be a great scripture scholar; *manchi mantravetta*,

a man with a good knowledge of charms and incantations.

**véṭu**, blow; from *véyuṭa*. *véṭucu véṭu*, *māṭacu māṭa*, a blow for a blow, a word for a word.

**véṭulāḍuṭa**, to come to blows, to fight.

**véyi**, thousand; more commonly *veyyi*.

**véyintsuṭa**, to cause to throw, &c.; causal of *véyuṭa*.

**véyuṭa**, to throw, to put, to shut, to plant; also an intensive auxiliary; it is sometimes added twice. *lāg-és-éi* means little more than *lāgu*, but you will usually stimulate the punkah-puller with the longer form; it impresses him more; *talupu véśéi*, completely shut the door; *dānini chempa mīda debba véśināḍu*, he slapped her cheek; *guḍḍamu balla mīda véśināḍu*, he spread the table-cloth; *rāyi véśināḍu*, he threw a stone; *rātri antā nēnu reppa véya lédu*, I did not close a lid all night; *mīta véyi*, put the lid on; *gantalu véyuṭa*, to jump about; *jīni véyuṭa*, to saddle; *praṣṇa véyuṭa*, to ask a question; *lecca véyuṭa*, to do one's accounts; *vṛāsi véyuṭa*, to write off one's accounts; *cūta véyuṭa*, to utter a cry; *gāli véstundi*, the wind blows; *cōsivéyuṭa*, to cut off; *tōsivéyuṭa*, to push away; *paḍavéyuṭa*, to knock down; *pandem véyuṭa*, to lay a bet; *tini véyuṭa*, to eat up; *chēséstámū*, we shall finish off; *vachēśámū*, we have come, here we are; *cheṭṭu véśinavāḍ ocaḍu*, *dāni phalam amubhavinchinavāḍ ocaḍu*, one man plants the tree, another enjoys the fruit (*sic vos non vobis*); *vésindi vaca gantu*, *viriginādi vaca cādu*, one leap leapt, one leg broken (loss at first venture); *cucca véshamu vésté*, *moragacundā valla cādu*, disguise yourself as a dog and you needs must bark (in for a penny in for a pound); *du oca légamu véśindi*, the cow has dropped a calf; *uttarādu pōṣṭulō véśāḍvā?* have you posted the letters? *Lacshmayya: nā peḷḷāni carra tisuconī coṭṭānu*; *nannu cōḷō peṭṭi tālam veyyēṇḍi*. *pōḷisu sārjēṇṭu: coṭṭitē tsachchi pōyindā?* *Lacshmayya: tsāva lédu*; *nannu coṭṭāḍānīci parugettuconī vastundi*. *Lacshmayya: I took a stick and beat my wife; lock me up in your*

cell and turn the key. Police Sergeant: Did you beat her to death? Lacshmayya: No, she is running after me to beat me. *ocaḍu: Lacshmayyacu tsüsté nācu zālī vēstundi. incōḍu: yēn-ḍu? ocaḍu: Lacshmayya yēdu bhāshalu nērtucomḍu; chēsucunna peḷḷām ataḍini occa māy aindā maḷḷādan iyyadu.* First Hindu: When I think of Lacshmayya I feel pity. Second Hindu: How so? First Hindu: Lacshmayya has learnt seven languages but the wife he has married won't allow him to speak a word in any of them.

**vi-**, prefix meaning (1) apart and (2) great. Skt.

**vibhactamu**, divided. Skt. *avibhacta* and *vibhacta* *cutumbamu* are an undivided and a divided family. *mīru vibhactulā avibhactulā?* is your family divided or not?

**vibhactuḍu**, a divided member of a family. *nā tammūḍu nēnu vibhactamulu*, my brother and I are divided.

**vibhajanamu**, division, allotment. Skt.

**vibhajintsuṭa**, to divide, allocate. Skt.

**vibhavamu**, wealth, grandeur. Skt. *vittamu coddī vibhavamu, vidya coddī vinayamu*, the wealthier the grander, the more learned the humbler.

**vibhāgamu**, division, apportionment. Skt.

**vibhāgintsuṭa**, to apportion. Skt.

**vibhūti**, white ashes with which Saivites smear themselves. From the Skt. in which the word means blessedness, omnipotence, &c. *mīrōḍu vibhūti peṭṭadu; mōma bhāḍula zōḍu toduccuni, mokhānni boṭṭu lēcundā, paṭṭa pagalu vidhilo nunchi vellūtsu v'untē nēnu callārā tsūchānu*, your boy does not plaster his face with ashes; the other day I saw him with my own eyes going down the street in full daylight with boots on and without a caste-mark on his face.

**vicalamu**, confused, defective. Skt. *vicalatṭamu*, confusion; *vicalḍnguḍu*, a cripple; *vicalitamu*, decayed.

**vicasintsuṭa**, to flower, to blow, to bloom. Skt.

**vicaṭamu**, changed, deformed. Skt.

**vicāramu**, change, deformation, dis-

ease, ugliness. Skt. *cāma vicāramulō n'ai*, being deformed by lust; *lōna vicāram, baṭṭa srīṅgāram*, fair without, foul within (a whitened sepulchre).

**vicāsamu**, flowering, blooming. Skt. *nī mukha vicāsamu tsüstē nācu santōshamgā v'unnadi*, I am delighted at the sight of the bloom on your face.

**vichāragrastuḍu**, plunged in grief. Skt., from *vichāram*, grief, and *grastuḍu*, swallowed in. *nēnu mī cāḷḷa mida paḍi cshamāpana cōrucunānu; cābaṭṭi nā y'andu daya v'unchi vichāragrastuḍanai v'unna nannu santōsha peṭṭa valen āni marī vēḍucuntū v'unnānu*, I fall at your feet and beg for forgiveness. Have mercy on me. I pray you raise this afflicted one from sorrow to joy.

**vichāramu**, sorrow. Skt. *gorre yē-ḍistē tōḍēlucu vichāramā?* does the wolf grieve when the sheep cries? *peḍḍamanishi: venuca ninnu tsūchin appuḍu, tāḍuḍu alavāṭu lēd āni cheppitē, nācu santōsham vachchindi; ippuḍu ninnu tsüstē, tāgi v'unn anducu vichāram vēst unnadi. tāginavāḍu: mīcu vichāram vēstē, nāc ippuḍu santōshamgā v'unnad ānī.* Gentleman: When I saw you before and you told me you took nothing I rejoiced. Seeing you drunk now I feel sad. Drunken man: You may be feeling sad but I am feeling happy.

**vichāraṇa**, investigation. Skt. The usual word for police investigations, judicial inquiries, and so on.

**vichārintsuṭa**, to inquire. The answer to petitioners is *vichāristānu*, I shall inquire. *peḍḍamanishi: nī pēr ēmi? nuvvu yevārī pillavāḍivi? bāluḍu: mīru canuccō valen ānē renḍu mārgāl unmai. peḍḍamanishi: yēmiṭivi? bāluḍu: mīru iḥintsuconḍī lēca vichārintsaṇḍi.* Gentleman: What is your name? Whose little boy are you? Boy: There are two ways of finding out. Gentleman: What two ways? Boy: Guess or inquire.

**vichchēyūṭa**, to pay a visit; short for *vijayam chēyūṭa*; also *vēmchēyūṭa*.

**vichitramu**, wonder. Skt. *adi vichitramgā v'unnadi*, that is strange.

**vicrayamu**, sale. Skt. In common use.

**vicrayintsuṭa**, to sell. Skt. The commoner word is *ammuconuṭa*.

**vicrūtamu**, deformed. Skt. *vicrūta vīgrahamu*, a deformed figure; *vicrūtamaina sanghaṭanamamu*, a ludicrous situation.

**vicrūṭi**, deformed, deformation. Skt.

**viḍanāḍuṭa**, to abandon; from *viḍuṭa*. *nannu viḍanāḍi pō bōcu!* do not abandon me!

**viḍapaḍuṭa**, to break loose.

**viḍatīyūṭa**, to pull apart.

**viḍḍūramu**, stubbornness, indiscipline. *ippuḍu i māla prabhutvam mīlamgā anni viḍḍūrdū puḍutū v'unnavi*, every sort of indiscipline prevails now on account of this pariah Government.

**viḍēhamu**, bodiless. Skt., from *vi-*, apart, and *dēham*, body.

**viḍēsamu**, foreign country. Skt., from *vi-*, apart, and *dēsam*, country.

**viḍēṣi**, foreigner. Skt.

**viḍhamu**, way, sort, form. Skt. *verri veyyi viḍhālu*, madness takes a thousand forms; *oca viḍhamaina yud-dhamu*, a sort of war; *nīvu yenni viḍhāla cheppind vīnadu*, whatever you may say he won't listen.

**viḍhava**, widow. Skt.; often used as a term of abuse; more commonly *vedhava*. *naḍi vayasulō n'unna viḍhavalu cāma bādhacu lōbaḍuṭa dēcharyamā?* is it any wonder if widows in the flower of their age yield to the goad of lust?

**viḍhavātvamu**, widowhood. Skt.

**viḍhānamu**, ordinance, rubric. Skt. *pūja viḍhānamu*, the order of religious service; *viḍhi viḍhānamu*, the dictates of duty; *gnyānōpadēṣam* (*upadēṣam*) *onarchi*, Śrī Crīṣṇuni *mantram upadēṣinchi*, *dēvun dradhintsu pūjā viḍhānamunacu bhōdhinchiri*, they gave him religious training especially in the Krishna rubric and service.

**viḍhāyacam**, prescribed, one's duty. Skt., from *viḍhi*, duty. *chēsucunna bhārya curūpi aind, mūrkhurā aind, mari yeṭuvanti lōpam galadi aind, yēlaḍam viḍhāyacam*, it is one's duty to enjoy one's wedded wife even if she is ugly or stupid or has anything else wrong with her.

**viḍhēyata**, obedience. Skt. *viḍhēya-*

*tulū maryāddulu anni nērpa valenu*, you must inculcate all obedience and manners.

**viḍhēyūḍu**, an obedient man. Skt.

**viḍhi**, prescribed duty, fate. Skt. *ocaḍu: itarulu pād autū v'unṭe tsyṣṭi v'ūrucōvaḍam mānava dharmam cādu. incōḍu: dharmam cāca pōtē bhūbhāram antā y'ippuḍu mīru tīrustārā? ocaḍu: tīrtsa galigind, tīrtsa lēca pōyind, sādhyam ain anta maṭṭucu prayatnam cheyyaḍam manac andaracū viḍhi*. First Hindu: It is not right in all humanity to acquiesce in others spoiling their lives. Second Hindu: It may not be right but are you going to shoulder the whole world's burden straight away? First Hindu: Whether we can or not it is the bounden duty of all of us to do our best. *vyādhici mandu v'ummadi gāni, viḍhici mandu v'unmadā?* there is physic for fever but is there physic for fate? *vāḍu chellintsaca viḍhi lēdu*, he cannot choose but pay.

**viḍhilēca**, without alternative. *dyana vellina tarvāta bōgamvāllu vastē, madhya lēchi pōtē bāg unḍad ani, viḍhi lēca muḷlālō cūrtsun aṭṭu cūrt-sundēvāḍu*, after he had gone to the nautch and the dancing-girls had appeared, thinking it would not be right to get up and go away in the middle, he could not but sit on like a man sitting on thorns.

**viḍhintsuṭa**, to order, to prescribe, to inflict (a punishment). Skt. *Brāhmaṇa sēva chēsucōvaḍam mī cūla dharmamu; d pāni mīcy, Brahma Dēvuḍu viḍhinchināḍu*, worship of brahmins is your caste duty ordained of God.

**viḍhurūḍu**, widower. Skt.

**viḍhyuctamu**, ordained. Skt., from *viḍhi*, duty, and *ucti*, speech.

**viḍi-**, prefix meaning 'loose'. Separate, odd (of a pair), spare, single, unemployed, &c. *viḍiṁmanishi*, a spare man, an unemployed man, a single man; *viḍimutyamulu*, loose pearls; *viḍipūsa*, an odd bead; *viḍikhaṇḍuva*, a single cloth (of cloths usually sold in pairs); *viḍiāculu*, loose leaves (not stitched); *viḍimēnu*, naked.

**viḍichipeṭṭuṭa**, to release.



**viḍi**, halt, halting-place.

**viḍikhāidā**, simple (loose) imprisonment, as opposed to *caṭhinakhāidā*, rigorous imprisonment. These are the technical terms used in court.

**viḍigā**, loosely, separately, singly.

**viḍipintsuconuṭa**, to escape.

**viḍipintsuṭa**, to release.

**viḍitamū**, known. Skt. *viditūḍa*, a celebrity.

**viḍividiḡā**, in severalty, separately.

**viḍiyanāḍu**, the second day after the full moon. Skt., from *dvitiya*, second, dropping the initial *d*.

**viḍiyuṭa**, to halt. *aranyamulō viḍiṣi unḍenu*, he had halted in the jungle.

**viḍudala**, release. Also in the legal sense; *viḍudala paṭram*, release deed.

**viḍupu**, release, almsgiving. *viḍupari*, a liberal man.

**viḍuṭa**, to quit. *i bādha tsūtē voccocc appuḍu dēham viḍitē bāḡa v'unṭund ani tōstundi*, the pain sometimes makes me wish myself dead; *viḍuvum anṭē pāmucu cōpam, paṭṭum anṭē cappacu cōpam*, say let go and you offend the snake, say hold on and you offend the frog (it is hard to please all parties).

**viḍutsuṭa**, to leave, to abandon, to stop, to give up, to let go, to let loose, to discharge. *vāna viḍichenu*, the rain has stopped; *mitramumu viḍichenu*, he made water; *dayyamu viḍichinadi*, the devil has left him; *chēnilō ḍunu mēya viḍichināḍu*, he let the cow loose to graze in the field; *dhāramu viḍichināḍu*, he gave up eating; *prānamu viḍichināḍu*, he gave up the ghost; *bānamu viḍinṭsuṭa*, to discharge a firework; *cumārṭenu attagāri y'inta viḍichināḍu*, he left his daughter with her husband (at her mother-in-law's house); *dinamu viḍichchina dinamu*, every other day (leaving out a day); *marmam viḍichi chepputānu*, I will say without reserve.

**viḍuvacundā**, without stopping, persistently.

**viḍūramu**, very far. Skt., from *vi-*, very, and *dūram*, far.

**viḍūshacuḍu**, jester, especially the jester in plays. *Sēḍricu viḍūshacuḍu v'unna Vamba*, Wamba, Cedric's jester.

**viḍvāmsuḍu**, a learned man. Skt.

**viḍya**, learning. Skt. *abhyāsaṃ cūsu viḍhya*, practice is an inferior (or easier) learning (practice makes perfect); *cōṭi viḍyālu cūṭi coracē*, all arts are for a living; *vittamu coddī vibhavam*, *viḍya coddī vinayam*, prosperity is proud, learning is lowly; *vinayam lōca vaṣyamu*, *viḍya rāja vaṣyamu*, the meek inherit the earth, learning subjects kings; *viḍyāḡandhamu*, tincture of learning; *jāna samānyamu viḍyāḡandhamu n'onḍi*, *cannu terachina gāni*, *mana dēṣamu manchi sthitiṭi rā nēraḍu*, our country cannot improve unless the common people get some tincture of knowledge and open their eyes; *ayyacu viḍhyā lēdu*, *ammacu garvamū lēdu*, ignorant husband, ignoble wife; *viḍyacu bhūshanamu vinayamu*, modesty is the ornament of learning.

**viḍyavantuḍu**, learned man. Skt.

**viḍyālayamu**, school. Skt., from *viḍya*, learning, and *dayam*, home. The common words are *tsūḷu* and *baḍi*. *pāṭhaṣāla* is another Skt. word in use.

**viḍyārthi**, pupil, schoolboy, student. Skt. *viḍyārthi*: *viḍyārthulacu cāvalasina baṭṭalu iccaḡa ḍorucutavā? angaḍivāḍu*: *āḍucōḍḍmici paṇici vachchēvā tsaduvcōḍḍmici paṇici vachchēvā*? Schoolboy: Do you sell clothes for schoolboys? Shopkeeper: Clothes to play in or clothes to work in?

**viḍyuttu**, lightning. Skt. The common word is *nerupu*. This is used in coining new terms such as *viḍyuchchacti* (*viḍyuttu* with *ṣacti*, power) for electricity.

**viḡatamu**, gone. Skt., from *vi-*, apart, and root *ga-*, to go. *viḡatāḡivuḍu*, deceased; *viḡatḡṣuḍu*, in despair; *viḡatapragṇyudu*, witless.

**viḡhātamu**, impediment; also *vighnamu*. Skt. *dānici viḡhātamu tāṭaschincheḍu pacshamuna*, if any impediment occurs.

**vighnamu**, impediment; also *vighḡatamu*. Skt. *mana paṇici vighnam chēyuvār evvaru unḍaru*, there will be no one to interfere with our enterprise; *nēnu y'i cāryānici vighḡālu peḡutānu*, I will put obstacles in the way of it.

**Vighnéṣvaruḍu**, the God Ganesa. Skt. He is the god that removes *vighnālu*, hindrances; the belly god with an elephant's trunk; schoolboys are among his chief devotees; *eluca Vighnéṣvaruḍi vāhanam*, Ganesa rides on a rat.

**vignyāna**, the thinking subject, thought (in philosophy). Skt. In idealist philosophy *ālaya* or *mūla vignyāna* is the original store of thought, *vipāca vignyāna* developed thought.

**vignyānamu**, learning. Skt., intensive form of *gryānamu*.

**vignyāpanamu**, petition. Skt. The common form is *vinnapamu*.

**vigrahamu**, figure, image, idol. Skt. *ivīḍedi bahu sundaramaina vīgraham*, she has a very beautiful figure.

**vihanganamu**, bird. Skt. Used in books for *piṭṭa*, *pacshi*.

**viharintsuṭa**, to walk for pleasure or exercise. Skt.

**vihāramu**, a walk for pleasure or exercise. Skt. *chiccucona chilucala vale svēchchā vihāramunacu avacāṣam lēca*, having, like a caged parrot, no chance of exercise.

**vihitam**, prescribed. Skt., from *hitam*, right. *śāstra vihitamaina*, prescribed by Scripture.

**vihitam**, friendship. Skt., from *hitam*, good.

**vihituḍu**, friend. Skt.

**-vihīnamu**, affix meaning 'without'. Skt., from *hīnam*, abandoned. *bud-dhīvihīnuḍu*, witless; *vastravīhīnuḍu*, devoid of clothes.

**vijayamu**, victory. Skt. *Vijayanagaramu*, the old capital of the Telūgus on the Tungabhadra is the town of victory.

**vijituḍu**, conquered. Skt. *vijitēndriyuḍu*, one who has conquered his senses (*indriyamulū*).

**vijrumbhanamu**, prosperity, bloom. Skt.

**vijrumbhintsuṭa**, to bloom, to flourish, to prosper. Skt.

**vikhyāti**, great renown. Skt. Intensive of *khyāti*.

**vilacshanamu**, different, select, refined, handsome. Skt., from *lacshanamu*, quality.

**vilambamu**, delay. Skt.

**vilapintsuṭa**, to lament. Skt.

**vilasitam**, shining. Skt. Used in books. *vivēcavilasitam*, shining with wisdom.

**vilāpamu**, lamentation. Skt.

**vilāsamu**, address on a letter; also *paivilāsamu*.

**vilāsamu**, dalliance. Skt.

**vilōchanamu**, seeing. Skt. A book word.

**vilōcintsuṭa**, to see. Skt. A book word. *sulōchanamulu* (things for seeing well) is, however, the common word for spectacles.

**villu**, will (testament). English. *ocaḍu: mī mēnamāna villu vṛāsin appuḍu nimu gryāpacam peṭṭucon-nāḍā? incōḍu: peṭṭuconnāḍu; andu-canē nāc ēm ichchī pō lēdu*. Doe: Did your uncle remember you when he wrote his will? Roe: He did; that's why he left me nothing.

**villu, vilu**, bow. *vill-ambulu*, bow and arrows.

**vilucāḍu**, archer.

**viluva**, price, valuable. *viluva chira*, a valuable dress; *viluvagala*, valuable; *viluvalēni*, invaluable; *viluvanu baṭṭi*, ad valorem.

**vimarṣa**, examination. Skt. *oca cacshi vimarṣa mīda tirmānam cheyyādam nyāyam cādu*, it is not just to decide after hearing one party (*audi alteram partem*).

**vimarṣintsuṭa**, to examine. Skt.

**vimānamu**, a god's car or chariot. *dēvatalu acāṣamuna ecci tirigeḍi rathamu*, the car in which the gods go about the sky. The newspapers use the word to translate 'aeroplane'.

**vimōchanamu**, liberation. Skt. Primarily a religious term referring to the liberation of the soul, but also used in other senses. *nācu bandha vimōchanam caligindī*, I have got rid of my bonds.

**vimucti**, liberation. Skt. *nā bādha vimucti chēsi namu braticchindru*, you have freed me from my pain and given me new life; *cārdgrūha vāsulu bandha vimuctulugā chēya baḍiri*, the prisoners were released.

**vimuctuḍu**, one liberated. Skt. *mī*

*vadda n'unna ḍabb antā y'i Svāmi chētic ichchi pitrū rīna vimuctulu cā vatstsunu*, by putting all the money on you into this svami's hand you may be relieved of your inherited load of sin.

**vimukhuḍu**, with averted face. Skt. It is the opposite of *abhimukhuḍu*, which means one with his face towards you, favourable.

**vinayamu**, humility. Skt. *itāḍu bahu nemmadigānu vinayamgānu māḷḷādutū v'unmāḍu*, he is speaking very gently and humbly; *vidyaḍu bhūshanām vinayam*, modesty is the ornament of learning; *vinayam lōca vaṣyam*, *vidya rāja vaṣyam*, humility subdues the world, knowledge subdues kings. (Such is the Telugu proverb but in practice they try to persuade the wide-ruling kings of the I.C.S. by gifts, now restricted by the rules for the conduct of Government servants to those which grow on trees or flower plants; and by the same things, flowers and fruit rather than the humble and contrite heart, they try to persuade the gods (but *cuncta serviliter pro dominatione*)).

**vinā**, save, except, without. Skt.

**vināṣamu**, complete destruction. Skt. Intensified form of *nāṣamu*. *vināṣa cālē*, *viparīta buddhi*, mad counsels go with calamitous times.

**vināyintsuṭa**, to except, to exempt. Skt.

**vindu**, banquet, feast, dinner-party. *vindu marnāḍu mandu*, physic after the feast; *vināḍu mandū miḍu pūṭalu*, three doses and no more of medicines and meals (it is not polite to cadge more than three consecutive meals. The Italians have a similar proverb: 'ospite è come il pesce, in capo a tre giorni puzza, fish and guests stink after three days); *vinducu pilsuṭa*, I invite to dinner.

**vinici**, hearing, from *vinuṭa*, to hear. *nācu aḷḷē vinici*, I hear so.

**viniyōgamu**, use. Skt. *upayōgamu* is commoner.

**viniyōgintsuṭa**, to use. Skt.

**vinīlamu**, very black. Skt. Intensive of *nilamu*. Used in books.

**vinnapamu**, petition. Corrupt Skt. for *vignyāpanamu*.

**vinōḍacaramu**, pleasurable. Skt.

**vinōḍamu**, pleasure, amusement. Skt. *mī mūlamgā mācu conta vinōḍam calugutū v'unmādi*, we get some amusement out of you.

**vinta**, a wonder, a marvel. *yenni vintal aind puḍutavi*, any sort of marvel may happen; *cotta vinta*, *pāta rōta*, fresh news is a marvel, stale news disgusts.

**vinuṭa**, to hear, to heed. *chevulāra vinuṭa*, to hear with one's own ears; *peddala māta vinu*, listen to the advice of your elders; *mī sambhāṣhana vini y'unḍumu gāni y'arīhamunu grahimpā caligē y'unḍadu*, he may have heard your conversation without catching the meaning of it; *nīvu mari yē māta cheppinānu vindumu gāni*, I māta mātramū vinānu, *ituvāṇṭi māṭalu yep-puḍumu nātō cheppa bōcu*, I will listen to anything else you may have to say but of this I won't hear another word, never mention the subject again; *cani guḍḍi*, *vini chevūḍu*, eyes have they but they see not, ears have they but they hear not; *vinnāvi annī viṣvasintā vaddu*, don't believe all you hear; *nā māta conta vintādrā*? will you just give me a hearing? *Lacshmayya: ninnu gurinchi anēca sangatulu vinnānu. Vencayya: aind nuvū ocaṭi ruzuvu cheyya lēvulē*. Smith: I have heard lots of things about you. Jones: But you can't prove one of them. *Lacshmayya: mā ammayi tsaccagā sangitam pāḍutundi; cāvalistē vīna vatstsunu ani penḍli coḍucutō cheppāṇḍi. Vencayya: penḍlicōḍucu chevūḍu, anduchēta mī ammayi pāḍinā atanu bhaya pāḍadu*. Smith: My daughter sings nicely, perhaps her suitor would like to hear her; let him know. Jones: The suitor is deaf; so even if your daughter sings, that won't frighten him off.

**viparītam**, odd, queer. Skt. *produna māna vidhilo zarigina viparītam tsūchinārā*? did you see the strange thing that happened in our street this morning? *vināṣa cālē viparīta buddhi ann aṭlu*, *cheḍi pōyē cāḍānīc mīc andarici y'ituvāṇṭi viparīta v'ūhalu*

*puḍutu v'unnavi; y'i vedhava Y'In-*  
*glislu doratanam cāca pótēd,* bad  
times mad ideas, as the saying is; in  
these bad times you all get such  
strange ideas; if it wasn't for this  
infernal British Government!

**vipattu**, misfortune. Skt. *Dēvuḍu*  
*mana cuṭumbamunac ēmi vipattu tech-*  
*chi peṭṭut unnāḍō!* what a calamity  
God has inflicted on our family!

**vipācamu**, ripe. Skt. In the idealist  
philosophy *vipāca vignyānamu* is  
developed thought.

**viphalamu**, fruitless. Skt. *nā prayat-*  
*nam viphalamaitē,* if my enterprise fails.

**viplavamu**, ruin. Skt.

**vippuṭa**, to open, to untie, to take off  
(clothes), to explain. *muḍivippuṭa*, to  
untie a knot; *cathanu vippuṭa*, to solve  
a riddle; *sangati vippi cheppināḍu*, he  
explained the matter; *paṭṭu chira*  
*vippi, sādā chirē caṭṭucunnānu*, I have  
taken off my silk cloth and am wearing  
my ordinary cloth; *tsāpa tsuṭṭa vippi*  
*arugu mīda vēyutunnāḍu*, he is un-  
rolling the mat and placing it on the pial.

**vipruḍu**, brahmin. Skt.

**vipulam**, vast, ample. Skt. *vipula-*  
*mugā varnintuṭa*, to describe amply.

**viracti**, aversion, especially ascetic  
aversion, and so asceticism. Skt.  
*santānamu lēni vāni bratuc ēmi, bratuc*  
*ani vānici viracti puṭṭinadi*, thinking  
that life without children was no life,  
he began to feel aversion for life itself.

**viragacātsuṭa**, **viragapanḍuṭa**, to  
be in full bearing (of a tree) from  
*viraguṭa*, to burst. *ā cheṭṭu viraga-*  
*cāchinadi*, that tree is in full bearing.

**viragaḍa**, release, relief; also *viru-*  
*gaḍa*, from *viraguṭa*, to be broken.  
*i jamābandi yeppuḍu viragaḍ autundō*  
*cāni, grāmamlō bahu allarigā v'un-*  
*nadi; bantrōtuvallu v'ūri mīda paḍi*  
*y'idā vavālla iḷḷalōnu, tsācalivālla y'illa-*  
*lōnu diṛi, cōdipiṭṭalanū cūragāyalanū*  
*balavantamgā coṭṭi lāccuni pōtu v'un-*  
*nāru; v'ūr antā gōla yetti labbuna*  
*moṭṭucunṭu v'unmāru*, village head-  
man speaking:

Pray God we'll soon be rid of this  
cursed Jamabandi

The pilfering Bantrotu and  
plundering Sibbandi;

The houses of the Tappers and  
Washers they invade, Sir,  
The chickens and the stored-up  
comestibles they raid, Sir.  
Great noise of women wailing, re-  
viling, bosoms slapping,  
From compounds comes of those  
who by washing live or tapping.

**viraguṭa**, to be broken, to burst; also  
*viruguṭa*.

**virahamu**, separation, love-sickness.  
Skt.

**virahi**, a separated lover (male). Skt.

**virahini**, a separated lover (female).  
Skt.

**virahituḍu**, devoid of. Skt. *ahancāra-*  
*virahituḍu*, a person devoid of conceit.

**virasamu**, unpleasantness. Skt., from  
*vi-*, apart, and *rasamu*, flavour. *sara-*  
*samu virasamē*, joking causes un-  
pleasantness.

**virāmamu**, rest, remission, respite.  
Skt. *virāmamu lēni dukkha parampara*,  
a series of sorrows without respite.

**viréchanamu**, purging. Skt.

**virichicāṭṭuṭa**, to pinion, to tie a man's  
hands behind his back; from *viru-*  
*tsuṭa*, to twist, and *caṭṭuṭa*, to tie.  
*bantrōtalacu sangnya chēsēṭ appaṭici*  
*vāru piḍugul lāgu atanni mīda paḍi,*  
*atani cāḷḷi chētulū virichicāṭṭināru*, I  
made a sign to the peons and they fell  
upon him like thunderbolts and  
pinioned his arms and legs.

**virivigā**, abundantly.

**viriyuṭa**, to blow (of flowers), to burst  
open, to be dishevelled (of hair). *niḷḷu*  
*tsallagānē sumnapu rāḷḷu virisinavi*, on  
being sprinkled with water the lime  
stones cracked; *tsā viriya pōsiconi*  
*chimpiṛi Būchi vale canapaḍuduvu*, you  
have shaken out your hair so as to  
make yourself look more like a shock-  
headed boggy than anything else (Būchi  
is the Frenchman Bussy, who once  
ruled the Northern Circars and is now  
a boggy to frighten children with).

**virōdhamu**, enmity. Skt. In very  
common use. *avivēcitō snēhamu canna*  
*vivēcitō virōdhamu mēlu*, better a wise  
man as an enemy than a fool as a  
friend.

**virōdhanamu**, contradiction. Skt.

**virōdhi**, enemy. Skt.

**viródhintsuṭa**, to oppose.

**virraviguṭa**, to be proud; a duplicated form of *viṅuṭa*, but commoner than the parent form. *mundarici vachchi nēti cādmici goppa shithilōci vachchindmu; anta mātram chēta mā verucaṭi shithi marachi pōyi virraviga rādu*, we have got on and to-day we have reached a high position; nevertheless we must not forget our former lowliness or puff ourselves up.

**viruddhamu**, incongruity. Skt.

**virugaḍa**, release, relief, rest; also *viragaḍa*. *Daivamā! inta nāc i pōr eppuḍu virugaḍa chēsadavō?* Gracious Heavens! shall I never hear the last of it?

**virugucoṭṭuṭa**, to break in pieces; from *viruguṭa*, to break, and *coṭṭuṭa*, to beat.

**viruguṭa**, to break (intransitive), to burst, to be disgusted, to be spoilt. *araca arigitē, garise virugumu*, wear the share and the barn will burst; *vēsinadē vaca gantu, viriginadē vaca cālu*, one leap leapt, one leg broken (the first venture lost); *dāni manasu virigi pōyinadi*, she was disgusted; *pālu virigi pōyinavi*, the milk curdled; *reccalu virigina pacshi*, a bird with broken wings.

**virutsuṭa**, to break, to snap, to twist; causative of *viruguṭa*. *neṭicalu viru-tsuṭa*, to snap the fingers; *nā mogamuna neṭica virichi*, snapping his fingers in my face; *simhamu tōca virutsuṭa*, to twist the lion's tail; *yemucalu virutsuṭa*, to break your bones, to take trouble over something.

**virūpamu**, ugly. -Skt., from *rūpam*, shape; also, and more commonly, *curūpamu*.

**viṣadamu**, apparent, manifest. Skt. *viṣadamauṭa*, to become clear, to come to light; *yevāru gelchēdi mīc appuḍu viṣadam autundi*, you will then see who is going to win; *viṣadaparatsuṭa*, to make clear.

**visagu**, disgust; also *visugu*.

**visanacarra**, fan; from *visaruṭa*, to fan, and *carra*, stick.

**visaricoṭṭuṭa**, to fling, to throw, to dash; from *visaruṭa*, to throw, and *coṭṭuṭa*, to beat. *cunḍamu gōḍa mīda visari-*

*coṭṭindū*, he dashed the pot against the wall.

**visarivēyuṭa**, to throw, to fling, to hurl. **visarjanamu**, abandoning, renouncing. Skt. *ghaṭa visarjana chēsindū*, he left the body (died).

**visarjintsuṭa**, to abandon, to renounce. Skt.

**visaruṭa**, to throw; also intransitive, to blow (as the wind), to spread (as scent, or as a famine); also, transitive, to brandish (a sword), to turn (a mill), to fan.

**viśālamu**, broad, spacious. Skt. *ā y'illu viśālamugā n'umadi*, that is a spacious house.

**viśālata**, breadth, spaciousness. Skt.

**viśēshamu**, detail, special, particular. Skt. *i vaidyunici hasta viśēshamu*, this doctor has a skilful hand; *nēḍ ēmi viśēshamu?* what is there special to-day? *incā yēmi viśēsham?* anything special? (as the Collector says when the interview has lasted long enough and it is time the visitor came out with the real object of his visit, which he always keeps for the end. He would like to add: *inta sēpu tsampaca pōtē y'i māta moṭṭamodaṭanē cheppa lēca pōyinārdā?* could you not have said that at the very beginning instead of boring me to death all this time? but he only thinks it).

**vishamu**, poison. Skt. *chaccara pūta pūsina vishamu*, sugar-coated venom (of words); *nēn antē vānici visham*, he hates me like poison; *vishajvaramu*, typhoid (malignant fever); *vishapūniru*, pus (poison water).

**vishāyamai**, about. Skt., from *vish-ayamu*, object.

**vishayamu**, object, subject-matter. Skt. *i vishayamulō ninḍā vyayamu chēsindū*, he spent much money on this.

**vishayi**, organ of sense. Skt. *ṛ*

**vishādāmu**, dejection. Skt.

**vishūchi**, **vishūchica**, cholera. Skt., also *vāntibhēdi*, but more commonly *cāldā*.

**visicintsuṭa**, to disgust (transitive); causal of *visuguṭa*, to feel disgust.

**visigi vésari**, tired out; from *visuguṭa*, to be disgusted, and *vésaruṭa*, to be tired. *visigi, vésari, y'ḍa nirḍa chēsu-*

*coni, y'inti maḷḷi vatstsutsu*, coming home dog-tired, hope having turned to despair.

**vismayamu**, surprise. Skt. *dṣcharyamu* is the usual word. *vismitamu*, amazed, dismayed; *vismituḍu*, one who is amazed, dismayed.

**vispashtamu**, very clear; intensive of *spashtamu*.

**viṣramamu**, rest. Skt., from *vi-*, negative affix, and *śramamu*, exertion.

**viṣrāntamu**, rest, end. Skt., intensive of *śrāntamu*, rest. *ḡigānta viṣrāntamu*, the ends of the world.

**viṣrānti**, rest, end. Skt. *paṇi chésina tarvāta viṣrānti cā valenu*, rest is required after work (all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy); *nā paga tīrtsucunté ḡāni nā manasucu viṣrānti v'unḡadu*, my mind will not be at rest till I have revenged myself. *Lacshmayya: nī bhāryānu viṣrānti cōsam puṭṭi iṇṇici pampārā?* *Vencayya: pampānu; nizam ēm anṭé nācē viṣrānti cā valast aṭḷā chēsānu*. Smith: You have sent your wife to her mother's house for a rest? Jones: Yes, but to tell the truth, it was I that wanted a rest. *ṭennisu pravīnuḍu: nanu paricsa chēsḡu gādā? nā vaḷḷu yeṭḷā v'unṇadi?* *dācṭaru: nīcu viṣrānti cāvalenu; conḡāḷḷu ṭennisu mānuconi rōzū cālējici veḷḷut unḡu, nimmalistundi*. Tennis expert: You have examined me; how goes it? Doctor: You want a rest; give up tennis for a bit and be going to college every day and you will soon be as fit as a fiddle.

**viṣrutamu**, famous. Skt., from *vi-*, intensive prefix, and *śrutam*, heard. *lōcaviṣrutamu*, world-famous.

**vistara, vistari**, leaf-platter. Skt. The plural is *vistāḷḷu*. *marri ācūlu cōsi vistāḷḷu cuṭṭutāru*, they will cut banyan leaves and sew leaf-platters; *yēmiyu lēni vistari yegiri paḡutsumnadi*, *anniyu v'unna vistari aṇḡi v'unṭunndi*, the empty leaf-platter flutters about, the full stays where it is (the vanity of the empty-headed, the steadfastness of the learned).

**vistāramu**, extensive. Skt. *ā chēmūḷo y'ishnaplu vistāramḡā v'unṇai*, there are plenty of snipe in that field.

**vistīrnamu**, area. Skt. The usual word for the area of a field, &c.

**visugu**, disgust, boredom. *yeppuḍu adē paṇiḡā cūrṭsumi vrāyaḡam anṭé*, *visugu vastundi*, to be always sitting and writing at the same work is boring. *bhārya: sari! sari! mī ṭṭōṭic astamānamu 'ōṣṭi, ṭōṣṭi' anna māṭacu visugu lēdu?* Wife: Oh gracious me! don't you get sick of girling me my good girl all the blessed day? *Genḡaḡu: nuvṇu samudra prayānam chēs-āḡā?* *Raṇḡaḡu: chēsānu ḡāni nācu viṣugu puṭṭindi*. *Genḡaḡu: yendu chēta?* *Raṇḡaḡu: oca ala tsūstē anni alalū aṭḷāḡē v'unṇai*. Smith: Have you been on a sea-voyage? Jones: Yes, but I got bored. Smith: Why? Jones: When you have seen one wave you have seen them all.

**visuḡuṭa**, to be disgusted, to be sick at heart. *prānḡḷu viṣiḡi pōṭu v'unṇavi*, I am sick at heart; *viṣiḡi vēsari*, dog tired.

**viṣva-**, prefix meaning 'universal'; from Skt. *viṣvamu*, universe. *Viṣva-srījuḡu*, the All-Creator, Brahma; *Viṣvānādhūḡu*, the Lord of All, Siva; *viṣvarūpamu*, multiform, existing in all forms; *viṣvavidyālayamu* is the newspaper word for university; the ordinary word is *cālējṭ*, college.

**viṣvasaniyamu**, believable. Skt.

**viṣvasintsuṭa**, to believe, to trust. Skt. *vimav anni viṣvasintsu vaddu*, don't believe all you hear; *pāmarulu cheppa valasina māṭa paṇḡṭilalai v'unḡinnī mīru viṣvasistār ēmi?* Will a pundit like you believe the things that are for the vulgar to say?

**viṣvāsamu**, faith, trust. Skt. *cōmaṭi viṣvasamu*, merchant's faith (an ironical locution); *caṭṭuconna bhāryācu aīnā y'inta prēmā*, y'inta *viṣvāsamū v'unḡadu*, even a wedded wife won't have so much love and faithfulness.

**viṣvāsi**, faithful person. Skt.

**vitāṇḡamu**, wrangling. Skt. Used in newspapers to translate 'controversy'.

**vitantuvu**, widow. Skt. *vedhava* is commoner.

**vitatham**, false. Skt.

**vitstsalaviḡiḡā**, freely. *vitstsalaviḡiḡā puṭstsucōvaḡam*, taking bribes

freely; *vitatsalaviḍḍa tirugutū v'un-nāru*, they are moving about freely.

**vitatsucatti**, a drawn sword.

**vitatsuta**, to come open, to open, to spread. *gōḍa vichchinadi*, a crack has opened in the wall; *pāmu paḍaga vichchinadi*, the snake has spread its hood; *cannu vichchi*, opening his eyes wide; *mogga vichchinadi*, the bud opened.

**vittamu**, property. Skt. *vittamu coddī vibhavam*, *vidya coddī vinayam*, property and pomp, learning and modesty go together; *vaivāvicamul andu*, *prāna vittamāna bhagam andu bonca vatstumu*, you may lie about marriage affairs and to save your life or property.

**vittanamu**, seed. *vittanamu vacaṭi vēstē*, *mocca vacaṭi molatsumu*, sow the seed, you get the shoot (a chip of the old block); *cshētram erigi vittanam*, *pātram erigi dānam*, suit the seed to the soil, the seed to the merit; *vittanapu ginzalu*, seed-grain.

**vittu**, seed, testicle. *vittulu coṭṭu*, to castrate; *cheṭṭu mundā*, *vittu mundā ann aṭṭu*, which came first, the tree or the seed, as the saying is.

**viṭuḍu**, paramour; feminine *viṭi*, *viṭurālu*. *vēṣya viṭuni mida tanac enta prēma v'unna cān i*, *talli māṭa mīra rādu*, however much love a courtesan may have for her lover she must not disobey her mother; *viṭulacu pōṭilu peṭṭi sampādinchēdāmini*, I used to make money by setting my suitors by the ears.

**vivaramu**, detail, specification. Skt. **vivaranamu**, description, specification. Skt.

**vivarintsuta**, to describe in detail. Skt.

**vivāda**, dispute. Skt. *vivādaspadamāna*, contentious (law). *vivādapaduṭa*, to quarrel.

**vivāhamu**, marriage. The Telugu word is *penḍli* but *vivāham* is just as common.

**vivēcamu**, prudence. Skt.

**vivēchanamu**, discrimination. Skt. *vivēchana śacti*, reason.

**vivēci**, a prudent man. Skt.

**vividha**, various. Skt.

**viyōgamu**, separation, especially of lovers and married couples. Skt.

*bhartriviyōgamu*, separation from husband, of which the stock instance is Sita's; *bhārya viyōgam aina tarvāta*, after I lost my wife.

**viyyancuḍu**, co-father-in-law; a useful word which we express clumsily. *viyyālavāru*, the co-father-in-law people; *viyyamu*, connexion by marriage; *viyyancuḍu*, co-mother-in-law; *āme nācu viyyancuḍu*, (woman speaking) our children have married; *viyyamanuḍu*, seen; *vicshintuṭa*, to see, are Skt. words used in books for *tsūtsuta* and derivatives.

**vicsha**, sight; *vicshanamu*, seeing; *vicshitamu*, seen; *vicshintuṭa*, to see, are Skt. words used in books for *tsūtsuta* and derivatives.

**vidhi**, street. Skt. *cammara vidhilō sūdul ammin aṭṭu*, like selling needles in blacksmith street (carrying coals to Newcastle); *turaca vidhilō sanyāsi bhicsha*, a (Hindu) sanyasi's alms in Muhammedan street (nothing doing). *Rāmuḍu: Lacshmayyagāri illu idēnā? Dāmuḍu: idi cādu. Rāmuḍu: i vidhilō v'undā? Dāmuḍu: undi. Rāmuḍu: namber ēmiṭō cheppandī. Dāmuḍu: inṭi gētu mida v'unṭundi, tsūdandī. Roe: Is this Mr. Smith's house? Doe: No. Roe: Is it in this street? Doe: Yes. Roe: Please tell me the number. Doe: It's on the gate; look and see.*

**vidu**, he (this man); *vāḍu*, he (that man).

**viḍuṇuṭa**, to abandon, to take leave. *viḍucōlu*, taking leave to go (after a visit); *viḍupāṭu*, difference, decision.

**viḡuṭa**, to be proud. The reduplicated form *virravigūṭa* is commoner.

**vilu**, convenient. When the Collector refuses an interview he tells the peon to say: '*vīl lēdu*', it is not convenient. *mīṅgulō Lacshmayya allari chēstū*, *upanyāsam vinan ivvaca pōyenu. anta-ṭilō sabhyalu Lacshmayyanu geṇṭi vey-yum ani arachiri. upanyāsaḍu: vāddu, vāddu, accara lēdu. pāpamu Lacshmayya inṭi daggira aravādānī vilu lēdu cābōlu; anducanē iccāḍa*

*arastunnāḍu*. At the meeting Lakshmayya was making a row and drowning the lecturer's voice; the audience shouted that he should be chucked out. The Lecturer: No, no, leave him alone. I suppose the poor man is not allowed to raise his voice at home; so he does it here.

**vīna**, the stringed instrument of India, a sort of lute. Skt.

**vīni**, his; genitive of *viḍu*.

**vīnu**, ear. Skt. Used in books for *chevi*. *vinulāra vinṇānu*, I heard with my own ears; *nī vācyāmrūtamā nā vinulacu vinōd onarintuv ēni*, if you will delight my ears with your sweet words.

**vīpu**, back. *vīpu tsūpuṭa*, to show your back, to run away. *talli caḍupu tsūtsumu*, *penḍlāmu vīpu tsūtsumu*, the mother looks at his stomach, the wife at his back (to see what he is bringing her; if pockets were known, she would look through his pockets); *vīpu mīda coṭṭa vatstsumu gāni*, *caḍupu mīda coṭṭa cūḍadu*, beat me on the back but not on the belly (punish me but don't touch my pay); *nāluca, nāluca, vīpucu debbalu tēca!* tongue, tongue, don't draw blows on my back!

**vīramu**, heroic. Skt. *vīrasvargamu*, the Elysium of heroes; *vīrapātivrātyamu*, stern chastity.

**vīru**, they; plural of *viḍu*.

**vīruḍu**, hero. Skt.

**vīryamu**, heroism. Skt.

**vīsamu**, one-sixteenth, a grain (jeweller's weight).

**vīse**, viss; a weight of 120 tolas, one-eighth of a maund, about three pounds.

**visubadi**, one of the earlier forms of ryotvari settlement.

**vīṭi**, their; genitive of *ivi*.

**vītsuṭa**, to blow (of the wind); to spread (as scent); to wave (as hand); *vichuṭu*, a whisk; hence the secretariat chobdars, whose original function was to whisk flies off His Excellency and the Honourable Members.

**vocca**, a form of *oca*, one; *voccappuḍu*, a form of *ocappuḍu*, sometimes.

**volḷu**, body; a form of *ōḍalu*. *spriḷha tappi pōyinadi*, *volḷu tūlutū v'unnāḍi*, she lost hope and reeled; *volḷ antā chemaṭalu paṭṭeṭ aṭṭuḡa parugettutū*

*v'unnāḍu*, he was running all of a sweat; *yēmi teliyaca nḍugu yengili Y'Inglislu muccalu tsaduvcōvāḍam-tōtē volḷ erugaca pūrv āchārānmi peddalini dūshistāru*, ignoramuses, who because they have learnt a few dirty scraps of English, revile, without knowing what they are doing, our old customs and their elders.

**voppuconuṭa**, to agree; same as *oppuconuṭa*, *vappuconuṭa*.

**vōdhrulu**, the Vadderas, a caste that does earthwork, quarries stones, makes roads, digs wells and tanks; in fact, navvies; also called *oḍḍevāṇḍlu*, *vaḍḍevāṇḍlu*, *oḍḍiyalu*.

**vōpica**, patience; a form of *ōpica*. *ocaḍu: conchem ōpica peṭṭu*. *incōdu: vōpica lēdu, gīpica lēdu, pō!* First Hindu: A moment's patience. Second Hindu: Patience be blowed. Get out!

**vōṭu**, vote. English. *vōṭaru*, a voter. *mīru Dēvendrud aind, nēnu mīcu vōṭu ivvan aṇḍi!* *abhyarīhi; nēnu Dēvendrudin aitē nimu i v'ūḷḷō unḍan istānā?* Voter: If you were God Almighty I would not give you my vote. Candidate: If I were God Almighty do you think I would leave you alive in this place? (*dēvendrudu* is compounded of *Dēva* and *Indrudu*; *abhyarīhi*, person who solicits, Skt., is a newspaper word for candidate.)

**vranamu**, boil. *yennō vrandlu cōsinānu gāni, nā vranam anta tīpu lēd ann aṭṭu*, like the surgeon who said 'of all the boils I have cut, my own was the most painful'.

**vratamu**, fast, vow. Skt. *ēcāḍasi vratālu*, the customary fast on the eleventh lunar day; *yēcāḍasi vratam niyamgā zarapa valenu*, you must perform the eleventh day fast properly (it is a libel on Hindus to deny that they perform their religious duties without due observance of ritual and to compare them to the young girl of Thermopylae, who never did anything properly, though their punctiliousness is different from ours).

**vratasthūḍu**, one who makes a vow, votary. Skt.

**vrālu**, writing, handwriting; from *vṛadyuṭa*, to write; also *vṛāta; chēvṛdu*



signature. *nosāṭa vrasīna vrālu*, what is written on your forehead, your fate; *nosāṭa vrasīna vrālu tappa galadā?* can you escape your fate? *nosāṭa vrasīna vrālu cannā nīr enḍlu chintinchinā yēmi lēdu*, you may think for a hundred years but you will get nothing more than is written on your forehead; *ālu cād adi, vrālu*, no wife but the writing on the forehead (ill mated, ill fated).

**vráluṭa**, to alight (of birds); more commonly *vāluṭa*.

**vrāta**, writing, handwriting, fate; same as *vrālu*.

**vrātaballa**, writing-table.

**vrātapani**, drawing or painting, especially chintz.

**vrāyintsuṭa**, to get written, drawn, or painted; causative of *vrāyūṭa*.

**vrāyūṭa**, to write, to draw, to paint; vulgarly *rāyūṭa*. *nācu tsāvu vrasīndi*, I am doomed to death (refers to the writing on the forehead); *vrāta caranamu*, a curnam to write; *vrāyagā, vrāyagā caranamu, daggagā, daggagā maranamu*, write and write and you will end as a curnam, cough and cough and you will end as a corpse; *vrāśevānni, cōśevānni, gīśevānni namma rādu*, beware of the man who writes (curnam), the man who cuts (butcher) and the man who taps (the palm for toddy); *iddaru vartacamilō bāghastulugā chēri lāyaru chēta dastāvēzu vrāyinchiri. lāyaru: incā vaca vishayam chērts dle. modati vartacuḍu: yēmiṭ adi? lāyaru: divḍla zarigittē gāni, agnī pramādam vastē gāni, yēm cheyy dlenō vrāya lēdu. renḍo vartacuḍu: ā sandarbhāmilō lābham chēri sagangā pantsucō valen ani vrāyandi*. Two merchants were having a partnership deed drawn up by a lawyer. Lawyer: There is one more particular to be entered. First merchant: What is that? Lawyer: I have not entered what happens in the event of bankruptcy or accidental fire. Second merchant: Oh, in that case write that we divide the profit equally. *vartacuḍu: Lacshmayya pēra tsālā uṭṭarḍlu mā y'itṭici vachchinai*. Lacshmayya *adresu micu telusunā? gumāstā: teliyadē. vartacuḍu: aité, Lacshmayyacu vrasī canuconḍi*. Mer-

chant: Many letters for Lacshmayya have come to us. Do you know his address? Clerk: No, Sir. Merchant: Then write to Lacshmayya and find out. **vrélāḍuṭa**, to hang down, to dangle; also *veluṭa, vélāḍuṭa*.

**vrélu**, finger; also *vélu*. *nōṭilō vrélu peṭṭuconi, guṭaculu mīngutsu, dinam oca calpamugā gaduputsu, nēnu tondara paḍina colāḍim pillādi y'idēruṭa venu-cacē pōvutsu vachchenu*, I would lay my finger on my mouth and gulp and think every day that passed an age and the more I was in a hurry the longer it took the girl to bud into womanhood; *vrélu vīḍichina mēnamāma*, an uncle once removed; *yēmaind vrélucu vrélu yēḍamē*, there is a space between every two fingers (no two are equally favoured); *nōṭlō vrélu peṭṭuconi pōyinaḍu*, he went off with his tail between his legs (his finger in his mouth).

**vréluḍu**, hanging; from *vréluṭa*, to hang. **vrélūṭa**, to hang down, to dangle; also *vrélāḍuṭa, véluṭa, and vélāḍuṭa*.

**vrūcshamu**, tree. Skt. The Telugu is *cheṭṭu. vamaṣavṛucshamu*, the family tree, pedigree. *idi tamaru peṭṭina vrūcshamē*, I am a tree Your Honour planted (and therefore it is up to you to water me, i.e. give me promotion).

**vrüddha**, old (of persons not things). Skt. The Telugu is *musali*.

**vrüddhatvamu, vrüddhāpyamu**, old age. Skt. The Telugu is *musalitānamu*; another Skt. word is *vārdhacadaṣa*. Lacshmayya: *micu vrüddhāpyam vachchinamū zuṭṭu yenta nallagā v'undandi! Vencayya: ninna shāpūlō comṭinu*. Lakshmayya: How is it that your pigtail is so black though old age has come upon you? Venkayya: I bought it in a shop the other day.

**vrüddhi**, increase, progress. Skt. A word commonly in the mouths of reformers and politicians; also *abhi-vrüddhi. janabhivrüddhi*, increase of population as well as public progress; *vrüddhi* also means interest on money, but in this sense the corrupt form *vaḍḍi* is the form in common use; *hānivrüddhulu*, loss and gain, profit and loss; *dāni hānivrüddhulacu nēnu umḍanu*, I am answerable for all loss and gain.

**vrūddhuḍu**, old man. Skt. The Telugu is *musalivāḍu*; the feminine is *vrūddhāṅgi* or *vrūddhurālu*. *nizamu vichārimpagā n'alpa cālānubhavam galavār agūṭa chēta pūrvam unḍinavārē tarvāta n'unḍinavāri cantē chinna anī cheppa vatstsunu; paramparagā vatstsutsunna peccu taramulavāri y' anubhavam cūḍā mana y'anubhavamutō chēruts unḍuṭa chēta, manamē viśēsha gnyānamēgala vrūddhālamu cā valenu*, if you think it out the older generations have less experience than the younger and should really be called younger; our experience joined to the experience of the numerous intervening generations makes us older and more knowledgeable than they.

**vrūschicamu**, scorpion. Skt. The Telugu is *tēlu*, but the Skt. word is used for Scorpio, the zodiac sign.

**vrūshamu**, **vrūshabhamu**, bull. Skt. The Telugu is *yeddu*, but *vrūshabhamu* is used of the zodiac sign Taurus; *rūshivirūshabhamu*, the mighty Rishi. The Skt. words are also used of the vehicle of Siva, who is known as *Vrūshānca*, he whose emblem is a bull; *Vrūshabhadhvaja*, he who has a bull on his standard; the bull is a white one with a black tail and a golden girth; its hump is like the top of a snow mountain.

**vrūṭha**, vain, empty, useless. Skt. The Telugu is *vaṭṭi*, but *vrūṭha* and its variant *vyarthamu* are quite common. *nuvvu cāgitānī occa vaipunē vrāstū, tsālā cāgitālu vrūṭha chēstundu*, you waste much paper by writing only on one side.

**vrūttāntamu**, news, particulars. Skt.

**vrūttāntapātrica**, newspaper. Skt.

**vrūtti**, existence, livelihood, profession, manner. Skt. *prachanna vrūtti*,<sup>a</sup> secretly. *pliḍāri vrūtti bōgam vrūtti vocca mostarūdi: vēṣya viṭula vadda yenṇi ṭacculu canaparustundō, pliḍāru cūḍa ḍabbu lāgaḍānī pāṭṭila vadda anni ṭacculu canaparisa valenu; idi v'udyōga dharmam*, the lawyer's and the courtesan's professions are of the same kind; the pleader is up to as many dodges to extract money from his clients as the courtesan is to

extract it from her suitors; it is their professional duty; *yevāri vrūtti yevāri mānutārū? lantsampantsam tināḍam v'udyōga dharmam aund cāḍā?* every one will stick to his profession, won't he? Isn't it the official's professional duty to take bribes and douceurs? *vaidyūḍu: gumpul unna tsōṭici pō vaddu, nī drōgyam cheḍi pōtundi. rōgi: pōca pōtē nā vrūtti sāgaḍ aṇḍi. vaidyūḍu: nī vrūtti yē-miṭi? rōgi: jēbu dongatanam*. Doctor: Don't go into crowds or your health will be ruined. Patient: But if I don't my trade will be ruined. Doctor: What is your trade? Patient: Picking pockets. *ḍāctaru: nī vrūtti yēmiṭi? rōgi: nēnu gharāna manish aṇḍi. ḍāctaru: aṭē nēn ichchina mandu panici rāḍu, incō mandu puttsucō vāli*. Doctor: What is your profession? Patient: I am a Man of Property. Doctor: In that case the medicine I prescribed is no good, you must take another medicine; *tama chitta vrūtti lōbaḍa valen anī nēnu vachchinānu*, I have come to submit to your will.

**vyabhicharintsuṭa**, to commit adultery. Skt., from *vi-*, apart, and *abhi-chāram*, wandering.

**vyabhichāramu**, adultery. Skt.

**vyactamu**, plain, manifest. *vyacti*, an incarnation, *vyactaparatsuṭa*, to make plain.

**vyacti**, individual. Skt., adj. *vyasṭi. samasṭi ṣḍsanōllanghanamu avyasṭi ṣḍsanōllanghanamugā mārchi*, changing collective to individual civil disobedience.

**vyactuḍu**, a clever man, a man of the world; feminine *vyacturḍu*.

**vyadha**, suffering, distress, agony. Skt. *strīlu vidya lēni hētuvu chēta, yuctāyuctamulu teliyāca, paṣutulyarāṇḍrai n'anduna gaddā, purushulac iṭuvāṇṭi manō vyadhālu sambhavin-tsuts unnavi*, it is because our women are uneducated and are like beasts, not knowing right from wrong, that we Hindu men are made to suffer these agonizing conflicts of the mind (the speaker is a magistrate whose wife is urging him to take a bribe).

**vyarthamu**, useless, vain. Skt. *mī*

*cālam vyartham puttsaḍam lēdu gādā?* I am not wasting your time, am I? (as the importunate visitor says to the Collector); *somm anta vyarthamai pōtundi*, all the money is being wasted.

**vyarthuḍu**, a worthless man. *cuṭumba bhāranamu chēsiconā lēca vyarthu-ḍanai y'unndānu*, I am a poor creature who cannot support his family (as petitioners sometimes write in their petitions).

**vyasanamu**, sorrow. Skt. *mīru nācu yēmi sahāyam cheyya lēni sthīlō v'unni anducu nācu bahu vyasanamgā v'unnaḍi*, I am very sorry you can do nothing for me; *chevudācu pōyin am-macu yenta vyasanamō, doricin am-macu anta sanōsham*, the woman who has found the ear-ring is as pleased as the woman who has lost it is sorry (it's an ill wind that blows no one any good).

**vyatirēcamu**, contrary. Skt. *dignyacu vyatirēcamugā*, contrary to orders; *riḍāsu vyatirēcamuga*, contrary to custom; *vyatirēcārthacamu*, the negative form of the verb.

**vyatyastamu**, different. Skt.

**vyatyāsamu**, difference. Skt. The usual word is *bhēdamu*. *Y'Englishu tsaduvucunna mī nāgaricatacū, Y'Englishu tsaduvucōmī māvanṭi anāgaricatacū, nācu yēmi bhēdam canapaḍadam lēdu; nācu teliyaca aḍugutānu; pravartanālō yēmi vyatyāsam cheppanḍi*, I don't see any difference between the culture of you people who have studied English and the want of culture of people like us who have not. I ask in my ignorance; say whether there is any difference in our conduct.

**vyavadhānamu**, interval, delay. Skt. *incā sumuhūrtam vyavadhānamgā n'unnaḍi*, the auspicious moment continues to be delayed.

**vyavaharintsuṭa**, to use. Skt.

**vyavahāramu**, usage, business. Skt. *āchāram lēdu, vyavahāram lēdu*, no good usage or custom; *dhāram andū, vyavahāram andū, siggu paḍa lēdu*, modesty is out of place at meat or mart; *vyavahāram* is the ordinary word for business of all sorts; *rājactya vyavahārālu*, public business; *cōrtu*

*vyavahāram*, litigation; *vyavahāri*, a merchant, litigant.

**vyavasāyamu**, cultivation (of land). Skt. The ordinary word; in courts the occupation entered in the heading of a witness's deposition will usually be *vyavasāyamu*.

**vyavasāyi**, agriculturist. Skt.

**vyavastha**, rule, decree. Skt. *vyavasthītamū*, laid down, fixed.

**vyayamu**, expense. Skt. *dyamu telisi vyayamu*, ascertain your income before you spend (cut your coat according to your cloth); *tala minchina vyayam chēyūta*, to plunge over your head in expenditure, to be extravagant; *vyayamulu* is also used of public expenditure.

**vyācaranamu**, grammar. Skt. *atanici conchemu vyācaranamū, tarcamū, alancāra śāstramū cūḍā telusunu*, he knows some grammar, logic, and rhetoric too.

**vyāculamu**, grief. Skt. Used in books. *vyāculapeṭṭuṭa*, to afflict; *nā manasuna vyācula peṭṭindaḍu*, he sorely grieved me.

**vyādhi**, illness. Skt. *vyādhici mandu v'unnaḍi gāni, vidhici mandu v'unnaḍā?* there are drugs for illnesses but are there drugs for ill fortune?

**vyāghramu**, tiger. Skt. The Telugu is *pedda pūli. purushavyāghruḍu*, a noble man, a king among men.

**vyājamu**, pretence. Skt. *vyājōcti*, innuendo, double entendre (*ucti*, speech); *vyājastuti*, sarcastic praise (*stuti*, praise).

**vyājyamu**, law suit. Skt. *vyājyam āḍuṭa*, to bring a suit; *vyājyagāḍu*, a contending party; *vyājyagāṇḍru*, the parties.

**vyākhyānamu**, commentary. Skt. *vyākhyāta*, a commentator.

**vyāmōhamu**, inordinate love, lust. Skt., from *mōhamu*.

**vyāpanamu**, diffusion. Skt.

**vyāpāramu**, business. Skt. *vaḍḍi vyāpāramu*, money-lending business; *vyāpāri*, a business man; *vyāpāram chēyūta*, to trade.

**vyāpintsuṭa**, to spread, to pervade. Skt. *mana cūrti lōcānic antā vyāpīnta valenu*, our fame must spread all over the world; *pāṭacuḍu: monna Gōclē*

*háluló nenu páditē ná nádam yetlá vyápinchindó canipettává? snéhituḍu: adi svéchchagá vyápinśaḍānīci gāmu tsīlamandi léchi pōyindru.* Singer: When I sang in the Gokhale hall the other day did you notice how my voice filled the hall? Friend: Yes, a great part of the audience got up and went out so that it might spread more freely.

**vyásamu**, essay. Skt. *Gōpu: nuvvu vrāsina 'nirantara sanchāram' ané vyāsana yém aindi? Rāmuḍu: á vyāsānni nenu yenni patrīcalacu pam-pinchindā, maḷli ná daggiracē vach-chindi.* *Gōpu: adi cūḍā nirantara samchāram chēstunnadi cābōlu.* Smith: What has happened to your essay on perpetual motion? Jones: It comes

back to me every time I send it to a paper. Smith: In fact it is doing perpetual motion.

**vyāyāmamu**, exercise. Skt. *Laashmayya: nuvvu yém vyāyāmam chēs-tāu? Vencayya: mōtaru cārulō yecci shicāru pōtunānu.* *Laashmayya: ad ém vyāyāmam? Vencayya: apāyam lēcundā intīci vachchin tarvāta nācu santōshamgā v'unṭundi; andu valla nācu drōgyam nīlustundi; vyāyāmam drōgyānīcē gā? Lakshmayya: What exercise do you take? Venkayya: I go cut for a drive in my car.* *Lakshmayya: What exercise is that? Venkayya: After I come back safe I am happy; happiness keeps me in good health; exercise is for health, isn't it?*

## Y

There are very few words in Telugu that begin with *y*, but as it is a common helcistic euphonic letter before vowels, especially *e*, many of the commonest words in the language are almost always pronounced, and written, with a *y* before them. Thus *y* is practically part of the word in *yeccaḍa*, where; *yeccili*, hiccup; *yeccuṭa*, to go up; *yeccuṭa*, bone; *yeḍa*, towards; *yeḍala*, if; *yeḍama*, left; *yeḍamu*, space; *yedḍri*, desert; *yeddu*, bullock; *yedirintsuṭa*, to oppose; *yeduguṭa*, to grow; *yeduṭa*, opposite; *yega*, up; *yegaruta*, to fly; *yegatāḍi*, mockery; *yegumati*, export; *yella*, all; *yellap-puḍu*, always; *yellundi*, the day after to-morrow; *yeluca*, rat; *yelugubānti*, bear; *yemuca*, bone; *yenabhai*, eighty; *yenḍa*, sunlight; *yenḍāca*? how far? *yenḍācīlamu*, the hot weather; *yen-dara*? how many persons? *yendipōyina*, dry; *yendu*? what? *yenducantē*, because; *yenducu*? why? *yendumu*, everywhere; *yengili*, spittle; *yenimidi*, eight; *yennaḍo*, some time or other; *yennaḍu*, always; *yennāḷlu*? how long? *yenni*? how many, *yennu*, ear of corn; *yenta*? how much? *yentamandi*? how many persons? *yemupōtu*, buffalo; *yeppu-dāina*? ever? *yeppuḍu*? when? *yera*,

bait; *yeraṇu*, loan; *yerra*, red; *yeruḡuṭa*, to know; *yeruṇu*, manure; *yesaru*, boiling water; *yetlā*? how? *yetṭidi*? of what kind? *yettu*, height; *yettuṭa*, to raise; *yetuvanti*? of what sort? *yevaḍo*, some one; *yevaḍu*? who? *yē*? what? *yēca*, one; *yēcaramu*, acre; *yēdāina*, any; *yēdi*? which? where? *yēdo*, some; *yēḍtsuṭa*, to cry; *yēḍu*, year; *yēḍu*, seven; *yēlamu*, auction; *yēlā*? how? *yēl-d-gaina*, in any way; *yēlḍgu*? in what way? *yēlḍti*? of what sort? *yēlinavāru*, the rulers; *yēmaina*, anything; *yēmani*? what? *yēmi*? what? *yēmoi*, sir; *yēmō*, perhaps; *yēnugu*, elephant; *yēnūru*, five hundred; *yēparatsuṭa*, to arrange; *yērpāṭu*, arranger; *yēru*, river; *yēruṭa*, to pick; *yētāmu*, picottah; *yēvi*? which? *tād eccēvōdmī yendācā yegasana toyyunu*? how far up can you help a man who is climbing a palmyra? (in this example *eccē* does not become *yeccē* because it is preceded by a consonant but *endācā* becomes *yendācā* and *egasana* becomes *yegasana*). The Telugus in speaking English invariably put a *y* before words beginning with *e* and *ā* (English *a*) and usually before words beginning with *i* (English *e*); thus 'average' is written (in Telugu characters) *yēvdrēji* and pronounced

*yāverēji*; apple becomes *yāpel*; Edward becomes *Yēdward*; English becomes *Y'Englishu*; school becomes *iscūlu* and snipe becomes *y'isnappu* because euphonic *i* (in addition to euphonic *y*) is inserted before initial *s* followed by another consonant.

The following are the few common words really beginning with *y*:

**yagnyamu**, burnt sacrifice. Skt.; also *yāgamu*. *yagnyamu chésēdi yedala svarga bhōgamu calugunu*, if you perform a burnt sacrifice you will win heaven; *yagnyamu nimittam yādh-inchi, ārjinchina sommulō nunchi mīgul-suconna āru vandala rūpāyalumu pilladāni tandri mogamuna tagulapeṭṭi, mund entō sukha paḍa valen ani conḍ anta ḍṣatō āru sanvatsaramula pillanu caṭṭuconndnu*, I went round collecting for a burnt sacrifice, scraped together six hundred rupees, sacrificed it to an earthly father and with heaven-aspiring hopes of future bliss united myself in wedlock to a child of six; *yagnyālu modalaina punya cāryālu chēsi, svargānichi vēllinā accaḍa Rambha modalaina Dēva vēṣyalatō sambhōgam enā, mari yēmainā v'unnadā?* when you have performed sacrifices and other meritorious acts and have gone to heaven, do you or do you not obtain the favours of Rambha and the other heavenly courtesans? *canyan ichchi dabbu puttsucunṭē pāpam unnadi cāni canyadānam chēstē veyyi yagnyālu chēsina phalam vastund ani śāstrālu chepputū v'unnavi*, it is a sin to take money for a virgin but the Scriptures say that the free gift of a virgin brings as much merit as a thousand burnt sacrifices.

**Yamuḍu**, the Hindu Pluto, Lord of death. (He is also called *pitṛūrāja* because he rules over our *pitṛulu*, ancestors, and *dharmarāja*, lord of justice. He is dreadful to look upon but his assembly hall shines like bright gold and there is neither sorrow there nor decrepitude, neither is there hunger or thirst and there are Elysian fields for the righteous, but there are also punishments for the wicked as drastic as those of Dante's Inferno:

the sword-leaved forest, the boiling stream.) *yamacincaruḍu, yamadūta*, angel of death, fiend; *caḍapaṭa chin-nadi peddā ai, y'inta cālamunacu nā tapamu phalinchenu gadd y'ani santōsha paḍeḍu dinamulu vatstsun appaṭici, Daivamu nā mēlumu tsūchi, ōva lēca, y'intiṭi nātō cāpuram chēya vachcheḍu lōpalanē dānini nā pāliti yamadūta-nugā mārchi vēsinaḍu*, at last, after an age of hope deferred, when I thought of recompense and reward for protracted mortification of the flesh, and the joyful day had arrived, God cast a jealous eye on my bliss and sent in her place a spiteful changeling to live with me; *yamalōcamu*, Yama's world, the abode of the dead; *yamarāshṭramu*, Yama's realm.

**yamuna**, the river Jumna. Skt.

**yantram**, machine, engine, device.

Skt.; also *jantram*. The first vowel is the indefinite vowel and the pronunciation is nearer to *yentramu*. *mēm indulō goppa yantramu chēsinaḍmu; cannu chedarun aṭṭugā occa sari niru cāslu tisiconi vēlli taḥṣiludrigrāri bhārya chētilō pōsi, mācu miru tappa vēre diccu lēd ani, reṇḍu cāllimu paṭṭu-connāmu*, we engineered it most powerfully; we took a hundred sovereigns all at once to dazzle the talsildar's wife and poured them into her palm and caught her by both legs and said: 'you are our only hope, our only refuge'.

**yaṣassu**, glory. Skt.

**yathā**, as. Skt. *yathā rājā, tathā prajā*, as the king, so his people (*quid quid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi*); *yathācramamugā, yathāpracāramu, yathāvidhigā*, as before, orderly, duly, properly; *peḷli yēmi y'ibbandi lēcunḍa yathāvidhigā zarigi pōyindi*, the marriage was performed without a hitch and with ritual precision; *yathāsthiti*, the previous condition, the *status quo ante*; a legal expression.

**yatnamu**, effort. Skt. More commonly *prayatnamu*. *Daiva yatnamu*, effort of Providence (the finger of God).

**yauvanamu**, youth. Skt. (*yuva*.) *yēmi mārīna, y'ippaṭici nī rūpamu yauvana purushulanu vivahānīc cār-shintsē lāgunē v'unnadi gāni, marivaca*

# Z

This letter is confused in the Telugu script with *j* and *jh*. It is also substituted in writing for *ts* for supposed euphony as in *zdlumu*, it is enough, for *tsdlumu*.

**zabba**, shoulder. Also *zebba*.

**zabbu**, weakness, illness, sluggishness.

**zabbugá**, ill. *peddamanishi: i gaḍi-yāram oca purushāntaram varacu pani chēstund ani cheppi ichchādu; appuḍe ḍgi pōyindi. ammevāḍu: mīru gaḍiyāram conn appuḍu zabbugā campinchāru, anduchēta aṭḷa cheppānu*. Gentleman: When I bought this watch you said it would last a lifetime: it stopped at once. Watchmaker: I only said that because you looked ill at the time. *vanṭlō* is often added; *vanṭlō zabbugā* (ill in the body).

**zabbupaḍuṭa**, to be ill.

**zaḍa**, plait (of hair or straw); also *jaḍa*.

**zaḍipintsuṭa**, to frighten. *nēnu ḍviḍenu zaḍipintsa lēdu, ḍviḍenu tsūchi nēnē zaḍusu cunnānu*, I didn't frighten her, it was I that was afraid when I saw her.

**zaḍivāna**, storm of rain, heavy rain.

*zaḍigḍḍpu*, hurricane.

**zaḍiyuṭa**, to be afraid. *yēnuganu yeccinavāḍu cucca cūtacu zaḍiyaḍu*, a man on an elephant won't be afraid of a dog's bark; *rōṭṭlō burra peṭṭi rōcaṭi debbacu zaḍisin aṭṭu*, like the man who put his head in a mortar and was then afraid of the blow of the pestle (rashness and afterthought bringing trouble on oneself); *zaḍiya valasina pani lēdu*, there is no reason to be afraid; *tsappuḍucu zaḍisi*, afraid of the noise; *palleṭṭilālōni caranālū rahitulu v'urucunn aṭṭu paṭna vāsdālō vāḷlu v'urucōru*, the placid contentment of village curnams and ryots will not be found among the inhabitants of towns who are not afraid of us; *manam tirnagā v'unṭe yevarici zaḍiyan accara lēdu*, he who walks uprightly need fear no one (*chi non li fa non li teme*, no wrong no fear). The word is sometimes pronounced and written *jhāḍiyuṭa*.

**zaḍupu**, fear.

**zaftu**, **zafti**, distraint. Hindustani.

**zagaḍamu**, dispute.

**zagamu**, world. Skt. Used chiefly in compounds. *sagamutalli*, the world's Mother, is Lakshmi; *zagarautu*, the world's knight; *zaganmōhini*, the world's sweetheart (the cinema anticipated, *vixere formosae ante Mariam Pickford*). Also *jagamu*, *jagattu*.

**zaganṇāḍhuḍu**, **zaganṇāḍhuḍu**, Juggernaut, Lord of the world, the famous Puri Vishnu, under the wheels of whose car many found salvation in death; *sagam erigina brāhmanunici zandem ēḷā?* the worldwise brahmin needs no sacred thread (good wine needs no bush).

**zalachamu**, water, a bath. Skt.; also *jalamu*, *jalacamu*.

**zalaga**, leech. The first *a* is the indefinite vowel and the pronunciation is nearer to *zelaga*.

**zalleḍa**, sieve.

**zallintsuṭa**, to sift in a sieve.

**zallumanuṭa**, to shudder, to thrill; also spelt *jhallumanuṭa*.

**zalubu**, cold in the head.

**zalubuchéyuṭa**, to catch a cold. *vānici zalubu chēsindī*, he has caught a cold.

**zama**, collection of money, credit as opposed to debit (*khartsu*) in accounts. Hindustani.

**zamacattuta**, to credit. *yenta sommu vachchindō canṭcunēvāru yevaru?* *tyana daya talachi chīṭṭhānu yenta sama caḍitē anta*, who is to know how much money has come in? You can only see what he has been pleased to credit in the day-book; *i paicamu nā pēra zamacattumu*, please carry this to my credit.

**zamābandi**, jamabandi, the Collector's annual settlement of accounts with the ryots under the ryotvari system. Hindustani. As the land-tax was fixed long ago this is now an interesting but useless survival. The Collector only meets the village

officers. The Collector used to travel with his whole staff and thereby an additional heavy tax was laid on the villages. *i zamābandi yeppuḍu viragaḍ autundo? anni y'ippuḍe vastavi. avatata, grāmamlō dastu chēsi Deltā Syūparintendēntu mukhānni pōstēnē cāmī polalōci vacca tsucca nīru rādu. iwatala zamābandi kharitsulu dastu cheyya valenu. gōrutsuttu mīda rōcāṭi pōtu paḍḍa aṭṭu sarcāru cistī cūḍḍa y'ippuḍu vachchindī.* (Village headman speaking): Pray God we'll soon be rid of this cursed jamabandi, the pilfering dalait-man and plundering sibbandi; and all the damned collections all come, the devil take 'em, a-hustling one another. First and most important, the Delta Superintendent must get his bribe unshorten'd. Suppose I pays a pie less than what he thinks I oughter, our fields of paddy won't get a single drop of water. I must get money too for the cursed jamaband, Sir; and then on top of all comes the dashed sarcar demand, Sir.

**zamákharitsu**, income and expenditure, profit and loss, credit and debit. *zamákharitsu pustacamunu tīsi paṭramulu tiruga vēyutsu*, taking his ledger out and turning the pages.

**zamī, zamīdāri, zamīnu, zamīndāri**, landed estate. Hindustani. These are estates held on permanent as opposed to ryotvari tenure.

**zamīndāruḍu**, holder of a permanently settled landed estate. The feminine is *zamīndāriṇi*. *crindī tsūpulu tsūpatsu, oca chētītō misamu vāḍi vēyutsu, reṇḍava chētītō bozza nīmuru-conutsu, zamīndāruḍuvāru pravēṣint-tsutsunnāru*, enter my lord zamindaṭ with disdainful looks, one hand twisting his moustachios, the other hand stroking his stomach.

**zammu**, bulrush.

**zanānā**, zenana, harem. Hindustani; also *janānā*.

**zancu**, hesitation, fear. *zancu lēcunda māṭlāḍutānu*, I will speak without fear or hesitation.

**zancuṭa**, to fear, to hesitate, to shake. *nichchena zancutsunnadi*, the ladder is shaky.

**zandemu, zandhyamu**, sacred thread. The brahmins wear this; so do the artisans (goldsmiths, &c.) who call themselves Visva Brahmins. *dchārya vyavahārdu lēca pōtē y'i brahmanīcamu yenducu? mellō zandhyādu yenducu? tīsi cucca mellō veyya rādu?* but for customary observances what is brahminhood? What are the sacred threads around our necks for? We might as well take them off and tie them on dogs' necks. *zagam erigina brāhmanumici zandem ēlā?* good wine needs no bush.

**zanṭa**, a pair.

**zanṭinchī māṭlāḍuṭa**, to string words together, to jabber.

**zanṭuṭa**, to be strung together.

**zanumu**, the jute-plant.

**zanupunāra**, jute fibre from *zanumu*, jute, and *nāra*, fibre. *zanupundra pītsu vale gaḍḍamu*, a beard the colour of jute.

**zaptī**, distraint. Hindustani; also *zaftī, zaftu*.

**zaptizavānu**, bailiff.

**zaraguṭa, zaruguṭa**, to move, to pass, to happen, to go on, to be finished. *ani, zaragutsunnādu*, as he spoke he stepped forward; *bhuctici zaragaca*, not being able to manage for food; *vāḷḷa lēcundā v'utsavālu zaragavu*, without them festivals will not be properly conducted; *atithi: mācu akharu vindu yeppuḍandi? peddamanihi: indācā zarigindē*. Guest: When is our last meal? Gentleman: The last is over.

**zarapuṭa, zarupuṭa**, to pass (time), to perform; causal of *zaraguṭa*. *yēcādaṣi vṛatam niyamamāḍa zarapa valenu*, the eleventh day fast must be properly performed.

**zari**, gold or silver lace.

**zarigintsuṭa**, to conduct, to execute, carry on.

**zarimānā**, a fine. Hindustani; also *zulmāna, jarimānā*.

**zarugubāṭu**, subsistence; also *zarugubāḍi*.

**zarūru**, urgent. Hindustani.

**zata**, a pair.

**zatapaḍuṭa**, to pair off, to agree, to unite. *vānīci zatapaḍināru*, they joined him.

**zaṭṭi**, a contract. Hindustani. *dhá-nyam zaṭṭi puttsucunṭáru*, they take grain contracts.

**zaṭṭu**, party, clique, team. *má zaṭṭuló coṭṭavállanu chérisucó cúḍadu*, we don't want new members in our party; *i v'úlló pókhiril andaru zaṭṭu v'unndru*, all the blackguards in this village have formed a clique; *cricēṭṭu zaṭṭu*, a cricket team.

**zava**, frame. *zavacaṭṭuṭa*, to frame. *zavadduṭa*, to transgress, disobey.

**zavábu**, answer. Hindustani; also *javábu*. *yeduru zavábu*, back-chat.

**zavábudári**, responsibility. Hindustani. *rúpáyici mátramé nenu zavábudári chéstánu*, I will be responsible only for one rupee; *zavábudári pani antá nádi*, I take the whole responsibility.

**zavábudáriléni**, non-liability. A legal term.

**zavábudáruḍu**, person responsible, surety. Hindustani.

**zavábunivisu**, **zavábuvisu**, clerk. Hindustani. This is an obsolete word. It is used in the old records of the clerks who wrote down the Collector's orders or replies (*zavábulu*).

**zavánu**, peon, bailiff, constable; also *javánu*. *zapti zavánu voll antá chemaṭṭu paṭṭēt aṭṭuḍa parugettutú v'unnádu*, the bailiff comes running all of a sweat.

**zavvanamu**, youth. Corrupt Skt., cf. *yuva*. Also *javvanamu*.

**zavvani**, damsel. Also *zavardlu*, cf. *yuvati*. Also *javvani*.

**zábítá**, list. Hindustani. *rimishanarla zábíta tayáru chéyintsadámlo cāvalasín anta sommu rábaṭṭa vatstsunu*, we can make quite a tidy sum when we come to prepare the remission list.

**zábú**, letter. Hindustani.

**záda**, trace, clue, track. *aḍugula záda*, footsteps; *viḍu tanḍri zádaḡá n'unnádu*, he is cut on his father's pattern; *zádaḡá cheppuṭa*, to supply a clue; *mí záda vetuccunṭi y'icacāḍi parugettucuni vachchinánu*, I have come running here on your tracks; *itaḍu vaca véla mana záda tiyyaḍāṁci pampinchina véguvāḍai v'unḍa vats-*

*tsunu*, he may be a spy sent out to trace us.

**zádi**, a jar.

**záḍintsuṭa**, to flap, to twit. *códi reccalanu záḍintsutunnadi*, the fowl is flapping its wings; *nenu vānins diṭṭamḡá záḍinchinānu*, I ticked him off properly.

**záḡá**, room, space.

**záḡáramu**, vigil. *nenu ptnugutó záḡáram chésin aṭṭu tellavárin dáca méluḡó lédu*, I can't lie awake till dawn like a man watching a corpse; *Dévuḍu gulḡalló dévullanu ráti bommal anṭáru*; *záḡárdlu chésté vāllu zabbu chéstund anṭáru*, they (Europeans) call the gods in the temples stone images; they say keeping vigils is bad for the health.

**záḡárucata**, wakefulness.

**záḡu**, delay.

**zájicāya**, nutmeg. Skt.

**zála**, fishing-net.

**zálacarra**, open-work in stone, tracery.

**záli**, pity, love. *vacilu: óri dongá, nenu y'ichchinadi edca póte nēcu y'incá ḡabb evaru istáru rá? gumásta: yeváru y'istára? mí pártḡilu y'istáru; váru mí svabhávam yeruguduru ganuca ná mida záli talachi yémaina y'istú v'unṭáru*. Pleader: Thief, if I don't give you money, who will? Pleader's Clerk: Who will give it? Why, your clients. They know your character and take pity on me and give me something or other. *páḡam vinini tsisté nácu záli véstú v'unnádi*, I pity him; *itanici chevuḍu rávaḡam tsisté záli véstú v'unnádi*, I pity him for being deaf. *ocaḡu: Lacshmayya tsisté nácu záli véstundi. incóḡu: yenducu? ocaḡu: Lacshmayya yédu bháshalu nértsuconnádu. chésucunna peḡlám ataḡini occa máṭ aind máḡlāḡan iyyadu*. First Hindu: I pity Lakshmayya. Second Hindu: Why? First Hindu: Lakshmayya has learnt seven languages but his wife won't let him get in a word in any of them.

**zálu**, stream, rivulet.

**záluṇu**, it is enough for *tsáluṇu*.

**záma**, guava; also *jéma*.

**zámináru**, surety.

**záminu**, bail, security. Hindustani.



*adhicamaina zámínu*, additional security. In the Ceded Districts a ryotvari holding. They say *ná zámínu*, my land, instead of *ná jiráyati*.

**zámínucattu**, bail-bond.

**zámý**, watch (period of time). The day is divided into four watches. The first watch ends about 9 a.m., the second at noon, the third about 3 p.m., the last at sunset, the night is similarly divided. So *rendu zámulu* is midday or midnight; *tellavári zámuna* is the morning. Witnesses in court usually reckon time by *zamus*.

**záríchembu**, pot with a spout. Also written *jhárichembu*.

**zárúdu**, adulterer; also *járuđu*. Skt. The feminine is *zárini*, *járimi*, adulteress, prostitute. *zárinula vadda sangítam v'unđadam chéta cula stril adi nichamgá yenchí*, *sangítam nértsucóca póvadam valla purushulu sangítanic dā pađi véşyalu sangítámi purushulanu tama valaló pađa véscúvadáni sádhanaṁgá chésucúvadáni*, *taṭastham autú v'unmadi*, music being the province of prostitutes our women look upon it as low and won't practise it; and the men go to courtesans' houses after music and then fall into the net spread by the courtesans, who use music as a means of subjugation.

**zárugóchi**, slip-truss. It is supposed to be improper. *mtvóđu mokhánni vibhúti peṭṭadu*, *zárugóchi peṭṭutáđu*; *monna búdsula sóđu tođucconi paṭṭa pagalu vídhiló munchi vellutú v'unte nénu caḷláré tsúchinánu*, your boy does not powder his face with ashes. He wears a slip-truss. The other day I saw him with my own eyes going down the street in broad daylight in boots.

**zárumuđi**, slip-knot; from *záruta*, to slip, and *muđi*, knot. *adi zárumuđi cáđá? cáđu, gaṭṭi muđi*, is that a slip-knot? No, a firm knot.

**záruta**, to slip; *zára víđutsuṭa*, to let slip; *zárutundi*, it is slippery; *talacu záru debba tagilindi*, a glancing blow on the head; *buradaló cálu zári pađ-đáđu*, he lost his footing in the mud; *cálu zárité tisucó vatstsumu gámi nóru zárité tisucó cúđadu*, a slip of the foot may be recovered but not a slip of the

tongue (*il vaut mieux glisser du pied que de la langue*).

**záva**, gruel.

**zebba**, shoulder. Sometimes written *zabba*. The vowel is indeterminate between *a* and *e*. *zabbapusṭi*, muscular strength. *zebbayemuca*, the shoulder-blade.

**zelaga**, leech; sometimes written *zalaga*, the vowel being indeterminate. Also *jelaga*.

**zompamu**, cluster of twigs or bamboos. **zonna**, the great millet, *cholum* in Tamil and Anglo-Indian, *jowari* in Anglo-Indian Hindustani; for the grain the plural *zonalu* is used. *moccasonna*, maize; *sonna* is a hardy crop. As the proverb says: *cshánamuna zonna, varshamuna vađu*, paddy when there is rain, when there is none *cholum*.

**zócóṭṭuṭa**, to hush (a child).

**zócyamu**, connexion, business, interference, concern; also *zôli*, *jócyamu*, *áyana yé zócyamu caluga chésucúcúndá yevaru vacchinda, māḷáđutú, rúshí lđgu yeppuđu purandlu mundu peṭṭucuni tsaduvucuntú cúrtsuntáđu*, he always sits reading with the Puranas in front of him like a rishi and has no dealings with any one who comes and talks; *míru zócyam caluga chésucóca pillavánni nénu penchin aṭṭ allá pentsan isté*, if you will mind your own business and leave the rearing of the child to me; *induló nácu zócyam léđu* is what the Collector says when petitioners bring a petition about a matter for the civil courts or the taluk boards; it is no concern of mine; *nívu yevari zócyamunacu vélla cúđadu*, keep yourself to yourself.

**zódintsuṭa**, to join, to clasp; from *zóđu*, pair. *chétulu zódintsuṭa*, to fold the hands (as in *namascáramu*, salutation).

**zóđu**, pair. *sancella zóđu*, a pair of fetters; (*cheppula*) *zóđu*, pair of patens; (*sulóchanamula*) *zóđu*, pair of spectacles.

**zôli**, concern, business, connexion; also *zócyamu*. *váni zôlici pó vaddu*, have nothing to do with him; *adi ní zôli cáđu*, that is no concern of yours; *ní zôli nácc accara léđu*, I don't want to have anything to do with you; *á v'uttaram zôli manac enducu?* what

have we to do with that letter? *a pīttsavāddu ná zólíci rádu lé*, I am not concerned with that lunatic; *ná zólíci yevaru rá cúdaḍu*, I won't have any one meddling.

**zóríga**, gadfly. *simhamu pacca zóríga unḍina mádiri*, like the gadfly near the lion (safety near the strong).

**zóru**, force, violence. *y'i dēṣamulō ativāguḍuvdlla gadabiḍa zórígá v'unm-adi*, the extremists are making much noise in this country.

**zósýamu**, astrology. Skt.

**zósýuḍu**, astrologer.

**zó zó**, hush hush; onomatopoeic.

**zulmáná**, fine. Hindustani; also *zari-máná*, *jarimáná*. *mējistréṭu zulmáná vēsté Gavarnamēṭuvárici lābham calu-gutundi*, magisterial fines are Government revenue; *chhārjī shīṭu chési padi rūpáyalu zulmáná véyinchindru*, they put in a charge-sheet and got a fine of Rs. 10 imposed.

**zum**, hum; onomatopoeic. *tēṇēṭiga zumcāram chéyutsumnādi*, bees hum.

**zunnu**, honey-comb, cheese, any close-pressed article of diet. *pulizunnu*, tiger's milk cheese (an unobtainable luxury).

**zurruṭa**, to suck up. *vādu paramān-namu zurrutsumnāḍu*, he is sucking up the milk-rice.

**zuṭṭu**, the top-knot worn by men; convenient to catch hold of in a fight. *zuṭṭu paṭṭi sommu aḍigināḍu*, he pressed him for payment (taking him by the hair); *zuṭṭu paṭṭuconi vanga tīyutsumnāḍu*, he has got him by the top-knot and is bending him down.

**zúdamu**, gambling. Corrupt Skt. for *dyūtam*. *zúdamu, pānamu, asatyamu modalaina dushcāryamulu*, gambling, drink, untruthfulness, and the rest of the vices.

**zúdamáḍuṭa**, to gamble. *zúdamáḍi rózucu nālugu rūpáyalu gelustānu*, I win four rupees a day at games of chance.

**zúdāri**, gambler.

**zúlu**, mane. The Anglo-Indian jool for horse-cloth is derived from this.

**zúpuṭa**, euphonic for *tsúpuṭa*, to show. This is not misapplied euphony. Telugu is spoilt by its harsh *ts* and *ch*. Could anything be uglier than *tsútsu-tsu*, seeing, the present participle of *tsútsuṭa*, to see?

## APPENDIX

### *Familiar phrases with the nearest equivalents in Telugu.*

#### A

He is abroad, *vaḍu parādēṣam and unnaḍu*.  
 The food does not agree with him, *i tindi vānici giṭṭadu*.  
 Agreeing like cats and dogs, *nippucu nillacu v'unḍe snēhamu*.  
 Alpha and omega, *ādyantālu*.  
 An anatomy (thin man), *gunṭanacca*.  
 An angel of death, *mrityu dēvata*.  
 My good angel, *nā pāliti daivamu*.  
 Anno Domini, *āna*.  
 In the article of death, *marandvasthalō*.  
 Asking for trouble, *tongunna suncari tala mūta dimpum annaṭṭu*.

#### B

Back-chat, *yeduru zavābu*.  
 Bag and baggage, *mūta mulle*.  
 His bark is worse than his bite, *morigē cucca carava nēradu*.  
 On his beam ends, *tsūḍa tsuṭṭamu, mocca daivamu lēdu*.  
 Every one must bear his own cross, *yevari nillalō vāre munaga valenu*.  
 To make a beast of oneself, *gaddi tinuṭa*.  
 Beating about the bush, *tsallacu vach-chi munta dātsuonn aṭṭu* (hiding the pot when you have come for the buttermilk).  
 Don't believe all you hear, *vinnavi anni viṣvasintsa rāḍu*.  
 Benefits are soon forgotten, *yeppaṭi mēlu appaticē*.  
 Better late than never, *puṭṭina y'inmā-lacu purushuḍu yagnyamu chēsinaḍu*.  
 Between the devil and the deep sea, *venuccacu vellitē tanmu, mundu vastē pōṭu*.  
 Between you and me, *y'i sangati mana y'iddarilōnē v'unḍa valenu sumi*.  
 Billing and cooing, *chandra chacōra nyāyamu* (the way of the partridge with the moon).  
 I haven't told a little bird, *vacca piṭṭatō cheppa lēdu*.  
 Killing two birds with one stone, *manamaḍu nērsucunn aṭṭu, avvacu durada ttrin aṭṭu* (like the boy who scratched

his granny's back by writing his lessons on it). *ēca criyā dvyarthacāri*.  
 Birds of a feather flock together, *nattagullal anni vaca rēvuna, mutyapu chip-pal anni vaca rēvuna* (all the common shells on one bank, all the pearl oysters on another). *nīru nīru vancanē pārutundi* (water flows to water).  
 The biter bit, *eccirintsu pōyi vellacila paddāḍ aṭa* (went up to mock and fell on his back).  
 Biting off more than you can chew, *ācali acāṣam anta, gontuca sūdi bezzam anta* (hunger as high as heaven, a gullet the size of a needle's eye).  
 He looked black at me, *nannu tsūchi mukham māḍchindaḍu*.  
 Blessed are the meek, *ahimsa parama dharmam*.  
 In the land of the blind the one-eyed man is king, *turucalu lēni v'ūllō Dūḍē-culavāḍu Sahib Miyyā*.  
 His blood was up, *vānici vāllu maṇḍi-naḍi*.  
 Blow upon blow, trouble upon trouble, *gōrutuṣṭu pai rōcaṭi pōṭu* (the blow of a pestle on a whitlow).  
 A blow for a blow, *vēṭacu vēṭu*.  
 Great boaster, little doer, *māṭalu cōṭalu dāṭutavi, cāḷlu caḍapa dāṭa lēvu* (his words breach forts, his feet do not pass his threshold).  
 Burning your boats behind you, *yēru dāṭi teppa tagala vēsinaṭṭu*.  
 A bolt from the blue, *adhāttugā vach-china pidugu*.  
 To bore to death, *prānamu tiyūṭa* (take one's life).  
 Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth, *puṭṭubhōghi*.  
 He who goes a-borrowing goes a-sorrowing, *yervu sommu paruvu chēṭu*.  
 A bragadoccio, *yugḍanāṭi Yudhish-tharuḍu*.  
 I haven't a brass farthing, *nācu guḍḍi gavva lēdu*.  
 Brave heart in old body, *mudi mānu chēva* (the core of an old tree is sound).

Broad daylight, *paṭṭapagalu*.  
 A broken reed, *munaga comma*.  
 You brute! *paṣuprāyaḍavā!*  
 To bubble over with joy, *santōsham*  
*anta pongiporli pōvūta*.  
 He is busy, *paṇi mīda v'unnāru*.  
 But me no buts, *nī cānulu gṇulu*  
*dūramgā peṭṭu*.  
 Butter won't melt in his mouth, *venna*  
*peṭṭitē mīnga lēdu*.  
 Let bygones be bygones, *poyyed' ellā*  
*pōn i*.

## C

Capping a story, *idugō pul antē adugō*  
*tōc annaṭṭu*.  
 I don't care a bit, *nāc ēmi lacshyam lēdu*.  
 A cat's paw, *savati bidda cheyyi* (step-  
 child's hand).  
 Like cats and dogs, *nippucu nīllacu*  
*v'undē snēham* (the friendship of fire  
 and water).  
 To rain cats and dogs, *cumbhapōtagā*  
*curiyūta* (to rain pitchers).  
 Castles in the air, *gontemma cōricalu*.  
 He will catch it, *tālam paṭṭistāḍu* (catch  
 the cymbal).  
 Caught between two fires, *mundarici*  
*vastē goyyi, venaccu pōtē nuyyi* (a pit  
 before, a well behind).  
 To rise to celebrity, *vāsic eccūta*.  
 Charity begins at home, *tana talupu tisi*,  
*porigintīci peṭṭi, rātri antā cuccalu*  
*tōlutu cūrṭsum aṭṭu* (lent his neigh-  
 bour his front door and spent the  
 night chasing dogs away).  
 Cheese-paring, *tarimiḍi paṭṭin appuḍu*  
*rālina poḍum v'urīce pō lēdu* (collecting  
 the lathe shavings).  
 Taking the chestnuts out of the fire,  
*tana cheyyi cālutund ani, savatibidda*  
*chētītō caliya peṭṭinad aṭa* (thinking  
 it would burn her own hand she made  
 the stepchild put her hand in).  
 She has neither chick nor child, *dānīci*  
*biddapāpulu lēru*.  
 Stop your clack, *nī loḍaloḍa mānu*.  
 To clinch a bargain, *bēram āḍuṭa*.  
 Clotted nonsense, *unmatta pralāpa-*  
*mulu*.  
 No concern of yours, *nī zōli cādu*.  
 Cut your coat according to your cloth,  
*caligītē cālḷu muyyi, lēca pōtē mōcālḷu*  
*muyyi* (cover your feet if you can; if

not, your knees). *dyamu telisi vya-*  
*yamu* (knowing your income your  
 expenditure).

The cobbler's wife is the worst shod,  
*māḍigavāḍi dlu mādhi cālīci cheppu lēdu*.  
 He paid them in their own coin, *sarici*  
*sari chēsīnāḍu*.

To come down in the world, *hina*  
*daṣacu vatstsūta. metta nālḷu pōyi-*  
*navi, chetta nālḷu vachchinavi* (mattress  
 days are gone, straw days have come).  
 A great come-down, an anti-climax,  
*diviṭi cinda dipālu*.

He commands respect, *vānīci māṭa*  
*sāgutundi*.

Conceited ass! *pogarabōtu vedhava!*

I count on your kindness, *mī dayamu*  
*nammucunnānu*.

Counting your chickens before they  
 are hatched, *puṭṭani biddacu pēru peṭṭu-*  
*tāḍu* (or *pūsalu caṭṭin aṭṭu*), naming  
 (or putting beads on) the unborn  
 child. *āhī lēdu, tsūlū lēdu, coḍucu pēru*  
*Sōmalingam* (no wife, no conception,  
 but the child's name is Sōmalingam).  
*chēlō patti v'undagānē Pōlici mūdū*  
*mūḷḷu, nācu āru mūḷḷu annaṭṭu* (like  
 the man who said three ells of cloth  
 for Pōli and three for me when the  
 cotton was still on the field).

They can't put two coppers together,  
*vāllacu nālugu ḍabbulu yērucōvaḍam*  
*chēta cādu*.

You have got the credit, *nicu pēru dac-*  
*cinadi*.

All the credit and none of the work,  
*amarchinadāntlō attagāru vēlu peṭṭi-*  
*nadi* (the mother-in-law put her finger  
 into the dish the daughter-in-law had  
 prepared).

To creep like an ant, *chīma lāgu prā-*  
*cuṭa*.

He is crestfallen, *vāni moham māḍi-*  
*pōyindi* (or *chīnapōyindi*).

Criticism is very easy, *nerasulu vedaci-*  
*paṭṭu tālica*.

Crocodile tears, *atta tsastē coḍalu yēḍ-*  
*chin aṭṭu* (like the daughter-in-law  
 crying at her mother-in-law's death).

Every man has to bear his own cross.  
*yevari paiguḍḍa vārici baruvē* (every  
 one's mantle is heavy to himself).  
*yevari nīḷlālō vāru munaga vale* (every  
 one has to bathe in his own water).

The crow thinks her own bird fairest, *cāci pilla cācici muddu*.

As the crow flies, *cāci vale sūtigā pōté*.  
Crying before you are hurt, *cōttuca munupé yēdtsuṭa*.

Crying over spilt milk, *aina panici chīnchēvādu alpa buddhi galavādu*.

Much cry and little wool, *utta goḍḍucu arupul eccuva* (the barren cow lows loudest).

To pass current, *chelluṭa*.

## D

To look daggers, *urimi tsūtsuṭa* (to look thunder).

Dancing to his tune, *vādu pāḍinadi pāṭa, āḍinadi āṭa*.

In mortal danger, *prānamu midici vachchindi*.

A Daniel come to judgement, *Brūha-spiti*.

Any day will do, *aité ādivāram, cācunṭe sōmavāram*.

Day or night; *rēpō māpō*.

Wishing himself dead, *jivānici v'usūrum anṭu*.

Deep sleep, *gādha nidra*.

To run like a deer, *lēḍi lāgu parugettūṭa*.

In the seventh heaven of delight, *bramhānandamā v'umnaḍi*.

Possessed by a devil, *dayyamu paṭṭina*.

Diamond cut diamond, *mani manitō coyya valenu*.

A diamond on a dunghill, *cuppalo mānīcyam*.

Dignity and decorum, *paruvā pratishṭhā*.

Dignity and impudence, *yēnuguni tsūchi cuccalu moriṅgaṭṭu* (like dogs barking at an elephant).

A dinner of herbs where love is, *pritiṭō peṭṭinadi piḍiceḍi tsālumu*.

Throw dirt and some will stick, *pai-paḍḍa māṭa, māḍi paḍḍa niḷḷu pōṭavā?* (the word let fall, the water let into the seed-bed).

Distance lends enchantment to the view, *dūrapu conḍalu munupu* (distant hills are smooth).

Documentary support, *daṣṭavēzula ādhāramu*.

To go to the dogs, *bhrasṭhāi pōvuṭa*.

Dog-tired, *visigī vēsari*.

Let sleeping dogs lie, *tungunna suncari*

*tala mūṭa dimpum annaṭṭu* (like the man who asked the sleeping toll-keeper to give him a hand with his head-bundle).

Give a dog a bad name and hang him, *vachchina vādu tsachchindā pōdu* (a bad name will stick to you till you die).

Down and out, *tsūda tsuṭṭamu, mocca daivamu lēdu* (no relation to see, no God to call upon).

On a downhill course, *chhina ḍaṣalō*.

He dotes on her, *dāni mīda prānamulu viḍuṣṭādu* (he gives out his life on her).

The only drawback, *unna lōpam allā*.

Dressed up to one's eyes, *talacu minchina vēshḍalu vēsi*.

I gave him a good dressing down, *vānini ḍiṭṭamḍa ṣḍḍinchindamu*.

To be drowned in a sea of sorrows, *dukkha samudramlō munigī pōvuṭa*.

## E

To set by the ears, *pōṭilu peṭṭuṭa*.

Too many for an embassy, too few for an army, *gōchici pedda, angavastramucu chimma* (big for a loin-cloth, small for a mantle).

Eyes have they but they see not, they have ears but they hear not, *cani guḍḍi, vimi chevuḍu*.

Within eyeshot, *tsūpu mēra dūramlō*.

## F

His face fell, *vāni mocam mūḍi pōyindi*.  
Fair and foul, fair means or foul, *nyāyabhayamulu* (fair words and threats). *uppani māṭa cheppi, tsappani māṭa cheppi* (saying saīt words, saying insipid words).

Falling into your own trap, *yevaru travucunna gōṭilō vārē paḍḍaṭṭu*.

Falling out of the frying-pan into the fire, *mundara pallam, venuca miṭṭa* (precipice in front, cliff behind). *adi dummu* (dust) *idi cummu* (ashes).

Familiarity breeds contempt, *ati parichaya avagnyata* (Skt.). *peraṭi cheṭṭu mandacu rādu* (the tree that grows in your backyard is no good for medicine).

His father's son, *ā tanḍri coḍucu*.

There is no one without faults, *tappulē-nivāru dharaṇilō lēru*.

Do me the favour, *daya cheyyaṇḍi*.

Having no fear of God or man, *iha-parādulacu veraca*.

Feast one day, physic the next, *oca nádu vindu, oca nádu mandu*.

You could have knocked me down with a feather, *piḍuguvanti vartamānamu* (news like a thunderbolt).

A poor feeder, *súcshma bhōjanuḍu*.

Sitting on the fence, *gōḍa midī pilli* (the cat on the wall).

A fig for . . ., *yēdisinattē v'unnadi*.

The finger of God, *Daiva yatnamu*.

Pouring oil on the flames, *agnilō ājyam* (Skt. for ghee) *pōsinattu*.

The flame of passion, *cāmagni*.

All flesh is grass, *dēham nīrubugga vanṭiḍi* (the body is like a water-bubble).

A fly in a spider's web, *sālegūṭlō paḍḍa y'iga*.

A reproof entereth more into a wise man than a hundred stripes into a fool, *manchivānīci mātē mandu* (a word is medicine to a good man).

A fool's mouth calleth for stripes, *nāluca, nāluca, vīpucu debbalu tēca* (tongue, tongue, do not bring blows on my back).

Fools laugh at their own sport, *yevari verri vārici ānandam* (every one's folly is pleasant to him).

(Famine) my foot, *cshāmālu gīmālu*.

Fortunatus's cap, *ivi mānu* (the tree that gives all one wishes).

Fortune favours the brave, *dhairyam sarvatra sādhaḥcamu* (a Skt. proverb meaning 'courage is always a means of success').

They poked fun at him, *vānīni yegatā-licī paṭṭinchināru*.

Your funeral, not mine, *yevari nīllālō vārē munaga valēnu* (every one must dip in his own water).

What a fuss! *yenta brahmāndam!*

### G

No gains without pains, *cashtī phālī*. (A Skt. proverb meaning 'from labour fruit'.)

All his geese are swans, *tā valasinadi Rāmbha, tā munaginadi Ganga* (his sweetheart is a Rāmā, his river is the Ganges).

I can't get on without it, *idi lēnīdi nācu āḡadu*.

They don't get on, *vārici vārici posaga lēdu* (*ciṭṭadu*).

Looking a gift-horse in the mouth, *punyānīci puṭṭēd istē piṭṭsa cuntsam anī piḍul dāin aṭṭu* (like the mān who fought about the measure being false when they gave him a quarter of grain gratis).

Give a dog a bad name and hang him, *vachchina vādu tsachchind pōdu*.

Giving yourself away, *gummadicāyalu dōnga antē bhuzādu tānē paṭṭi tsūtsucunādu* (feeling your own shoulders when pumpkin-thief is mentioned).

God sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust, *varici vaca vānā, v'ūḍacu vaca vānā?* (is there one rain for rice and another for weeds?).

God knoweth the secrets of the heart, *lōguṭṭu Perumāḷlacu yeruca*.

God's own country, *carmabhūmī* (India).

God's truth, *Rāma vācyam*.

A God-given opportunity, *daivicamḡ labhinchina samayam*.

All is not gold that glitters, *calla paṣiḍici cānti menḍu* (false gold glitters most).

The Golden Age, *crūtayugamu*.

The good old times, *vachché cālamu canna vachchina cālamu mēlu* (the past is better than the future).

It is all for your good, *id anta nī bāgu cōsamē*.

Good wine needs no bush, *ṣagam erigina brāhmanūnici zandem ēlā?* (the experienced Brahmin needs no sacred thread).

To return good for evil, *apacārici upa-cāramu*.

Killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, *podugu cōsi pālu tāḡin aṭṭu* (like cutting the udder to get at the milk).

What he says is gospel, *Vissanna cheppinādi Vēda*.

Teach your grandmother to suck eggs, *tātacu dagga nērpa valēnā?*

In their gratitude is our great reward, *vāri crūtagnyatālō mā y'uttama prati-phalamu*.

On this side of the grave, *iham andu*.

A Green marriage, *Gandharva vivāhamu*.

One foot in the grave, *cāṭici caḷḷu tsā-tsuconi* (stretching the feet towards the cemetery). *ūru pomm aṇṇundi, cādu ramm aṇṇundi* (the village says 'go', the cemetery says 'come').

Grinding his teeth, *paṇḍu paṭapaṭa corucusu*.

Ground and glebe, *mānydhū maḷḷū*.

I will be on my guard, *nā jāgrata mīda v'untānu*.

## H

The play without Hamlet, *divvena tīsina gūḍu* (the niche without the lamp).

Hand and glove, *chandra chacōra nyāyamugā* (like the moon and the partridge).

I don't care a hang, *nācu ventruca māttram* (the measure of a hair to me).

Hard words break no bones, *tiṭṭi tsachinavāḍu lēḍu* (no one yet died of hard words).

I will settle your hash, *nī paṇi paṭṭi-stānu*.

Make hay while the sun shines, *gāli vachchin appuḍu tūrpāra paṭṭucō valenu* (winnow when the wind comes).

No two heads are made alike, *burracu vaca gunamu*.

My head swims, *nā tala tirugutundi* (tirugutunnadi).

It has gone to my head, *talac eccinadi*. Without head or tail, *tala tōca lēni*.

Burying your head in the sand, *pilli caṇḍu mīsuconi pālu tāguṭa* (the cat drinking milk with its eyes shut).

Heart of oak, *mudī mānu chēva*.

To work with heart and soul, *oḷḷu vanchi paṇi cheyyuṭa*.

To set one's heart on, *manassu paṭṭuta*.

A merry heart goes all the way, *santōsham sagam balamu* (joy is half one's strength).

My heart was in my mouth, *nā prānamu tallaḍillinadi*.

Better a dinner of herbs where love is than a stalled ox and hatred thereby, *prīṭitō peṭṭinadi piḍic eḷē tsāḷumu* (a handful is enough if given with love).

Herculean labours, *Bhagīratha prayatnamulu*.

Where shall I hide my head? *yē boccalō dūrutānu?*

Hidebound (conservative), *gaḍḍacaṭ-ṭina* (cansarvaṭṭu).

Hoist with your own petard, *yevaru travvucunna gōṭilō vāṛē paḍḍaṭṭu* (like a man falling into a trap-pit he has dug himself).

By hook or by crook, *nyāyabhayamulugā*.

Putting the cart before the horse, *gurramu tōcanu caḷḷemu peṭṭinaṭṭu* (like putting the bridle on the horse's tail).

House and home, *illivācili*.

He has cleaned me out of house and home, *illu gulla ainadi*.

A house-warming, *grihapravēsamu*.

Humble pie, *cuccina pēnu* (a crushed louse).

Hunger is the best sauce, *dāli ruchi yerugadu* (hunger does not distinguish tastes).

To hunt high and low, *nalumukhāla vetuṭa*.

Holding with the hare and hunting with the hounds, *inivāḍmi lēpi donga chēṭici carra y'ichchin aṭṭu* (like waking the master and giving the thief a stick).

## I

That will cut no ice, *ā pappu uḍucadu* (that porridge won't boil).

Idleness is the root of all evil, *durmārga-munacu tandri baddhacamū*.

He is seriously ill, *atanici voḷḷu baluvugā n'unnadi* (his body is heavy).

To take a thing ill, *pāṭigā paṭṭuta*.

He is the image of his father, *vāḍu tandri atstu*.

He is in for it, *adi vāniēṭi tappadu*.

The Iron Age, *caliyugamu*.

## J

Jack of all trades and master of none, *ubhaya bhrashṭutam y'upparasanyāsitvam* (navvydom and halidom, Jack of two trades and master of neither; of a navvy turned sanyasi).

I will dust your jacket for you, *nī dummū duluputānu*.

To beat to a jelly, *pinḍi pinḍugā dan-tuṭa* (to beat to a paste).

Job's comforters, *ārchēvāru gāni tīrchē-vāru lēru* (people who ally but do not assuage).

Justice incarnate, *Nyāyamūrti*.

## K

Keep yourself to yourself, *yevari zócyamunacu vellacu*.

We keep ourselves to ourselves, *pardyi-vállatō sahavdsam cheyyamu*.

To kick over the traces, *haddu miri pravartintsuṭa*.

Woe to thee, O land, when thy king is a child, *bahu náyacam, strī ndyacam, bála náyacam* (the rule of many, of a woman, of a child).

Kith and kin, *tsuṭṭapaccamulu*.

## L

Golden lads and lasses, *baṅḍaru chin-navállu*.

It's a long lane that has no turning, *chicaṭi connállu vennela connállu*.

Laughing in his sleeve, *lólópala navutu*.

His word is law, *dyana máṭacu yeduru lédu* (there is no gainsaying him).

*Nandi antē Nandi, pandi antē pandi* (if he says it is Siva's bull it is Siva's bull, if he says it is a pig it is a pig).

To give a leg up, *paici legatṭyuta*.

\*On his last legs, *tsūda tsuṭṭamū, mocca daivamū lédu* (no relation to call on, no God to call upon).

To lend an ear, *chevi ogguṭa*.

The lesser evil, *guḍḍilō mella* (better squint than be blind).

One lie makes many, *oca abaddhamu cammaḍānacū veyyi abaddhālu oḍ valenu*.

To lie like a trooper, *yugāla nāṭi Yud-hishṭharuḍu*.

Life is sweet to all, *yevari prānamu vḍrici tṭpu*.

While there is life there is hope, *prānamu v'unḍē varacu bhayḍmu lédu*.

What is life without honour? *mānamu pōyina venuca prānam enducu?*

Though it cost me my life, *nā prānamu pōyina*.

It came to light, *baṭṭabaḍinadi*.

Lightly come, lightly go, *vachchina dōvanē pōtundi*.

Falling into the lion's mouth, *dāga pōyi, talāri y'inṭlō dūrināḍ ata* (going to hide he got into the policeman's house).

Putting your head into the lion's mouth, *rōtlō burra peṭṭuṭa* (putting your head into the mortar).

Half a loaf is better than no bread, *guḍḍilō mella* (better squint than be blind).

Lock, stock, and barrel, *illū vācilli* (house and hall).

Long in the tooth, *vayasu mudirindi*.  
A long-winded story, *Conḍavīṭi chēn-trādu* (Kondavidu well-rope, of a proverbially deep well like the well of San Patrizio at Orvieto).

Look before you leap, *illu caṭṭi tsūdu, peḷḷi chēsi tsūdu* (look before you marry or build). *cūrtsunḍi paḍucō valenu* (sit before you lie).

Looking a gift-horse in the mouth, *puṭṭeḍu punyānic istē pūtsa cuntsam ani picul dḍin aṭṭu* (like disputing the measure when taking a gift of grain).

What bad luck! *id eccāḍi grahachāram!*

## M

Her maiden name, *puṭṭinṭi pēru*.

Man proposes, God disposes, *tān ocaṭi talistē, Daivamu ocaṭi talachinadi*.

A mare's nest, *gurrapu gūdu*.

Like master like man, *Rāmuni vanṭi Rāzu v'unṭē, Hanumantuni vanṭi baṇṭu appuḍē v'unṭādu*.

One man's meat is another man's poison, *ocanici y'iguru cūra y'ishṭamu, ocanici pūlusu cūra*.

Many men many minds, *burracu vaca gunamu*.

There is no medicine for a mind diseased, *manōvyādhici mandu lédu*.

The meek shall inherit the earth, *vinayam lōca vaṣyam*.

Milk from a stone, *atti pūchinaṭṭu* (flowers from a banyan).

Crying over spilt milk, *gatamu gurinchi vichārintsuṭa*.

Money rules the world, *dhana mūlam idam jagat* (Skt.). *ḍabbu prāmānacū lancē* (money is the link of life).

Monkey tricks, *nacca-jittulu*.

Moral influence, *iḍḍu lēni caṭṭu, cōla lēni peṭṭu* (tying up without a rope and hitting without a missile).

Mortal peril, *prāna sancaṭam*.

Making a mountain out of a mole-hill, *gōraṇṭa v'unṭē conḍanta cheyyuṭa* (making a mountain out of a thing the height of a nail).



I shall move off to-morrow, *répu nénu prayānam*.

He has another move up his sleeve, *vānici vére yettu v'unnadi*.

Stirring up mud, *ḍuddhamu mīda rāyi vēstē*.

My name is mud, *būḍidālō pōsina panniru ai pōyīnānu* (I have become like rose-water thrown on mud).

To muddle through, *gaṭṭeccintsuṭa* (to climb the bank).

### N

Name and fame, *pérū pratisthalū*.

At dead of night, *artha rātramandu*.

A nod for a wise man, a rod for a fool, *manishic oca māṭa, goḍḍuc oca debba*.

None so blind as those that won't see, *nīdra pōyina vānici lēpa vatstsumu, mēlucunna vānici lēpa lēmu* (you can wake a sleeper but not a man who is awake).

He hunted in every nook and corner, *sandulu gondulu antā veticināḍu*.

Cutting off your nose to spite your own face, *nāluca pīcuconī tsachchemu* (he tore out his own tongue and died).

Cutting off your nose to spite your neighbour's face, *porugu patstsagā v'untē poiḷō nīḷḷu pōsucunāṭṭu* (like pouring water on your own hearth because your neighbour is doing well).

Looking for what is in front of your nose, *vetucupōyina tīga cāḷḷu tsuṭṭuconn aṭṭu* (looking for a creeper twined round your legs).

Nothing doing, *Turaca vidhīlō sanyāsī bhicsha* (a Sanyasi's takings in Muhammedan street).

### O

He has sown his wild oats, *vāḍu cāgi tsallārīna pālu* (he has boiled and cooled his milk).

Ocular demonstration, *pratyacsha pramānamu*.

Old wife's tale, *pucciṭi purānamu*.

Olla podrida, *calagūra gampa*.

Once upon a time, *anagā anagā*.

### P

Enough to try the patience of a saint, *yenta śāntudic aind yeṭṭā cōpam rā-cundā v'untūndi?*

To throw pearls before swine, *pāndici yēḷārd pāmniru giṇḍi?* (rose-water before swine). *gāḍidecu pōsina gandhi poḍi* (scent before an ass). *būḍidālō pōsina pāmniru* (rose-water poured on mud). *cōti chēti pūladāṇa* (a flower-garland in the hand of a monkey).

As easy as shelling peas, *venmalō ven-truca tisināṭṭu* (like drawing a hair out of butter).

The pen is mightier than the sword, *catti vādā, calam vādā?* (is the sword or the pen sharper?). *catti pōṭu tappinā calam pōṭu tappadu* (you may parry the thrust of the sword but not the thrust of the pen).

To the last penny, *vaca dammiḍi migul-tsucōcundā*.

Without a penny to bless himself with, *bhūctici zaragaca. garbhadaridruḍu. caṭicadaridruḍu. pūṭacūṭici gati lēdu. vaṭṭi bitstsagāḍu*.

Robbing Peter to pay Paul; *cāculānu cōṭṭi gāḍḍalacu vēsināṭṭu* (beating the crows and throwing to the kites).

The pick of the class, *clāsulō merica*.

Like a pig flying, *rōcāṭici chiguru paṭṭināṭṭu* (like a pestle blossoming).

I don't care a pin, *nācu gāḍḍi paracatō samānam*.

He who pays the piper calls the tune, *connavādē timnavāḍu* (he who buys eats). *yevari cūḍu tintē vāri mātāl āḍ āḷi*, you must obey the person whose food you eat.

Pitch dark, *conḍanta chīcāṭi* (darkness as high as a hill).

A man of pith, *balāḍḍhyūḍu*.

No pleasing every one, *viḍuvum antē pāmucu cōpam, paṭṭum antē cappacu cōpam* (if you say let go the snake is angry, if you say hold on the frog is angry).

Putting a man in your pocket, *jēbulō vēsuconuṭa*.

One man's meat is another man's poison, *ocānici y'īguru cūra y'ishṭamu, ocānici pulusu cūra*.

He hates me like poison, *nén antē vānici visham*.

A poodle-faker, *āḍavāṇḍa muḍḍi tsuṭṭu tirigēvāḍu*.

You must positively come, *mīru rā-cuntē tīradu*.

What possessed him to do it? *idi cheyyutacu vānic ēmi paṭṭindi?*

I can't possibly stay away, *nēnu vellāca tīradu*.

Smoking in a powder magazine, *ill ecci corivi tippin aṭṭu* (getting on the roof and brandishing a fire-brand).

Practice makes perfect, *abhyāsam cūsū vidya*, also *telisē varacu Brahma vidya*, *telistē cūsū vidya* (difficult when you don't know, easy when you do).

He pressed for payment, *zuṭṭu paṭṭi sommu aḍigināḍu* (seized him by the long hairs).

For our private use, *manacu pratyē-camgā*.

Pros and cons, *sādhaca bhāḍacamulu*.

A providential opportunity, *daivica-mugā labhinchina samayamu*.

Pulling your house about your ears, *compa tīstu v'unnadi*.

He did it on purpose, *yerigi chēsinaḍu*.

A full purse never lacked friends, *cali-ginavārici andaru tsuṭṭālē*.

Purse pride, *dhana madamu*.

Putting the cart before the horse, *ill alucagānē paṇḍuga y'agunā?* (smearing the house does not bring on the festival).

## Q

Considering both sides of a question, *cīḍ enchi mēl enchi*.

Keep it quiet, *gōpyamgā n'unḍa vacamu*.

'Quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi', *yaṭṭā rājā tājhā prajā*.

'Quot homines tot sententiae', *burra cu vaca gunamu*.

## R

It never rains but it pours, *tala caḍaga pōtē vādagalla vāna vembāḍē vachchinadi* (he went out into the rain to wet his head and a hail-storm came along).

Reaping where you have not sown, *dunnē rōzūlālō ḍēṣam mīda pōyi, cōta rōzūlālō cōḍavali paṭṭucumi vachchināḍu*.

They are in reduced circumstances, *vāru nochchi pōyindāru*.

To reel off, *yēcaruvu peṭṭuṭa*.

The remedy is worse than the disease, *conḍānālucacu mandu vēstē unna na-*

*luca uḍi pōyinaṭṭu* (like the tongue coming out when medicine was applied to the uvula).

Revenge is sweet, *teguva Dēvendra padavi* (revenge is very heaven).

The rich hath many friends, *caḷigina-vārici andaru tsuṭṭālē*.

Right or wrong, *tappā y'oppā*.

He is always right, *Nandi antē Nandi, paṇḍi antē paṇḍi* (if he says it is Siva's bull it is Siva's bull, if he says it is a pig it is a pig).

Ripping up old sores, *māripōyina pūṇḍu maḷli rēpinaṭṭu*.

Root and branch, *sammūlam* or *amūlā-gramugā*.

A roundabout way, *tsuṭṭudāri*.

Running with the hare and hunting with the hounds, *iṭṭivḍnni lēpi donga chētici carra y'ichchināṭṭu* (waking his master and handing the thief a stick).

## S

He had his say, *tanūvi tīra māṭṭāḍinaḍu*. Every schoolboy knows, *scūlulō tsadu-vucunnē pillacāyacu samētu adi telu-sunu*.

Scion of a great house, *gōppa y'inṭi biḍḍa*.

To put the screw on, *zuṭṭu paṭṭi sommu aḍaguṭa* (to take by the hairs and demand money).

He puts the screw on, *vāḍu maramē-cugāḍu*.

Between Scylla and Charybdis, *mun-darici vāstē goyyi, venaccu pōtē muiyi*.

Between the devil and the deep sea, *mundara pallam, venuca miṭṭa*.

To be at sea, *ṇisacunnā n'unḍuṭa*.

A word in season, *vīl erigina māṭa*.

Happy is he who serveth not another's will, *svatantramū svargalōcamu*.

To settle a matter at a blow, *ocaṭē ḍebba rēḍē muccalu* (one blow, two pieces).

A black sheep in the flock, *tulast vanamīlō ganṣāi mocca* (hemp among the basil).

As well be hanged for 2 sheep as a lamb, *ḍabbucu vachchina cheyyi vara-hācu vastundi* (the hand that stretches for a pie will stretch for a pagoda).

Every one knows where his own shoe pinches, *gūmivāḍu paḍucunē valla*

*gūnivānīci telusunu* (the cripple knows how he can lie most comfortably).  
 Short and strong, *poṭṭi gaṭṭi*.  
 The taming of the shrew, *gayyālini sādū cheyyuṭa*.  
 Sick at heart, *prānam visigī pōtu*.  
 A sickly sheep infects the flock, *tā chedda cōti vanam anta cherichinadi* (a bad monkey infects the grove).  
 A sight for sore eyes, *camula paṇḍuga*.  
 There is no making a silk purse out of a sow's ear, *Gaṅgalō munigītē cāci hamsa autundā?* (will a crow become a swan by bathing in the Ganges?).  
 Your sin will find you out, *pāpa phalamu anubhāvimpaca tīrunā?*  
 To sing a Te Deum, *jayabhēri vēyuṭa* (to beat the big drum).  
 To sit on thorns, *mullallō cūrtsunduṭa*.  
 Six of one and half a dozen of the other, *i v'ūrici ā v'ūr entō, ā v'ūrici i v'ūr antē* (it is as far from village A to village B as from B to A).  
 At sixes and sevens, *paṇi ārumiḍ ai pōyinadi* (at sixes and threes).  
 The skeleton in the cupboard, *iṅgiṭuṭu*.  
 A slip of the tongue, *nōru sārī* (my tongue having slipped).  
 A slow as a snail, *chīma lāgu pācutāḍu*.  
 He comes up smiling, *yē samudramlō paḍinā tēlumu* (he will float in any sea).  
 Snapping his fingers at me, *nā mogamuna meṭica virichi*.  
 A soldier of fortune, *ayudhōpajīvi*.  
 A Solon, *Brūhaspati*.  
 He is a bit out of sorts, *vāḍ ēmō y'idigā n'unndādu*.  
 Spare the rod and spoil the child, *debbā Dēvendra lōgar*; or *dandam daṣa gunam bhavēt* (both Skt. proverbs often in the mouths of schoolmasters; they mean that boys are the better for a whipping).  
 We are not on speaking terms, *vānīci nācu māṭalu lēvu*.  
 I will show you a turn of speed, *piccabalam* (strength of calf) *tsūpistānu*.  
 Sponging, *atucula bratucu*.  
 Throwing in a sprat to catch a salmon, *ita ginza y'ichchi tāṭi ginza lāgēvāḍu* (a date to catch a palm-fruit; the Indian date is worthless).  
 The willing horse needs no spur, *ichchēvānīci patram vāḍu* (the man

who is making a free gift does not require a document).  
 A man of standing, *gharāna manishi*.  
 The 'status quo ante', *yathā sthiti*.  
 Steady on, *tondara paḍa bōcu*.  
 It is the first step that counts, *nilutsun-ḍaḍānacu zāgā doricitē, cūrtsundāḍānacu appuḍē dorucutundi* (as soon as you have found a place to stand you will find one to sit). *ārambha śūrat-vam* (daring at the outset).  
 To stick like a leech (or limpet), *ūḍuga vittanamū vantiṭvāḍu* (a man who sticks like an uduga seed). *cālu paṭṭu-comi lāgitē, tsūru paṭṭu-comi vēlāḍēvāḍu* (when they pulled him away by the legs he clung to the eaves).  
 Locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen, *gata jala sētubandhan-namu* (damming after the flood has passed).  
 They come of a bad stock, *Lancalō puṭṭinavār ella rācshasulē* (all who are born in Lanka are demons).  
 Failing between two stools, *gōchirā-pedda, āngavastramucu chinna* (large for a loin-cloth, small for a mantle).  
 It will make a long story, *adī y'oca Bhāratam agunu* (this will be as long as the Mahabharata).  
 The streets are free to all, *vīḍhulu andarici pōtu*.  
 To stuff oneself with food, *canṭhach-pīrtigā bhacshintsuṭa* (to eat up to the neck).  
 Strike while the iron is hot, *vēḍilōnē cāryam sāgintsa valenu*.  
 To pull the strings, *āḍintsuṭa*.  
 Sugar words, *tēnē māṭalu* (honeyed words). *chaccara pūta pūšina visham* (poison coated with sugar).  
 Sunlight puts out the fire, *diviṭi cinda dipamu* (the lamp under the torch).  
 A swan among geese, *mīru cāculalō vaca cōyila* (one cuckoo among a hundred crows).  
 In the sweat of one's brow, *nosalu chemaṭa cārchi*.  
 What a swindle! *yenta mōsam!*  
 T  
 His tail between his legs, *tōca ten-tsucomi*.  
 I will take it on myself, *nādi pūchi*.

Tastes differ, *burracu vaca gunamu*, *jihvacu vaca ruchi* (every head has its character and every tongue its sense of taste).

Tears of joy, *ánanda báshpamulu*.

He that telleth a tale to a fool speaketh to one in a slumber; when he hath told his tale, he will say, what is the matter? *Rámáyanam anta vini*, *Rámuḍici Sita yémi cávalenu adigin aṭṭu* (when he had heard the whole of the 'Ramayana' he asked what relation Sita was to Rama).

At the end of his tether, *niluva nida paṭṭu comma lécuṇḍá* (no shade to stand in, no branch to catch hold of).

As thick as thieves, *poccaṭi rállu rṭigá* (like two fire-dogs).

Set a thief to catch a thief, *donganu dongayé paṭṭa valenu*.

To thrash within an inch of his life, *tsáva coṭṭuṭa*.

To give a good thrashing, *lessagá coṭṭuṭa*.

Threatened men live long, *dina ándám veyy éndlu áyusu*.

To tick off, *diṭṭamgá zaḍintsuṭa* *ṭr tala mṭa mryálu nṭruṭa* (to grind pepper on his head).

His time is near, *vánici cálam sannihitam ainádi*.

On the tip of my tongue, *nótló ádu-tsunṇádi*.

To fall into the toils, *valaló paḍuṭa*.

Tom-Noddy's secret, *ati rahasyam paṭṭa bailu*.

To-morrow never comes, *répu ané rózu v'unṇadá?* (is there such a day as to-morrow?).

To strike a total, *verasi caṭṭuṭa*.

He fell into his own trap, *tánu pan-nina valaló táne paḍáḍu*.

Travellers' tales, *Cásici vellī gáḍide guḍḍu techchináṭṭu* (like coming back from Benares with a donkey's egg).

Trembling on the brink, *támaráculó nīllu talladinchináṭṭu* (like water quivering on the edge of a lotus leaf).

Bringing troubles on oneself, *cheṭṭu coṭṭi paici tettsucomnáṭṭu* (felling a tree and bringing it down on oneself).

To blow one's own trumpet, *goppalu cheppucomuṭa*.

God's truth, *Ráma vácyamu*.

Truth will out, *nizamu nilacaḍa mṭa telusumu*.

Truth is bitter, *nizam áḍité nish-ṭhuram*.

All dance to his tune, *váru áḍin alla áṭa, páḍin alla páṭa*.

A turn of speed, *picca balam*.

Turning the tables on me, *ná vélú puttsuconí ná canné poḍichinavá?* (did you take my own finger to poke me in the eye?).

It's a long lane that has no turning, *chicaṭi connállu, vennela connállu* (for some days it is dark, for some days moonlight).

To have two strings to one's bow, *aité árica cácuṇṭé candi* (millet if it sprouts, if not pulse; i.e. if you sow both in the same field you will get one or the other).

## U

Union is strength, *occa cheyyi taṭṭité tsappuḍu aund?* (takes two hands to clap).

If anything untoward happens, *avacat-avaca yémaina zarigité*.

Ups and downs, *me/acapaḷlamulu* or *miṭṭapaḷlamulu*.

Ups and downs of fortune, *calimilémulu*.

Upside down, *talacāndulagá*.

## V

'Verbum sat sapienti', *manchivárici máṭé mandu*.

Empty vessels make the most noise, *piṭṭa conchemu, cúṭa ghanamu* (small bird making much noise).

A viper nourished in the bosom, *pálu pósi, penchind, pámu caravaca mánadu* (a snake will bite though you feed it on milk).

A voice crying in the wilderness, *aranya ródanam*.

They lifted up their voices and wept, *golluna góla peṭṭindru*.

'Sic vos non vobis', *cheṭṭu vésinaváḍ ocaḍu, dáni phalam amubhavinchinaváḍ ocaḍu* (one man plants the tree, another enjoys it).

Vows made in storms are forgotten in calms, *ápati moccelu, sampati cunṭhu* (vows in bad times, reviling in good).

## W

Walls have ears, *góðalacu chevul unnavi*.  
That won't wash, *á pappu uðucadu* (that porridge won't boil).

Washington could not tell a lie, *Hari-schandruðu dði tappamiváðu*.

Water finds its own level, *niḷlu pallam erugumu*.

His wedded wife, *çaṭṭucona bhárya*.

He is wedded to that, *á panici chengu vésináðu*.

When the devil was ill the devil a monk would be, when the devil was well the devil a monk was he, *ápat cálamuna mocculu, sampat cálamuna bitulu*.

Every why has a wherefore, *cáranamu lécundá cáryamu puṭṭaðu*.

To get the wind up, *váta taði léðu* (a dry mouth), or *battalaló alpáchamánamu cheyyuṭa* (wet breeches).

It is an ill wind that blows no one any good, *godḍuváðu godḍuc éðchináðu*, *tóluváðu tólu éðchináðu* (the cattle-dealer cried for his cattle, the hide-dealer cried for the hides). *chev-vácu póyina amṇacu yenta vyasanamó doricin ammacu; anta santósham* (the lady who found the ear-ring was as pleased as the lady who lost it was sorry).

Set your sail according to the wind, *yé gálic á tsápu yettu*.

Fair without, foul within, *lóna vicáramu, baiṭa sríngdránu*.

At one's wits' ends, *tótsacundá n'unḍuṭa*.  
To give the wolf the wether to keep, *tóðéṭini gorrela cáya peṭṭinaṭṭu*.

She is fast growing into a woman, *áme rajasval ayyé pacvamló n'unmaði*.

Many words will not fill a bushel, *vaṭṭi máṭala valla poṭṭalu piḍutavá?*

Fair words butter no parsnips, *ṣushca priyamulu, śūnya hastamulu* (vain cajoleries, empty hands).

Bad workmen find fault with their tools, *áða léca, maddel óḍ annaṭṭu* (the bad dancer said the drum was broken).

He is all the world to her, *vádé ámecu prapancham*.

The world's sweetheart, *jaganmóhini*.

The whole world has gone to the dogs, *prapancham anta páḍ ai póyinadi*.

To have come down in the world, *metta náḷlu póyinavi, chetta náḷlu vachchinavi* (the mattress days have gone, the straw days have come).

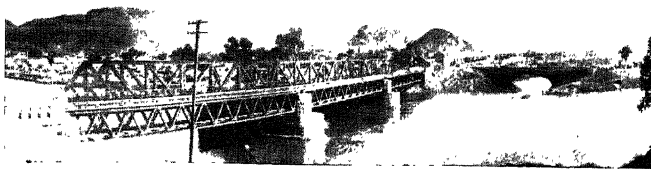
A worm at the root, *vričshánici véru purugu*.

To break one's anger, *cópamu tírtsuṭa*.

## Y

All the years of one's life, *puṭṭi buddhi yerigina tarvata* (ever since I was born and reached the age of discretion).

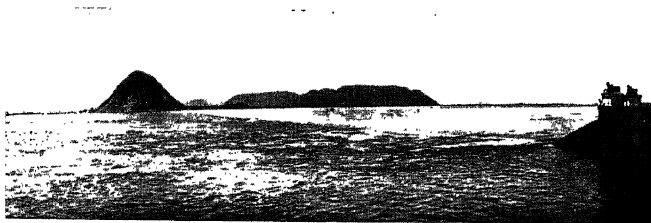
Youth's a stuff will not endure, *cálach criḍati gachchhatyadyuch* (a S. proverb meaning 'time sports like grass').



Railway Bridge over the Canal, Bezwada



The Kistna Bridge, Bezwada



The Kistna Anicu, Bezwada



Head Sluice and Main Canal, Bezwada



*vidhangá lédu*, though changed you are still personable enough to attract young men to marriage; *yauvanamló v'unmádu*, he is in the bloom of youth; *yauvanasthuḍu*, a youth; *yauvanavatti*, a girl.

**yavacuḍu**, a Greek (Ionian).

**yavalu**, barley; used in the plural like other names of grains.

**yazamánuḍu**, master, employer, husband. Skt. The feminine is *yazamāni* or *yazamānurdū*. *vanṭabrahmanuḍu* *vanḍina gārelanu mundugá tinṭ unḍenu*; *intalo yazamāni vachchemu*. *yazamāni*: *ninnu tsisté āchāryamugá v'undi*. *vanṭabrahmanuḍu*: *mimmunu tsústēnu āchāryamgāné v'undandi*, *mīru iccāḍici vastār ani nēnu amucó lédu*, the brahmin cook was having a first go at the cakes he had cooked; meanwhile his mistress came along. Mistress: I am surprised at you. Cook: Not so surprised as I am at the sight of you, Madam; I never thought you would come here.

**yābhai**, fifty.

**yāchintsuṭa**, to beg. Skt. *yagnyam nimitam yāchinchī*, begging money for a burnt sacrifice; *yēmiṭo mādu tōchindi mēm ichchindāmu*, *taccinadi marivaca tsōta yāchintsandi*, we have given what we thought fit, beg the rest elsewhere; *yāchacuḍu*, beggar; *yāchanamu*, begging.

**yādāstu**, memorandum, note. Hindustani. It is an old word for the memoranda Collectors and other officials addressed to their subordinates; now confined to the tahsildar's communications to village officers.

**yāgamu**, sacrifice. Skt.; same as *yagnyam*. *yāga bhicsha cōsam vacca sārī dēsa sanchāram chēsi vastānu*, I will go about the country some time begging money for a sacrifice.

**yālaculu**, cardamoms. Vulgar for *ēlaculu*.

**yālamu**, auction. Vulgar for *vēlamu*, *ēlamu*.

**yāmini**, night. Skt. Used only in books.

**yānamu**, journey. Skt. *samudra yānamu*, sea voyage.

**yāpanamu**, spending. Skt. *cālayāpanamu*, waste of time.

**yātana**, anguish. Skt. Used in books.

**yātra**, pilgrimage. Skt. *nā chēti mātra vaicuntha yātra* (quack speaking): Take my pill and you will go up the hill; *Bhīmarāzūgāru sacutumbamugā Cāsi yātra vēllindāru*, Mr. Bhīmarāzu has gone on pilgrimage to Benares with all his family; *paralōca yātracu pōyemu*, he has gone on pilgrimage to the other world.

**yāva-**, prefix meaning 'all'. Skt. *yāvattu*, all, the whole; *yāvachchactini v'upayōga parichi cārya sāphalyam chēstār ani nācu sampūrṇa viśvāsam v'unṭundi*, I am fully satisfied that you will put out all your strength and bring the matter to a successful issue; *yāvajīvanamu*, all one's life; *vīdhamu chēsucunēvāru y'iddaru yāvajīvanamī vacarini mīri vacaru*, *tirugacundmī*, *vacari cashṭa sukhāmulacu vacaru auti*, *y'iddaru calasi vaccarugā v'unḍēt aṭṭu gānu*, *chēsuconna contractu*, marriage is a lifelong contract not to be transgressed or gone back upon by either party to share joys and sorrows and to be two in one; *chinnatanamló vīdham cheyyādam chēta bahu nashṭālu v'unnavi*; *andulō pellicoḍucuc ēmainā y'ibbandi tatasthinchina yēḍala*, *chinnadi yāvajīvanamī duhkha paḍa valasi vaitsisunu*, there are many drawbacks to child-marriage; among them that if the bridegroom comes to any harm the girl has to sorrow all the rest of her life. (There are numerous words, suffixes, and affixes for 'all' in Telugu: -*allā*, *anta*, -*aśēshamu*, -*ella*, *sacala*, *samasta*, *sarva*, *viśva*-, *yāva*-, all persons is *andaru*, *yāvanmandi*, &c.)

**yēdumu**, five tooms (grain measure). For *aidu tūmulu*.

**yōchana**, thought, idea, judgement. Skt. *dhairyam lēni rāzu*, *yōchana lēni mantri*, a king without courage, a minister at his wits' end.

**yōchintsuṭa**, to think, to consider. Skt.

**yógamu**, union, lucky juncture. Skt. *nēnu mitilōnō gōtilōnō paḍa valēnu gāni nācu pellāḍi bhāryatō sukhāmgācāpuram cheyya valasina yōgamu lédu*, I am destined to come to a bad end and



shall not have the luck to marry and live happily.

**yógamu**, ascetic magic. Skt. (You are supposed to acquire magical powers by asceticism, abstraction, and meditation, stopping the breath, taking up certain postures, looking at your navel, &c.; you obtain *yógadrūshthi*, spiritual insight, by these means and fall into *yóganidra*, supernatural sleep, can practise levitation, and so on. *yōgi*, one who practises *yógam*; feminine *yōgini*, *yógurālu*. *yōgyabhyāsamu*, practice of *yógam*. *śishyudu*: *svāmī!* *cannulu mūsiconi rūshīśvaruni vale dīvyā chacchussu chēta mīru mūdū lōca mahatyālū mahā tsūstū v'umārū; mī śishyunnī aina nācu mīru tsūchidānilō lava lēsam caṭācshinchi nannu crūtārthurūni chēstārā? yōgi: ōri śishyā! nīvu y'incā yōgyabhyāsamlō modatī avasthalōnē v'unnā; nīvu incā gnyānbhōdhacu arhūdavu cāvu*. Disciple: Your Reverence, you have shut your eyes and like a Lord Rishi are gazing with divine sight at the glories of the three worlds. Will your Reverence deign to reveal to your humble disciple any trifle and make him ever grateful? Yogi: You are, O disciple, still in the first stage of yogi practice and still unfit for the teaching of wisdom.

**yógamu**, worthy. Skt. *yōgyata*, merit, competence. *chinnavāḍā aind nī yōgyata bahu doddadi*, you have an old head on young shoulders; *yōgyata-maina*, competent; *yōgyudu*, a worthy man; feminine *yōgyurdū*. *yōgyurd-laina camelacu yīḡuvantī yēmi teliyavu*, respectable girls know nothing of such things.

**yōjanamu**, about eight miles; two *śos* make an *amada* and two *amadas* a *yojanam*.

**yōni**, female organs of generation, vulva. Skt. *yōnizulu* is womb-born as distinguished from *andajamu*, egg-born. The *yōni* is a Vaishnavite symbol, just as the *lingam* is a Saivite symbol.

**yuctamu**, joined, fit, proper. Skt. *yuctādyuctamulu*, right and wrong. *strīlu vidyā lēni hētuvu chēta*, *yuctā-yuctamulu teliyaca*, *paṣutulyarāndrai n'anduna gadd*, *purushulac iṭuvantī manōvyadhalu sambhavintsuts unnavi*, it is because our women are uneducated and are like beasts not knowing right from wrong that we men are made to suffer these agonizing conflicts of the mind.

**yucti**, union, stratagem, scheme. Skt. (The Italian *combinazione*, combination, also unites these two meanings.) *nī yuctici santōshinchinānu*, I am pleased with your scheme.

**yuddhamu**, war, battle. Skt. *Lacshmayya tānu chinm appūdu yuddhamlō tsūpina sahāsam gurinchi upanyādsamlō goppagā chepput undenu*. *sabhicudu: yuddham antā mirē chēstē*, *migilina sānyam yēm chēsind anḍi?* *Lacshmayya* was boasting in a lecture of all he had done in the wars in his youth. Voice from the audience: When you conducted the whole war yourself, what was left for the rest of the army to do?

**yugamu**, age (of the world). Skt. The four ages of the world according to the Hindus are the *crūta*, golden, *trēta*, silver, *dvāpara*, brazen, and *cali*, iron. *nēnu yetuvantī pāpishṭī rātri gaḍapinānu; adi rātri cādu; nā pāliṭici vaca mahāyugam lāgu canapāḍḍadi*, I passed a horrible night; not a night at all; it seemed a never-ending age; *yugālandāti Yudhishtharuḍu*, a Yudhishthara of the olden days (a pragadoccio). We are now supposed to have had 5,000 years of the iron age; *caliyugamu aidu vēla samvatsarūlu cā vachchinadi*.

**yuva**, young. Skt. *yuvārāzu*, young prince, heir apparent; *yuvati*, a young woman.

**yúnivarsitī**, university. English. The Skt. compounds *sarva-caḍā-sāla*, hall of all arts, or *viśva-vidyālayam*, abode of all knowledge, may also be used.

